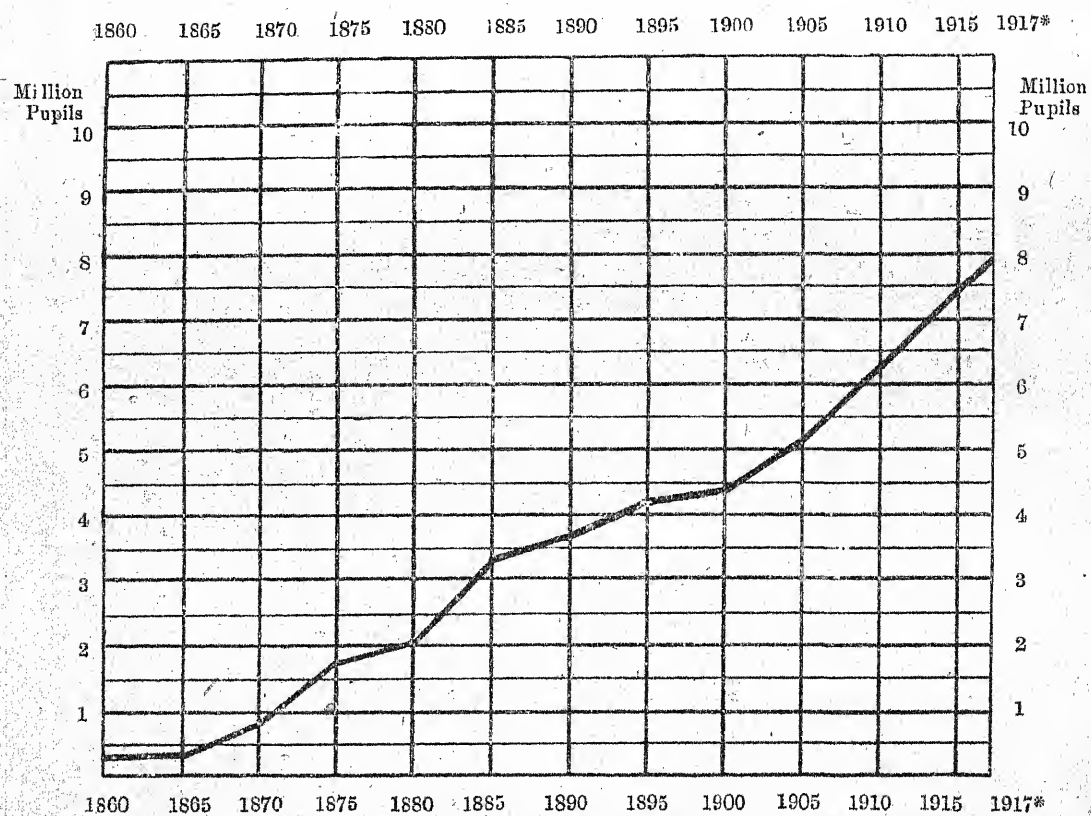
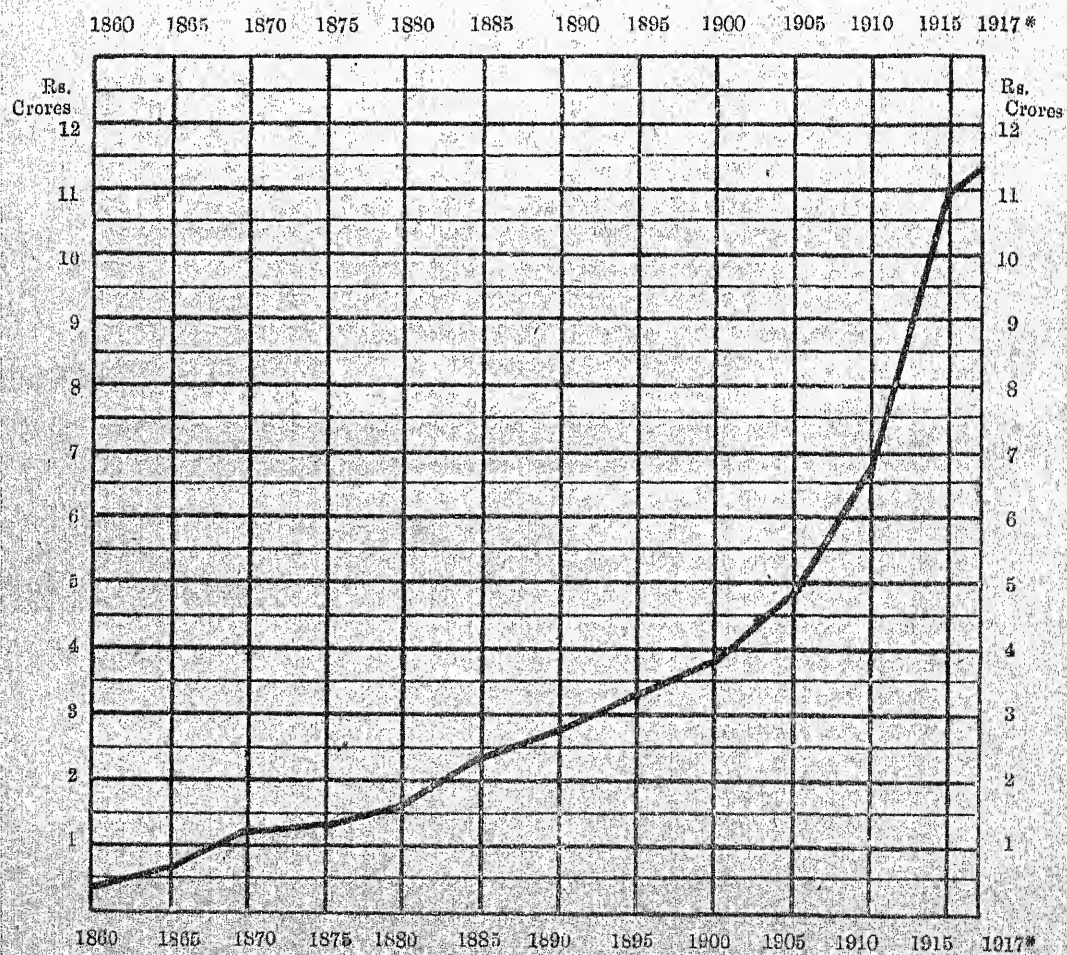


TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS (IN ALL INSTITUTIONS) AND EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Total number of pupils in all institutions in India.



Expenditure on education in India.



* The year relates to the official year ending March.

TENTH ISSUE]

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Statistics of British India

Volume V

Education

1916=17

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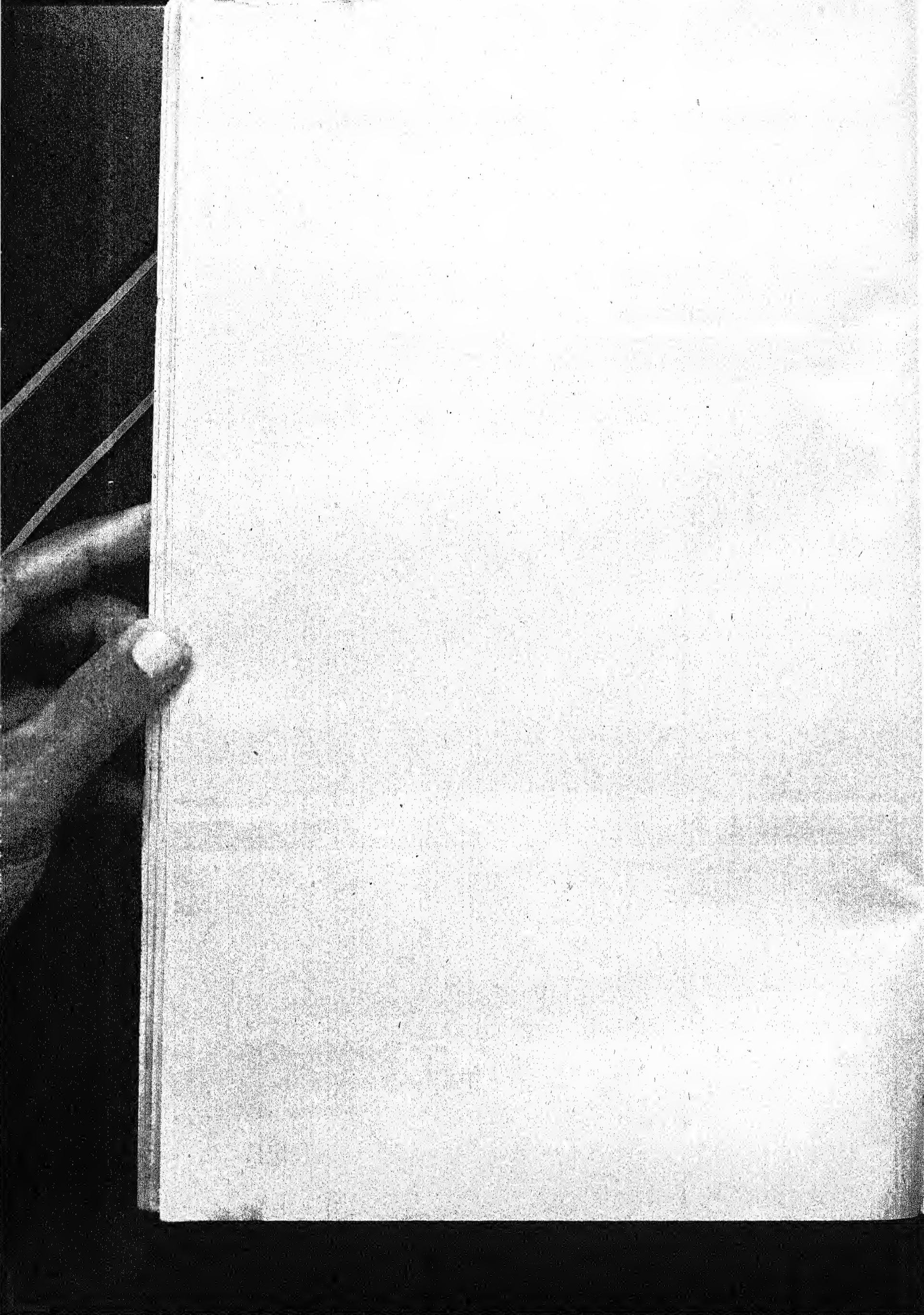
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STATISTICS OF BRITISH INDIA

Vol. V—Education

INDIAN EDUCATION IN WAR TIME.

The object of the statistical tables appended to this Memorandum is (1) to give in the briefest possible way the latest statistical facts relating to Indian Education; and (2) to show the progress that has been made during the quinquennium ending 1916-17. This Memorandum merely attempts to bring into relief, in such a manner that he who runs may read and reading understand, the main facts connected with the growth of schools, colleges, and scholars, the statistics of examinations, and the all-important question of expenditure on Education. The salient features of Indian Education in 1916-17 and in the quinquennium 1912-13 to 1916-17 will be dealt with in the Quinquennial Review to be issued by the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India. It is proposed in future years, on considerations of economy in report writing, to substitute for this summary the annual report, in full or in part, of the Educational Commissioner.

2. In these days of rapid development in things educational, it is unnecessary to pass in review the importance of Indian Education. When the poet wrote "Life is real! Life is earnest!" he wrote what is unmistakeably true of that part of life which is known as education. "The man in India who has grasped the educational problem," said a former Viceroy, "has got nearer to the heart of things than any of his comrades, and he who can offer to us the right prescription is the true physician of the State." Education in India is of sovereign importance because "In the first place, vital as is education everywhere as the instrument by which men and nations rise, yet in a country like India, in its present state of development, it is perhaps the most clamant necessity of all. For here education is required not primarily as the instrument of culture or the source of learning, but as the key to employment, the condition of all national advance and prosperity, and the sole stepping-stone for every class of the community to higher things. It is a social and political, even more than an intellectual demand; and to it alone can we look to provide a livelihood for our citizens, to train up our public servants, to develop the economic and industrial resources of the country, to fit the people for the share in self-government which is given to them—and which will increase with their deserts—and to fashion the national character on sound and healthy lines."* Sir James Meston, in pointing out that without a great development of national education the idea of responsible government is unattainable, summed up the position with characteristic breadth and sincerity as follows: "Our task is thus to introduce into the apathetic masses in our rural areas, and into the ignorant proletariat of our towns, a degree of education which will fit them, in ever increasing numbers, to be the basis of our future political structure."† More and better education is the work that should engage the best of one's faculties; it should be the proud ambition of a life-time. To education, it is to be remembered, we owe in a very large measure the development of that increasing vitality and growing energy which is everywhere evident.

I.—EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

3. We may now plunge *in medias res*, and reconnoitre the ground that lies around us. The war, as in England ‡ and in Japan, has brought about an increase in the strength and in the stability of educational policy. Before our very eyes "The old order changeth, yielding place to new."

NOTE.—The Educational Commissioner has very kindly read through the main portion of this note. In the tables, the statistics prior to 1914-15 included figures of certain Native States which were not taken into account in the statistics from 1914-15. Statistics for Bangalore and Baluchistan have been included in all the tables in 1916-17. Owing to these changes the figures for the different years are not always strictly comparable.

*Lord Curzon's speech at the Educational Conference, Simla, 1905.

†Convocation Address, University of Allahabad, November 1917.

‡The new Educational Bill has the significant preamble which runs "with a view to the establishment of a national system of education available for all persons capable of profiting thereby."

The principles of the educational policy of the Government of India were crystallised in the Resolution of February 1913 which is quoted in the Appendix. Although the war has prevented the large development that was hoped for, progress of a very definite nature has been effected, notwithstanding the gentle coolings in some quarters to the contrary. Educational effort, in other words, has been continuous, and the Government of India have entertained such strong views about the need of a greater outlay upon education that reduction in a large way was not, and could not be, contemplated. It will be seen from the statistics quoted below that the competing claims of elementary, secondary, and higher or collegiate education, have not been overlooked. The year under review was marked by the passing of the Patna University Act, and the formation of the Calcutta University Commission which is considering the principles of University education primarily with regard to the University of Calcutta. In the Imperial and Local Legislative Councils too, the question of education has been considered with a burning zeal throughout the year. The statistics, therefore, are an interesting reflection of these facts and they serve to show how the war has quickened men's thinking in regard to Education. Colleges have increased during the last five years by 4 per cent, secondary schools by 20 per cent, and primary schools by 15 per cent. The number of scholars in the same period has increased 61 per cent in colleges, 28 per cent in secondary schools, and 17 per cent in primary schools. As against the pre-war year, the number of colleges decreased by 1 per cent, that of secondary and primary schools increased by 12 and 8 per cent, but the number of scholars increased in colleges by 24 per cent, in secondary schools by 10 per cent, and in primary schools by 5 per cent. The following table illustrates the number of institutions and scholars, five years ago, in the pre-war year, and in 1916-17 :—

	INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS					
	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS			NUMBER OF SCHOLARS		
	Colleges	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools	Colleges	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools
1911-12 (five years ago)	187	6,392	123,638	36,334	928,183	4,990,668
1913-14 (pre-war year)	197	6,876	131,444	47,337	1,075,724	5,522,043
1916-17	195	7,693	142,203	58,639	1,186,335	5,818,730
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) per cent over five years ago	+4	+20	+15	+61	+28	+17
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) per cent over the pre-war year.	—1	+12	+8	+24	+10	+5

The progress of education can also be judged from the increase in the number of institutions under public and private management.* The following table shows that Government and Boards' institutions increased during the quinquennium by 17 and 40 per cent respectively. Aided institutions increased by 12 per cent, but unaided institutions decreased by 2 per cent, many of these having come on to the grant-in-aid list. As compared with the pre-war year, there was a general increase in both publicly and privately managed institutions, the largest increase being 13 per cent in the number of Boards' institutions.

	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS			
	PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.		PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.	
	Government Institutions	Boards' Institutions	Aided	Unaided.
1911-12 (five years ago)	2,083	29,284	82,489	10,256
1913-14 (pre-war year)	2,208	36,161	84,943	18,843
1916-17	2,428	41,001	92,582	18,941
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) per cent over five years ago	+17	+40	+12	—2
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) per cent over the pre-war year	+10	+13	+9	..

*As to the distinction between public and private institutions, see para. 9.

4. The classification of scholars by race or creed in all classes of institutions was as follows:—

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indian Christians	Hindus	Muhamadans	Buddhists	Parsis	Others	TOTAL
1911-12 (five years ago) . . .	34,958	197,481	4,457,865	1,556,305	409,481	17,529	122,352	6,795,971
1913-14 (pre-war year) . . .	38,444	217,549	4,895,981	1,704,520	462,818	18,074	198,179	7,535,565
1916-17 . . .	42,545	231,555	4,982,105	1,824,364	542,550	16,904	211,923	7,851,946
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) per cent over five years ago	+22	+17	+12	+17	+32	—4	+73	+16
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) per cent over the pre-war year.	+11	+6	+2	+7	+17	—6	+7	+4

During the quinquennium there was an increase of 32 per cent amongst Buddhists, and 22 per cent amongst Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Indian Christians and Muhammadans increased by 17 per cent, and Hindus by 12 per cent. Parsi scholars, on the other hand, decreased according to the returns by 4 per cent. As compared with the pre-war year a decrease is also noticeable only in the number of Parsi scholars by 6 per cent. Scholars of other creeds showed a general increase.

5. The number of pupils under instruction in each province is given in the following table which shows that Bengal and Madras have almost 46 per cent of the total number of scholars. The increase in the majority of provinces is noticeable. The expenditure, however, in the case of the Bombay Presidency has not increased with the rapidity that has been effected in most provinces.

Number of pupils.

PROVINCES	Ten years ago, 1906-07	Five years ago, 1911-12	Pre-war year 1913-14	1916-17
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Bengal	1,269	1,610	1,748	1,918
Madras	1,007	1,280	1,470	1,661
United Provinces	606	712	819	895
Bihar and Orissa	(a)	(a)	862	845
Bombay	721	923	1,029	780
Burma	399	445	505	593
Punjab	300	381	453	477
Central Provinces	237	313	365	351
Assam	816(c)	1,075(c)	215	234
Delhi	(b)	(b)	(b)	15
Other Provinces (d)	45	57	70	83
TOTAL	5,400	6,796	7,536	7,852

6. The progress is also illustrated in the financial statistics relating to education, province by province:—

Total expenditure, direct and indirect, on public instruction.

PROVINCE	Ten years ago 1906-07	Five years ago 1911-12	Pre-war year 1913-14	1916-17
	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)
Bengal	1.17	1.72	2.21	2.43
Madras . . . . .	.98	1.36	1.80	2.17
Bombay	1.06	1.36	1.60	1.56
United Provinces . . . . .	.75	1.08	1.28	1.47
Punjab . . . . .	.52	.69	.96	1.09
Bihar and Orissa	(a)	(a)	.80	.82
Burma . . . . .	.35	.47	.62	.67
Central Provinces . . . . .	.22	.33	.41	.49
Assam . . . . .	.51(c)	.80(c)	.23	.26
Delhi	(b)	(b)	(b)	.12
Other Provinces (d) . . . . .	.4	.7	.14	.21
TOTAL	5.60	7.88	10.05	11.29

(a) Included in Bengal. (b) Included in the Punjab. (c) Includes Eastern Bengal. (d) North West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, Baluchistan, Coorg, and Bangalore, the last for 1916-17 only.

The expenditure was met from the following sources :—

	Ten years ago 1906-07	Five years ago 1911-12	Pre-war year 1913-14	1916-17
	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)
Provincial Revenues	1,86	2,70	3,66	3,92
Local Funds	91	1,06	1,48	1,74
Municipal Funds	20	30	38	49
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM PUBLIC FUNDS	2,97	4,06	5,52	6,15
Fees	1,48	2,20	2,67	3,19
All other sources	1,15	1,62	1,86	1,95
GRAND TOTAL	5,60	7,88	10,05	11,29

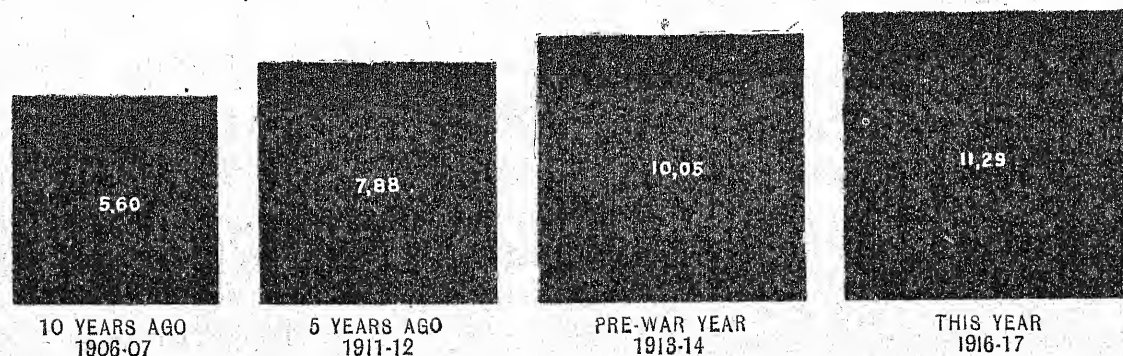
The direct and indirect expenditure in 1916-17 is further dealt with in paragraph 23.

7 The expenditure on University Education and School Education has considerably increased not only as compared with the expenditure five years ago but also as compared with that of the pre-war year. The average expenditure per pupil rose from Rs. 9-4-11 in 1911-12 to Rs. 10-2-4 in 1913-14 the pre-war year and further to Rs. 11-6-8 in 1916-17. It will, however, be seen that the average cost per pupil has decreased in the case of University Education, owing to the very great increase in the number of pupils, while it has increased in the case of school education both general and special. The following table shows the increase in *direct* expenditure on public instruction during the quinquennium as well as in the war period :—

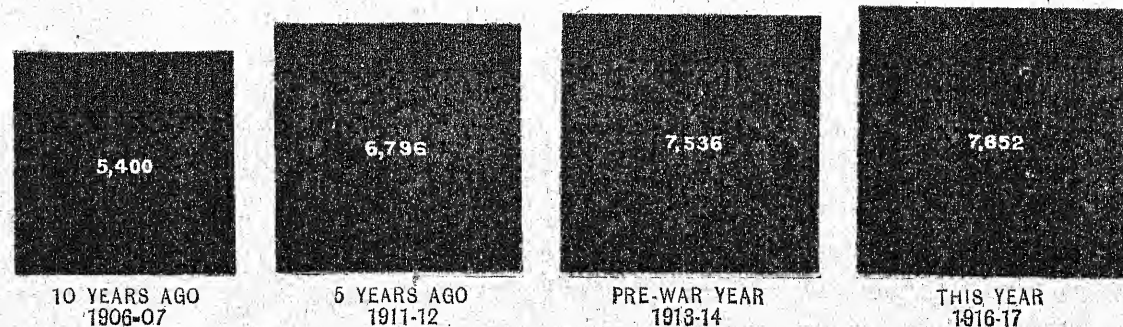
	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION		SCHOOL EDUCATION GENERAL		SCHOOL EDUCATION SPECIAL		TOTAL
	Arts Colleges	Professional Colleges	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools	Training Schools	All other special schools	
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Expenditure in 1911-12 (five years ago).	48,21,303	22,52,998	2,08,84,033	2,07,47,315	18,57,227	35,20,367	5,40,83,243
Expenditure in 1913-14 (pre-war year).	58,03,244	27,03,316	2,58,20,061	2,56,33,537	24,62,077	40,08,975	6,64,32,110
Expenditure in 1916-17	71,03,748	35,99,418	3,19,20,182	2,93,13,545	28,63,810	44,77,116	7,92,86,810
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) per cent over five years ago.	+47	+60	+53	+41	+54	+27	+47
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) per cent pre-war year.	+22	+33	+24	+14	+16	+12	+19
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Expenditure per pupil in 1911-12 (five years ago).	169 10 3	341 13 3	23 10 3	4 6 5	151 10 1	21 13 10	9 4 11
Expenditure per pupil in 1913-14 (pre-war year).	150 13 3	331 7 10	25 0 4	4 13 10	151 13 7	22 9 1	10 2 4
Expenditure per pupil in 1916-17.	151 12 4	317 11 0	27 9 0	5 3 11	156 14 6	37 15 8	11 6 8
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) per cent over five years ago.	—11	—7	+17	+25	+3	+73	+22
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) per cent (pre-war year.)	+1	—4	+12	+8	+3	+65	+10

8. It is sometimes thought in regard to Indian Education that owing to the strain of the last few years, the stokers have everywhere been stinting their fuel in the furnaces, and the engines have not been going at more than a snail's pace. The statistical facts show clearly that such a view is no part of a concrete Educational Policy. The diagrams below also illustrate the position.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE
(Rs. IN LAKHS)



PUPILS
(Nos. IN THOUSANDS)



II.—EDUCATION IN 1916-17.

9. The total number of institutions rose from 189,648 in 1915-16 to 192,755 in 1916-17 and of scholars from 7,635,553 to 7,851,946. Institutions for males in British India in 1916-17 numbered 171,435 and for females 21,320. The number of male scholars was 6,621,527, as against 6,446,715, and of female scholars 1,230,419, as against 1,188,838, in a population of over 244 millions. The percentage, however, of students to the population was only 5.3 per cent in the case of males and 1 per cent in the case of females. The increase in the number of institutions and scholars was shared by almost all the major provinces. But Bombay showed a decrease of 318 institutions and 18,769 scholars, and the Punjab a decrease of 21 institutions with nevertheless an increase of 13,581 scholars. Private institutions were chiefly responsible for the decrease in the number of institutions in these two provinces. In India educational institutions are of two classes, *viz.*, "Public" and "Private." "Public" institutions are those in which the course of study followed is that which is prescribed or recognised by the department of public instruction or by the University and which satisfy one or both of these authorities that they attain to a reasonable standard of efficiency. They are open to inspection, and their pupils are ordinarily eligible for admission to public examinations and tests held by the department or University. All other schools are described as 'private institutions.' Classified according to management, 2,428 public institutions with 238,885 scholars were under the direct management of Government, 41,001 institutions with 2,565,540 scholars under that of District and Sub-district Boards and Municipalities, 92,582 institutions with 3,679,529 scholars were aided, and 18,941 institutions with 723,354 scholars

Classification of institutions according to management.

were unaided. Private institutions and scholars were 37,803 and 644,638, respectively, in the year under review, as against 38,246 and 640,214 in the preceding year. In the number of private institutions the decreases in the Punjab (—207), Bombay (—185), Bengal (—138), and the United Provinces (—118), and the increases in Burma (+215) and Madras (+96) were noteworthy. The terms 'public' and 'private' are not to be confused with 'publicly managed' and 'privately managed'. These latter terms are both included under the category 'public' and denote institutions managed by Government or some other public body and those managed by a private agency.

Primary Education

10. Primary schools increased in number from 138,183 to 142,203 or by 4,020, and their

	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.
Bengal	41,966	1,374,891
Madras	30,573	1,364,821
Bombay	10,755	652,618
United Provinces	11,629	685,813
Bihar and Orissa	24,413	672,333
Punjab	5,853	287,851
Delhi	110	6,652
Burma	7,725	256,729
Central Provinces	4,014	287,466
Assam	4,197	181,808
N.-W. F. Province	627	27,581
Ajmer-Merwara	122	5,923
Baluchistan	62	1,842
Coorg	99	7,083
Bangalore	58	5,319

scholars from 5,642,263 to 5,818,730 or by 176,467. The marginal table shows the number of primary schools and their scholars in the various provinces in 1916-17. It will be seen that Bengal has the largest number of primary schools, and also of scholars; the number of schools increased by 1,556 and that of scholars by 47,469. In Madras the schools increased by 788 and scholars by 35,883. In Bombay both institutions and scholars decreased by 135 and 17,523, respectively. In the United Provinces the number of institutions increased by 89, and that of scholars by 57,271. In Bihar and Orissa the

increase in the number of schools was 1,011 and that in the number of scholars, 29,216.

11. In the year of report there were 640,103 pupils in the upper primary stage and 5,763,777 in the lower primary stage, as against 627,761 and 5,588,552 respectively in the previous year. On an average of the last five years, there were in the primary stage of instruction 6,109,953 pupils, of whom 610,543 were in the upper primary stage and 5,499,410 in the lower primary stage, that is to say, only 11 per cent of the pupils in the lower primary stage goes to the upper primary stage. These figures suggest that 89 out of every 100 pupils in the lower primary stage never go beyond that stage and receive practically no education. In the main the question is one of money.

Secondary Education

12. The number of secondary schools of all grades increased during the year from 7,302 to 7,693 or by 391, and that of scholars from 1,132,751 to 1,186,335 or by 53,584. The number of high schools and scholars increased from 1,598 and 525,935 to 1,750 and 572,261, respectively; and the number of middle English schools and scholars from 3,012 and 343,624 to 3,133 and 352,509. The number of middle vernacular schools rose from 2,692 to 2,810, but the number of scholars in these schools decreased from 263,192 to 261,565.

13. The table in the margin shows the number of secondary schools and their scholars.

	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.
Bengal	2,756	415,465
Madras	449	149,892
Bombay	465	70,550
United Provinces	781	100,164
Bihar and Orissa	483	72,891
Punjab	497	122,511
Delhi	20	4,093
Burma	1,400	128,843
Central Provinces	457	58,939
Assam	253	39,610
N.-W. F. Province	54	13,400
Ajmer-Merwara	32	3,537
Baluchistan	2	1,661
Coorg	3	637
Bangalore	21	4,102

Secondary education appears to have spread most in Bengal, which contains as many schools as do Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, Delhi, the North-West Frontier Province, Coorg and Bangalore taken together. Burma comes next as regards the number of schools, but Madras which has a much smaller number of schools than Burma has a larger number of scholars. The schools in Burma are mainly Vernacular. In secondary education there are two stages: (1) high and (2) middle. The students who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage but have not

passed the matriculation examination come under the high stage, while those who have passed beyond the upper primary stage but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage come under the middle stage. In the year under report there were 216,061 scholars as against 194,145 in the preceding year in the high stage, and 385,124 scholars as against 364,556 in the middle stage.

Collegiate Education

14. The number of colleges decreased from 200 to 195, but that of scholars increased from 55,620 to 58,639. Arts colleges (English) increased from 120 to 125, and Professional colleges from 52 to 61; but Oriental colleges decreased, owing to the reclassification of some into schools, from 28 to 9. The number of scholars in the Arts and Professional colleges also increased—Arts colleges (English) from 44,120 to 46,437, and Professional colleges from 9,671 to 11,504. Thirty Arts (English), one Oriental, and 43 Professional colleges were under Government management, and four Arts, one Oriental, and one Professional college were managed by District and Sub-district Boards and Municipalities. There were 69 Arts, seven Oriental, and seven Professional colleges aided, and 22 Arts, and 10 Professional colleges unaided.

15. The number of new colleges established during the year of report was four in Bengal one in Madras, two in Bombay, three in the United Provinces, one in the Punjab, two in Delhi, and one in the North-West Frontier Province, while the number of colleges abolished were one in Bengal and one in the United Provinces. The four new colleges in Bengal are one Arts, one Medical, one Teaching and one Veterinary. The two new colleges in Bombay are one Arts and one Teaching. The colleges abolished were one Law college in Bengal and one Arts in the United Provinces. Nineteen Oriental colleges were shown as special schools in the United Provinces. A new Medical college in Bengal was affiliated to Calcutta University in the year of report.

16. Of the 61 Professional colleges, 21 were Law, 15 Teaching, eight Medical, four Engineering, five Agricultural, three Veterinary, three Commercial, and two Forest colleges. The scholars attending these colleges were 5,426 in Law, 2,511 in Medical, 1,319 in Engineering, 765 in

	Law.	Medi- cine.	Engi- neering.	Teach- ing.	Other colleges.
Bengal . . .	2,912	964	284	104	148
Madras . . .	511	278	511	112	243
Bombay . . .	511	727	220	34	349
United Provinces	732	136	304	111	367
Bihar and Orissa	290	..	..	19	..
Punjab . . .	295	232	..	310	317
Delhi . . .	..	174	..	..	..
Central Provinces	130	..	..	65	59
Assam . . .	45	..	..	..	..
N.-W. F. Province	..	..	..	10	..

Teaching, 445 in Agricultural, 461 in Veterinary, 416 in Commercial, and 161 in Forest colleges. There were nine Law colleges in Bengal, four in the United Provinces, and three in Bihar and Orissa. Bombay, Madras, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Assam have each a Law college. There were two Medical colleges in each of the provinces of Bengal and Delhi, a Medical college and an Engineering college in each of the Provinces of Madras, Bombay, and the United Provinces, a Medical college in

the Punjab and an Engineering College in Bengal. Teaching colleges were five in Bengal, three in the Punjab, two in the United Provinces, and one each in Bombay, Madras, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, and North-West Frontier Province. The number of scholars attending different Professional colleges in different provinces is shown in the margin. It is probable that the numbers of students reading in special colleges will greatly increase in the next few years. As His Excellency the Viceroy said "It is my sincere hope and it is the policy of my Government to endeavour by all means in our power to open up other avenues of employment. So long as students think that the only avenues of employment are in the legal and clerical professions, so long shall we get congestion and overcrowding in those professions with consequent discouragement, disappointment, and discontent. Our policy then is first to secure that there shall be as many opportunities of a livelihood as possible open to the educated classes, and next to endeavour to divert the students into channels other than those of law and Government clerical employ."*

Special Education

17. Professional colleges and scholars have already been dealt with under collegiate education. There are, however, Professional and Technical schools, which also come under Special

* Convocation Address—University of Calcutta, January 1917.

education. In the year under review the number of these schools decreased from 5,647 to 4,861 and their scholars from 161,308 to 143,604. Of these Special schools 3,291 or 68 per cent are in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa ; in the former (Bengal) the number of such schools increased from 1,317 to 1,331, but that of scholars decreased from 42,468 to 42,276, while in the latter (Bihar and Orissa) the number declined from 2,977 and 75,101 to 1,960 and 49,363. There were 801 Training schools with 18,631 scholars in 1916-17 as against 777 schools with 17,777 scholars in the previous year. The largest number of such schools was in the United Provinces where the schools rose from 277 to 297 and scholars from 2,336 to 2,532, but Madras is ahead of all the provinces in respect of the number of scholars which rose from 5,137 to 5,672. There is a Law school in each of the two Provinces of Assam and Burma with an aggregate of 53 scholars. Medical schools and scholars decreased from 30 and 4,151 to 29 and 3,983. A fifth Medical school was opened in Madras. Engineering and Surveying schools increased from 18 to 20, and their scholars from 775 to 991. Technical and Industrial schools increased from 242 to 250, but their scholars decreased from 12,876 to 12,589. There was a decline in other schools probably due to the classification of some of them as primary schools.

Female Education

18. The number of institutions for females in the year under review was 21,320 as against 20,569 in the previous year and the number of scholars 1,230,419 as against 1,188,140 ; thus more than 42,000 girls had been enrolled during the year. The percentage of girls at school to the girl population of British India was, however, only 1.03, and the ratio of girls at school to boys was 1 to 5.

The number of colleges (Arts and Professional) for women increased from 13 to 16 and the number of scholars also increased from 600 to 1,022.

Secondary schools rose from 645 to 689 and scholars from 93,997 to 101,979, all the major provinces contributing to the increase in the number of schools except Bombay. The increase in the number of scholars, however, was shared by all the major provinces. The highest number of these schools was in Burma (140), and the number was fairly large in the United Provinces (111), Bengal (90), Bombay (77), the Punjab (75), and Madras (72). Burma had 35,375 scholars, Madras 11,632, Bengal 11,382, the Punjab 10,970, the United Provinces 10,736, and Bombay 9,037.

Primary schools for girls were 18,122 as against 17,239, and their scholars numbered 1,036,125 as against 993,549 in the previous year. The schools and scholars were, respectively, 9,371 and 275,240 in Bengal and 1,692 and 293,185, in Madras. Bombay had 124,324 scholars, Bihar and Orissa 97,813, Burma 84,182, the United Provinces 51,944, and the Punjab 43,055.

Special schools for girls numbered 538, and their pupils 17,342. There were 2,757 girls in Training schools, 2,677 in Technical and Industrial schools, and 261 in Medical schools.

There were increases in the case of all institutions except private institutions in 1916-17 as compared with the previous year.

19. At the College stage there were only 1,022 females, at the Secondary stage 22,786, and at the Primary stage 1,115,318. These figures clearly indicate not only that female education progresses little beyond the primary stage but that relatively a very backward state of affairs exists. The reason assigned for this is that the duration of school life among the girls is lamentably short. There are other drawbacks. Such education is even contrary to the traditions and the prejudices of the people. The custom of early marriage, and the idea that women ought not to be trained up to remunerative employment are unfavourable to it. Hindu and Muhammadan parents are always averse to keeping their daughters beyond a very early age in schools staffed by males. Where the staff is entirely composed of women the duration of school life tends to increase, and thus the real progress in female education becomes inseparably bound up with the supply of female teachers the number of whom is very few. Where a separate girls' school is not available the girls are usually admitted in boys' schools. In 1916-17, out of 1,230,419 girls under different stages of instruction 509,696 were in boys' schools.

Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians

20. There were 446 European institutions in 1916-17, as against 417 in the previous year. Of these there were 7 colleges, 292 secondary schools, 97 primary schools, 48 special schools, and 2 private schools, as against 5, 278, 88, 44, and 2, respectively, in 1915-16.

The number of European and Anglo-Indian scholars under instruction in India was 42,545, as against 40,256 in the previous year. There were 896 scholars in Arts colleges, 271 in Professional colleges, 34,497 in secondary schools, 5,241 in primary schools, 1,580 in special schools, and 60 in private institutions. Of the 271 scholars in Professional colleges 95 were studying medicine, 83 engineering, 59 teaching, 11 law, 2 agriculture, 13 forestry, 2 veterinary, and 6 commerce.

Some European and Anglo-Indian scholars attend non-European institutions, and in 1916-17 their number was 3,015. Scholars of other nationalities also attend European institutions, the number of such scholars being 3,151.

Education of Muhammadans

21. The Muhammadan population of British India numbers 57 millions, or 23·4 per cent of the total population of 244 millions, while the total number of Muhammadan scholars is 1,824,364 or 23·2 per cent of the total of 7,851,946 scholars in British India. Of the total

	Number of candidates passing the degree examination.	Number of Muhammadans.
M. A.	656	58
M. Sc.	152	4
B. A.	4,686	388
B. Sc.	440	15
M. L.	10	..
B. L.	1,712	165
Doctor of Medicine and Surgery	2	..
M. B.	283	7
Doctor of Hygiene	1	..
B. C. E.	63	..
Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering	5	..
Post-graduate degrees or licenses	294	24
B. Ag.	41	6
Bachelor of Commerce	26	..

number of Muhammadan scholars 6,073 were in colleges, 212,297 in secondary schools, 1,309,845 in primary schools, 65,313 in special schools, and 230,836 in private institutions. The percentages of Muhammadan scholars to the total number of scholars of all creeds in various classes of public institutions being 10·4 in colleges, 17·9 in secondary schools, 22·5 in primary schools, and 45·5 in special schools. These figures clearly indicate that Muhammadans as a class are still backward in secondary and collegiate education, although signs are not wanting to show their growing interest in the matter. If the examination results are taken as criteria of the stages of instruction reached by the Muhammadans, the figures in the margin show that out of 8,371 candidates passing degree examinations only 667 or 8 per cent were Muhammadans.

The percentage (45·5) of Muhammadans in special institutions, however, is the highest amongst scholars of all creeds, and this shews that a large proportion of Muhammadans do not pursue their education to the University stage, but leave off at a secondary or a primary stage and resort to special schools to train themselves for entering a vocation.

Efforts are being made to offer sufficient inducements to Muhammadans to study in the higher grades of institutions, and facilities have been given in almost all the provinces for the encouragement of Muhammadan education by making special grants from the provincial revenues for the maintenance of Government *Madrassas*. The recurring Imperial grants have also been utilised in the establishment of new schools, especially in the districts in which Muhammadans form the bulk of the population, and in making additional provision for teaching Persian and Urdu in Government high schools. Special scholarships have been awarded, fee concessions made in backward districts, and religious education and the study of the *Koran* encouraged.

Training of Teachers

22. In the year under review the number of teachers in all schools and colleges rose from 267,458 to 280,738, of whom 88,169 or 31 per cent were trained, as against 80,246 or 30 per cent in 1915-16. Sixty-nine per cent of the teachers in the year of report were untrained.

In 1916-17 there were 9,443 teachers possessing a degree as against 8,405 in the previous year. The number of teachers in schools for Indians rose from 264,431 to 277,420, and that in schools for Europeans from 3,027 to 3,318. The training of teachers is one of the supreme needs of Indian education. Without trained teachers good education is impossible. As His Excellency the Viceroy pointed out in his Convocation address as Chancellor of the University of Calcutta, 1917, "At the present time the profession of teaching is only regarded as a form of employment which will keep the wolf from the door until briefs come in or some other permanent occupation be secured. This is not as it should be. The profession of teaching is a great and honourable profession, and it should engage the whole attention of those who follow it. But this is not likely to be the case so long as teachers are paid an inadequate wage. If we are to divert students on to this road, we must increase the pay and opportunities of our teachers and magnify the status of the teaching profession."

Expenditure

23. The items of expenditure on public instruction are classified into two heads, direct, and indirect. Direct expenditure includes the tuition charges in colleges and schools, i.e., charges incurred in maintaining educational establishments; while indirect expenditure includes mainly nontuition charges, i.e., charges such as those for the Universities for the administration of the Department of Public Instruction in direction and inspection, for scholarships, for buildings and furniture, and for other miscellaneous charges. The total expenditure both direct and

Cost of education.	Per cent of total
<i>Direct expenditure :</i>	
Arts colleges	6.3
Colleges for Professional training	3.2
Secondary schools	28.3
Primary schools	25.0
Training schools	2.5
All other Special schools	4.0
TOTAL	70.2
<i>Indirect expenditure.</i>	
University	2.3
Direction . . . . .	.8
Inspection	4.4
Scholarships	1.0
Buildings, Furniture and apparatus	12.1
Miscellaneous	8.3
TOTAL	29.8

indirect on public instruction in India during 1916-17 amounted to Rs. 11,29 lakhs, as against Rs. 11,11 lakhs in the preceding year and Rs. 7,88 lakhs five years ago (1911-12). Rs. 6,15 lakhs, or 55 per cent of the total expenditure in 1916-17, were met from provincial revenues and from local and municipal funds, Rs. 3,19 lakhs or 28 per cent from fees, and the balance (Rs. 1,95 lakhs or 17 per cent) was provided by subscriptions, endowments, and miscellaneous receipts. The expenditure from public funds exceeded that of the pre-war year by Rs. 63 lakhs. The table in the margin shows the percentage of the total expenditure incurred on each of the different classes of schools and colleges. It will be seen that over two-thirds of the expenditure were incurred on different classes

of institutions and less than one-third represented indirect expenditure. The average annual cost of educating each pupil in the different schools and colleges in British India was as follows :—

		Cost met from provincial revenues	Cost met from local and municipal funds	Cost met from fees and other private sources	Total cost
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Arts colleges		58 1 4	1 8 5	92 2 7	151 12 4
Colleges for professional training		237 14 8	0 7 4	79 5 0	317 11 0
Secondary schools		6 3 1	2 8 2	18 13 9	27 9 0
Primary schools		1 3 9	2 8 1	1 8 1	5 3 11
Training schools		122 7 5	21 4 9	13 2 4	156 11 6
All other special schools		20 4 9	2 11 7	14 15 4	37 15 8
Average cost per pupil in all institutions					
{ 1916-17		3 7 7	2 8 9	5 6 4	11 6 8
{ 1915-16		3 5 6	2 8 6	5 3 2	11 1 2
{ 1914-15		3 4 6	2 6 4	5 0 4	10 11 2

Hostels or Boarding houses

24. In 1916-17 there were 4,045 hostels or boarding houses with 152,570 boarders, of whom 122,453 were males and 30,117 females. 13,193 boarders were students of Arts colleges, 3,272 of Professional colleges, 90,403 of secondary schools, 27,119 of primary schools and 18,404 of special schools. The expenditure on hostels from different sources in the year under review is stated in the margin.

	Rs
Provincial revenues	6,37,493
Local or municipal funds	1,51,167
Subscriptions and endowments	6,59,264
Fees	8,43,877
TOTAL	22,91,801

III.—RESULTS OF UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

25. Before proceeding to an analysis of University Examination results a reference must be made to the magnitude of the population to be served by the older Indian Universities. The number of colleges and high schools in the British territories assigned to each of the Universities is shown in the following table. It will be seen that although Allahabad holds the first place in respect of the population served, Calcutta occupies the first place with 28 per cent of Colleges and 49 per cent of High Schools.

University	Area assigned square miles	Population	Colleges	High Schools
Calcutta	376,402	65,480,716	56	854
Madras	237,159	59,766,897	48	227
Bombay	195,111	29,127,722	14	154
Allahabad	452,408	84,436,197	39	225
Punjab	394,138	32,015,118	25	180
Patna (a)	111,881	38,435,293	11	103
Mysore (b)	29,475	5,806,193	4	5

(a) Newly created out of Calcutta

(b) Newly created out of Madras

26. The statement below shows the number of examinees for the various University degrees and the number passed in 1916-17. It will be observed that amongst the Professional examinations those in Law have the largest number of candidates.

	Number of examinees	Number passed	Percentage passed		Number of examinees	Number passed	Percentage passed
Master of Arts	1,320	656	50	Bachelor of Hygiene	1	..	..
Science	247	152	62	Bachelor of Sanitary . . . . .	..	..	..
Bachelor of Arts	9,143	4,686	51	Science	2	..	..
Science	788	440	56	Bachelor of Civil Engineer- . . . . .	..	..	..
Master of Law	34	10	29	ing	99	63	64
Bachelor of Law	2,729	1,712	63	Bachelor of Mechanical . . . . .	..	..	..
Doctor of Medicine . . . . .	..	..	..	Engineering	8	5	62
or Surgery	5	2	40	Post graduate degrees . . . . .	..	..	..
Master of Surgery	1	..	..	or Licences	394	294	75
Bachelor of Medicine . . . . .	..	..	..	Master of Agriculture	1	..	..
or Surgery	442	283	64	Bachelor of Agriculture	41	41	100
Doctor of Hygiene	1	1	100	Bachelor of Commerce	50	26	52

27. The total number of candidates who appeared at the Matriculation Examination of the five older Universities in 1917 was 30,000, as against 21,000 in 1900. Of these over half (16,000) appeared in Calcutta University. The total number of passes in 1917 was 18,000, or 58 per cent, as against 8,000, or 38 per cent in 1900. During the last eighteen years, the highest percentage of passes was 79 in Calcutta (1910), 66 in the Punjab (1917), 63 in Allahabad (1907), 61 in Madras (1915), and 57 in Bombay (1913). It may be noted that in Madras various forms of school final tests are recognised as equivalent to the Matriculation Examination. This accounts for the rapid decrease in the number of candidates appearing in the Madras University since 1908 (*vide* Table 29). On the average of five years (1913-17) it appears that in the Matriculation Examination the percentage of passes is highest in Calcutta University, the Punjab comes next with a percentage nearly

approaching that of Calcutta University. The remaining three Universities have a lower percentage.

UNIVERSITY	QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGE		
	Candidates	Passes	Percentage of passes
Calcutta	12,610	8,079	64.1
Madras	78	25	32.1
Bombay	3,744	1,457	38.9
Allahabad	3,643	1,198	32.9
Punjab	4,971	2,865	57.6

28. The total number of candidates who appeared in the Intermediate Examination in Arts in 1917 was 16,000, of whom over 6,000 appeared in Calcutta University. The total number of passes was over 6,000 or 40 per cent, as against 2,700 or 40 per cent in 1900. In this examination, Bombay stands first in respect of the percentage of passes. The highest during the last eighteen years was 73 in Bombay (1910), 63 in Allahabad (1904), 61 in the Punjab (1909), 50 in Calcutta (1911), and 46 in Madras (1903). The percentage appears to be slightly increasing in Bombay. On the average of five years (1913-17) it appears that in the Intermediate Examination in Arts the percentage of passes is highest in Bombay University followed by the University of the Punjab. Calcutta occupies the third place, followed by Allahabad and Madras.

UNIVERSITY	QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGE		
	Candidates	Passes	Percentage of passes
Calcutta	5,533	2,546	46.0
Madras	3,857	1,115	28.9
Bombay	870	560	64.4
Allahabad	1,863	817	43.9
Punjab	1,017	556	54.7

29. There is no Intermediate Examination in Science in the Universities of Madras and Allahabad. It was introduced in Calcutta University in 1909. The total number of candidates appearing in this examination in 1917 in the three Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, and the Punjab was 2,195 of whom 1,553 appeared in Calcutta. The total number of passes was 1,154, or 53 per cent of the number of examinees. The percentage of successful candidates appears to be gradually decreasing in all Indian Universities. On the average of five years (1913-17) it appears that in the Intermediate Examination in Science the percentage of passes is highest in the University of Calcutta, which is closely followed by the Punjab and Bombay.

UNIVERSITY	QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGE		
	Candidates	Passes	Percentage of passes
Calcutta	1,177	634	58.1
Madras		No examination	
Bombay	103	52	50.5
Allahabad		No examination	
Punjab	353	191	54.1

30. There are two courses for the B. A. Examination, the "Pass" course and the "Honours" course. There is no "Honours" course in the Allahabad University. The total number of candidates who appeared in the B.A. (Pass) Examination in 1917 was 6,282, of whom 3,338 appeared in Calcutta. The

total number of passes was 2,856 or 45 per cent, as against 758 or 31 per cent in 1900. The highest percentage was 78 in Bombay (1903), 69 in Allahabad (1902), 59 in Calcutta (1913), and 49 in the Punjab (1905). The percentage is increasing in Calcutta, but it appears to be declining in Bombay. These figures exclude Madras University, because in the case of that University it is not practicable to ascertain the total number of candidates for the purpose of calculating the percentage of passes. The figures under "Total number of passes" shown against "B. A. (Pass)" of Madras University in Table 29 relate to the total number of candidates who qualified themselves each year for the degree after passing all the divisions or parts of the examination.* Table No. 30 shows the number of candidates examined and passed in each division or part in the different years. On the average of five years (1913-17) it appears that in the B. A. (Pass) examination, Bombay appears to have a generally higher percentage. Calcutta comes next, and is followed by the Punjab and Allahabad.

UNIVERSITY	QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGE		
	Candidates	Passes	Percentage of passes
Calcutta	2,521	1,206	47.8
Madras		<i>Vide page (210)</i>	
Bombay	515	263	51.1
Allahabad	968	392	40.5
Punjab	778	337	43.3

31. The total number of candidates who appeared in the B. A. (Honours) Examination in 1917 was 1,079, of whom 431 appeared in Calcutta. The total number of passes was 787 or 73 per cent. On the average of five years (1913-17) it appears that in the B. A. (Honours) Examination, Madras University has a higher percentage of passes, Bombay and Calcutta coming next with an almost equal percentage. The percentage is low in the Punjab University.

UNIVERSITY	QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGE		
	Candidates	Passes	Percentage of passes
Calcutta	382	284	74.3
Madras	115	97	84.3
Bombay	193	147	76.2
Allahabad		No examination	
Punjab	129	52	40.3

32. As in the case of the B. A. Examination, the examination for the B.Sc. Degree has also two courses, the "Pass" course and the "Honours" course. The B.Sc. (Pass) Examination does not exist in Madras University, and there is no "Honours" course (although there is a "Pass" course) in Bombay and Allahabad Universities. The total number of candidates who appeared in the B.Sc. (Pass) examination in 1917 was 647, of whom 356 appeared in Calcutta. The total number of passes was 338 or 52 per cent, as against only 10 or 67 per cent in 1900. The highest percentage of passes was 100 in Bombay (1901) and in the Punjab (1902), 72 in Allahabad (1904), and 65 in Calcutta (1916). The percentage of passes in this examination also, as in the case of the B. A. Examination, appears to be increasing in Calcutta, but declining in Allahabad. On the average of five years (1913-17), it appears that in the B.Sc. (Pass) Examination, the percentage of passes in Bombay

*In Madras University, a candidate has to pass in three divisions or two parts of the B. A. Degree Examination under the old bye laws or the new regulations, as the case may be, in order to qualify himself for the degree, and he may at his option take the examination as a whole or appear by parts in different years.

† Average for 4 years, five years not being available.

is greater than in other Indian Universities, the Punjab coming next, followed closely by Calcutta and then by Allahabad.

UNIVERSITY	QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGE		
	Candidates	Passes	Percentage of passes
Calcutta	338	186	55.0
Madras		No examination	
Bombay	41	24	58.5
Allahabad	157	73	46.5
Punjab	50	28	56.0

33. In the B.Sc. (Honours) Examination which exists only in the Universities of Calcutta and the Punjab, the total number of candidates appearing in 1917 was 155, of whom 131 appeared in Calcutta. The total number of passes was 102, or 66 per cent. The highest percentage of passes was 95 in Calcutta in 1908 and 75 in the Punjab in 1909. On the average of five years (1913-17) it appears that in the B.Sc. (Honours) Examination, Calcutta has a higher percentage than the Punjab.

UNIVERSITY	QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGE		
	Candidates	Passes	Percentage of passes
Calcutta	130	95	73.1
Madras		No examination	
Bombay			
Allahabad			
Punjab	22	11	50.0

34. The total number of candidates who appeared in the Master of Arts Examination in 1917 was 1,225, of whom 742 appeared in Calcutta. The total number of passes was 629 or 51 per cent. In 1900 the number of candidates was 329 and the number of passes 156, the percentage in this case being 47. The highest percentage of passes during the eighteen years was 77 in the Punjab (1916), 76 in Allahabad (1914), 75 in Bombay (1900), 67 in Calcutta (1911), and 56 in Madras (1906). The present tendency is for the percentage to decline in the Universities of Calcutta and Madras (since 1911) and in the University of Bombay (since 1910). In the Punjab University, the percentage is increasing, while in Allahabad it is practically stationary. On the average of five years (1913 to 1917), it appears that in the M.A. Examination, Allahabad has the highest percentage of passes, followed closely by the Punjab; Calcutta and Bombay come next with an almost equal percentage. The percentage is lowest in Madras.

UNIVERSITY	QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGE		
	Candidates	Passes	Percentage of passes
Calcutta	583	296	50.8
Madras	138	53	38.4
Bombay	117	58	49.6
Allahabad	79	54	68.4
Punjab	74	43	58.1

35. There is no examination for the degree of Master of Science in Madras University. It was introduced in the Universities of Allahabad and the Punjab in 1908, in Calcutta in 1910, and in Bombay in 1914. The total number of candidates appearing in this examination in 1917 was 196, of whom 151 appeared in Calcutta. The total number of passes was 119, or 61 per cent. Calcutta University appears generally to have a lower percentage of passes in this examination than other

Indian Universities. On the average of five years (1913 to 1917) it appears that in the M.Sc. examination the Universities of the Punjab and Allahabad have a higher percentage of passes than those of Calcutta and Bombay.

UNIVERSITY	QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGE		
	Candidates	Passes	Percentage of passes
Calcutta	124	66	53.2
Madras		No examination	
Bombay	2*	1*	50.0*
Allahabad	20	15	75.0
Punjab	12	10	83.3

* Average for four years.

36. It would appear from the above comparative statistics that the University of Calcutta, while occupying the first place in respect of the percentage of passes in the Matriculation Examination, generally fails to maintain that position in the higher examinations.

37. *Graduates*.—In 1916-17, graduates numbered 8,407. Graduates in Arts were 5,934, in Medicine 286, in Engineering 104 and in other faculties 2,083. Bengal had the largest number of graduates in Arts (2,233) and Medicine (125), Bombay the largest number of graduates in Engineering (47), and the United Provinces the largest number of graduates in other faculties (695).

38. *Under-graduates*.—Table No. 31 shows the number of under-graduates in the different Faculties of the five Universities in each of the last eleven years (1907 to 1917). The term "Under-graduate" denotes one who has been admitted to a college, whose name is still on the rolls of a college and who has not yet taken a degree. It does not include those who having passed one degree proceed to another.

Number of Under-graduates

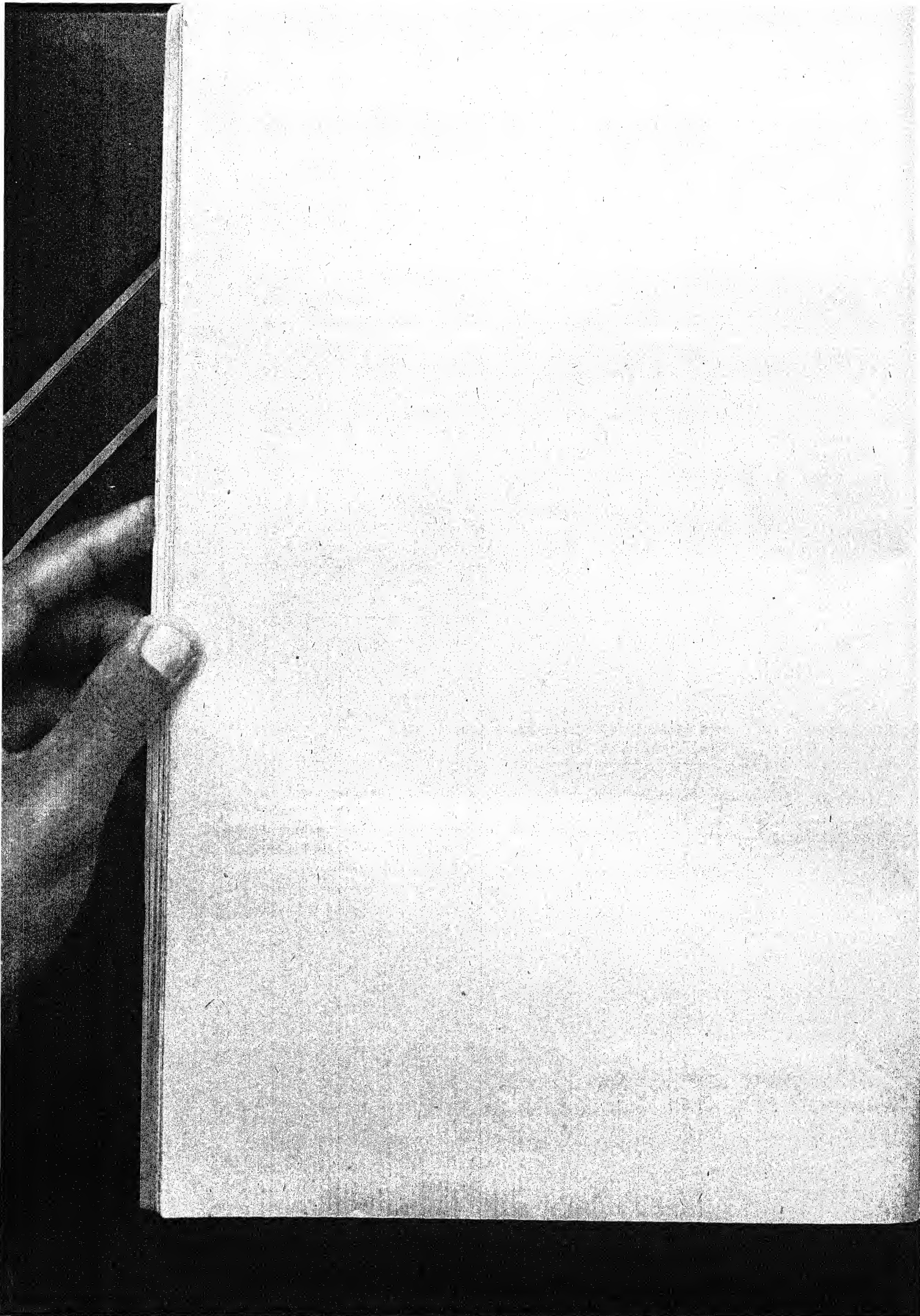
UNIVERSITY	10 years ago. 1907	5 years ago. 1912	1915	1916	1917
Calcutta	7,279	17,299	24,135	25,787	28,257
Madras	5,489	6,960	10,305	9,914	8,522
Bombay	3,375	4,086	4,471	5,840	6,099
Allahabad	2,812	4,068	5,744	5,835	6,346
Punjab	1,185	1,455	1,867	2,249	2,264

The total number of under-graduates in Indian Universities has shown a steady increase. In 1917 the total number was 51,488, or more than two and a half times the number ten years ago. Of this total 55 per cent was in Calcutta University, 17 per cent in Madras, and the remaining 28 per cent in the other three Universities combined. Eighty-seven per cent of the total number belong to the Faculty of Arts. Of the total number of under-graduates in Arts (44,540) in 1917, more than one half (23,916) were in Calcutta University, less than one-fifth (8,145) in Madras University, and a little over one-fourth in the other three Universities combined. Under-graduates in Medicine numbered 2,674 in 1917 of whom nearly one-half (1,100) were in Calcutta University, less than a third (885) in Bombay and over a fifth (689) in the other three Universities combined. In the case of Engineering, however, Bombay stands first with over two-fifths (146) of the total number (345), Madras standing second with over a third (116). The Punjab is the only University which has under-graduates in "Oriental Languages and Literature," the total number in 1917 being 56. In 'Other Faculties,' Calcutta has nearly 82 per cent (3,158) of the total number of under-graduates (3,873) in 1917.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA;
Calcutta, April 24, 1918.



EDUCATION

SUMMARY TABLES

No. 1.—TOTAL NUMBER of INSTITUTIONS in BRITISH INDIA

PROVINCE	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				TOTAL		PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS		TOTAL OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	
	COLLEGES		SCHOOLS							
	For Males	For Females	For Males	For Females	For Males	For Females	For Males	For Females	For Males	For Females
Bengal	46	5	36,492	9,561	36,538	9,566	1,951	318	38,489	9,884
Madras	45	3	29,480	1,812	29,525	1,815	4,586	119	34,111	1,934
Bombay	14	..	10,158	1,216	10,172	1,216	1,791	85	11,963	1,301
United Provinces	27	4	11,649	1,232	11,676	1,236	4,480	336	16,156	1,572
Bihar and Orissa	11	..	24,295	2,561	24,306	2,561	2,709	58	27,015	2,617
Punjab	16	2	5,396	1,028	5,412	1,030	2,043	872	7,455	1,902
Delhi	3	1	109	24	112	25	77	6	189	31
Burma	2	..	8,479	1,083	8,481	1,083	17,451	64	25,932	1,147
Central Provinces and Berar	7	..	4,131	365	4,138	365	50	8	4,188	373
Assam	3	..	4,227	357	4,230	357	296	7	4,526	364
North-West Frontier Province	3	..	636	46	639	46	260	49	899	95
Ajmer-Merwara	1	..	146	14	147	14	80	27	227	41
British Baluchistan . . . . .	..	..	64	8	64	8	43	..	107	8
Coorg . . . . .	..	..	95	8	95	8	12	..	107	8
Bangalore	1	1	51	34	52	35	19	8	71	43
TOTAL, 1916-17	179	16	135,408	19,349	135,587	19,365	35,848	1,955	171,435	21,320

No. 2.—TOTAL NUMBER of SCHOLARS ATTENDING in INSTITUTIONS in BRITISH INDIA

PROVINCE	SCHOLARS ATTENDING PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.						SCHOLARS ATTENDING PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS		TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ATTENDING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	
	COLLEGES		SCHOOLS		TOTAL					
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Bengal	22,715	175	1,542,997	289,625	1,565,712	289,800	51,825	11,095	1,617,537	300,895
Madras	9,366	199	1,220,543	306,926	1,229,914	307,125	105,209	18,764	1,335,123	325,889
Bombay	6,552	177	598,149	134,507	604,701	134,684	31,182	9,937	635,883	144,621
United Provinces	6,766	66	735,368	63,220	742,134	63,286	82,040	7,426	824,174	70,712
Bihar and Orissa	2,884	..	685,906	109,281	688,190	109,281	45,447	2,107	733,637	111,388
Punjab	5,329	61	360,813	54,840	366,142	54,901	40,894	14,801	407,036	69,702
Delhi	508	30	9,020	1,073	9,537	2,003	2,320	645	11,857	2,648
Burma	645	18	272,547	120,189	273,192	120,207	193,843	5,231	467,035	125,438
Central Provinces and Berar	1,347	1	310,975	36,738	312,322	36,739	1,491	613	313,813	37,352
Assam	732	1	106,304	27,722	107,096	27,723	8,193	901	205,289	23,624
North-West Frontier Province	187	..	37,759	3,287	37,946	3,287	3,914	1,138	41,860	4,425
Ajmer-Merwara	135	2	8,812	805	8,947	807	3,036	891	11,983	1,698
British Baluchistan . . . . .	..	..	2,860	653	2,860	653	461	41	3,321	694
Coorg . . . . .	..	..	5,478	2,267	5,478	2,267	191	42	5,669	2,309
Bangalore	451	292	6,213	3,413	6,669	3,705	641	269	7,310	3,974
TOTAL, 1916-17	57,617	1,022	5,993,223	1,155,446	6,050,840	1,156,463	570,687	73,951	6,621,527	1,230,410

No. 3.—TOTAL EXPENDITURE on EDUCATION in BRITISH INDIA

PROVINCE	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FROM				
	Provincial Revenues	Local and municipal funds	Fees	All other sources	TOTAL
Bengal	66,65,647	24,33,287	1,09,39,549	42,73,303	2,43,11,786
Madras	76,93,073	5,82,399	55,27,887	45,84,537	2,16,87,896
Bombay	75,50,817	22,36,370	33,53,891	24,47,681	1,55,88,759
United Provinces	47,96,188	44,07,262	31,14,181	24,28,291	1,47,45,922
Bihar and Orissa	29,57,757	17,46,347	22,36,934	12,11,042	81,52,080
Punjab	31,09,136	31,83,224	27,35,592	18,35,868	1,08,63,320
Delhi	2,19,969	1,15,223	1,13,314	7,84,373	12,32,879
Burma	27,68,394	10,66,723	21,00,323	7,43,699	66,79,145
Central Provinces and Berar	15,96,198	22,12,082	5,72,955	5,15,081	48,96,316
Assam	9,97,022	7,66,716	4,64,503	3,31,049	25,59,290
North-West Frontier Province	2,88,878	4,81,047	1,13,512	1,47,191	10,30,628
Ajmer-Merwara	1,32,658	32,477	59,235	77,186	3,01,556
British Baluchistan	1,00,019	23,172	15,088	13,023	1,51,302
Coorg	60,829	14,877	16,934	8,907	1,01,547
Bangalore	2,26,268	16,412	2,07,234	1,30,728	5,80,642
TOTAL, 1916-17	3,91,62,853	2,23,17,618	3,18,71,138	1,95,31,459	11,28,83,068

EDUCATION

GENERAL TABLES.

No. 4.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT—NUMBER of SCHOLARS in PUBLIC and PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS in BRITISH INDIA

PROVINCE		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS				PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ADVANCED AND ELEMENTARY		TOTAL	
		COLLEGES		SCHOOLS		Males	Females	Males	Females
		Males	Females	Males	Females				
Bengal . (as constituted up to March 1912)	1907-08	7,441	58	1,139,126	141,916	47,324	2,325	1,193,891	144,299
	1908-09	6,643	82	1,202,075	159,480	49,303	3,806	1,258,021	163,368
	1909-10	9,397	84	1,245,517	167,421	48,893	4,064	1,303,807	171,569
	1910-11	10,431	104	1,280,190	173,103	50,215	4,196	1,340,836	177,403
	1911-12	11,795	105	1,353,151	189,866	50,300	4,143	1,415,246	194,114
	1912-13	15,610	128	1,419,842	227,185	46,818	9,040	1,482,270	236,353
	1913-14	17,877	140	1,434,436	235,294	50,005	9,856	1,502,318	245,290
	1914-15	19,414	143	1,464,429	252,981	51,836	11,086	1,535,679	264,210
Bengal	1915-16	20,959	155	1,483,689	273,695	55,080	10,963	1,559,728	284,813
	1916-17	22,715	175	1,542,997	289,625	51,825	11,095	1,617,537	300,895
Madras .	1907-08	5,127	49	770,323	156,899	109,398	15,374	884,848	172,322
	1908-09	4,999	53	808,057	168,114	103,998	14,394	917,054	182,561
	1909-10	4,754	52	865,751	181,409	111,623	15,459	982,128	196,920
	1910-11	4,588	43	892,113	190,818	111,092	17,071	1,007,793	207,932
	1911-12	5,752	49	937,617	209,468	110,011	17,168	1,053,380	226,685
	1912-13	6,506	57	1,005,247	234,140	100,745	15,487	1,112,498	249,684
	1913-14	8,011	69	1,077,837	259,637	105,963	18,428	1,191,811	278,134
	1914-15	9,207	106	1,131,506	277,021	105,726	19,389	1,246,439	296,516
Bombay	1915-16	9,974	151	1,138,354	293,466	103,516	19,698	1,301,844	313,315
	1916-17	9,366	199	1,220,548	306,926	105,209	18,764	1,335,123	325,889
	1907-08	3,720	88	574,628	98,711	57,847	14,397	636,195	113,196
	1908-09	3,702	86	603,835	108,090	61,699	15,147	669,236	123,323
	1909-10	4,095	101	649,609	116,630	63,229	16,629	716,933	133,360
	1910-11	4,348	110	663,121	119,486	64,164	17,306	731,633	136,902
	1911-12	4,853	105	702,475	134,876	62,459	18,109	769,787	153,090
	1912-13	5,099	120	756,336	145,272	61,427	19,431	822,862	164,823
	1913-14	6,052	136	784,251	155,883	63,820	18,875	854,123	174,894
	1914-15	4,896	136	615,968	129,602	29,397	9,710	650,261	139,448
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1915-16	6,058	147	613,731	134,686	33,556	11,095	653,345	145,928
	1916-17	6,552	177	598,149	134,507	31,182	9,937	635,883	144,621
	1907-08	4,395	42	533,238	43,124	69,281	4,447	606,914	47,613
	1908-09	4,608	39	534,806	44,280	69,456	5,159	608,870	49,478
	1909-10	5,281	49	527,894	41,480	68,218	4,659	601,393	46,188
	1910-11	5,309	58	525,032	43,008	68,534	3,846	598,875	46,912
	1911-12	5,786	58	567,408	48,336	84,477	5,935	657,671	54,329
	1912-13	6,160	63	637,740	50,206	88,599	5,530	732,499	55,799
	1913-14	6,428	66	662,279	55,460	89,431	5,808	758,138	61,334
	1914-15	7,047	74	676,074	57,478	86,299	5,482	769,420	63,034
Bihar and Orissa	1915-16	7,412	75	687,574	58,827	81,417	6,025	776,403	64,931
	1916-17	6,766	66	735,368	63,220	82,040	7,426	824,174	70,712
	1912-13	1,874	..	702,611	95,281	44,505	2,973	748,990	98,254
	1913-14	2,205	1	710,298	105,478	40,645	2,908	753,148	108,387
	1914-15	2,378	1	676,337	111,713	43,045	2,735	721,760	114,449
	1915-16	2,668	..	671,822	114,674	49,097	2,169	714,587	116,843
	1916-17	2,884	..	685,306	109,281	45,447	2,107	733,637	111,388
	1907-08	2,297	34	216,295	25,645	48,173	10,419	266,765	36,093
	1908-09	2,438	53	224,064	27,229	39,123	9,669	265,625	36,951
	1909-10	2,612	44	243,110	30,951	39,758	12,991	285,480	43,986
Punjab .	1910-11	2,937	42	254,495	32,144	42,203	15,119	299,635	47,305
	1911-12	3,519	30	275,973	36,645	47,712	17,234	327,204	53,909
	1912-13	3,829	38	300,819	40,744	57,557	18,779	362,205	59,561
	1913-14	4,191	50	329,610	46,608	53,120	19,220	386,921	65,968
	1914-15	4,329	54	334,588	47,778	42,177	16,983	381,094	64,815
	1915-16	4,794	59	345,881	52,219	43,630	16,574	394,305	68,852
	1916-17	5,329	61	360,313	54,840	40,894	14,801	407,036	69,702
Dellhi .	1914-15	289	..	7,953	1,754	3,099	100	11,346	1,854
	1915-16	309	..	8,331	1,980	3,192	363	11,742	2,343
	1916-17	508	30	9,029	1,973	2,320	645	11,857	2,648
	1907-08	133	5	183,047	66,215	170,341	4,078	353,521	70,298
	1908-09	148	7	192,480	70,351	166,001	4,224	358,629	74,582
	1909-10	232	12	192,630	70,094	166,938	4,067	359,800	74,173
	1910-11	261	17	187,868	71,015	167,093	3,738	355,222	74,770
	1911-12	302	22	194,099	75,887	171,438	3,507	365,839	79,416
Burma .	1912-13	336	8	201,772	80,317	173,701	3,459	375,809	83,784
	1913-14	446	7	226,589	97,042	176,254	4,589	403,289	101,639
	1914-15	565	9	232,058	108,522	185,073	4,271	437,698	112,862
	1915-16	633	12	263,071	113,283	182,177	3,972	445,881	117,273
	1916-17	645	18	272,547	120,189	193,843	5,281	467,035	125,488

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EDUCATION

No. 4.—**ABSTRACT STATEMENT—NUMBER of SCHOLARS in PUBLIC and PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS in BRITISH INDIA—continued**

PROVINCE		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS				PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, ADVANCED AND ELEMENTARY		TOTAL	
		COLLEGES		SCHOOLS		Males	Females	Males	Females
		Males	Females	Males	Females				
Central Provinces and Berar	1907-08	444	..	234,415	23,156	149	144	235,008	23,300
	1908-09	545	..	250,057	25,831	264	3	250,866	25,834
	1909-10	578	..	266,272	29,373	82	..	266,932	29,373
	1910-11	617	..	268,445	28,452	49	57	269,111	28,509
	1911-12	714	..	281,543	30,729	101	118	282,358	30,847
	1912-13	878	..	301,199	32,854	193	124	302,270	32,978
	1913-14	1,056	..	327,821	35,927	228	96	329,105	36,023
	1914-15	1,219	1	311,536	34,387	402	121	313,157	34,509
	1915-16	1,309	..	310,999	35,394	2,019	660	314,327	36,054
	1916-17	1,347	1	310,975	36,738	1,491	613	313,813	37,352
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1907-08	1,529	..	731,314	89,133	49,633	9,022	782,476	98,155
	1908-09	1,474	..	788,704	113,595	41,403	7,947	831,681	121,542
	1909-10	2,164	..	782,982	122,363	40,099	7,275	825,245	129,638
	1910-11	2,560	..	802,751	131,342	39,749	7,811	845,060	139,153
	1911-12	3,156	..	877,344	145,376	40,858	8,390	921,358	153,766
Assam	1912-13	360	..	168,004	19,085	6,484	355	174,848	19,440
	1913-14	441	1	184,945	22,746	6,070	938	191,456	23,685
	1914-15	562	1	199,329	26,760	6,448	783	206,339	27,544
	1915-16	627	1	198,897	27,320	9,658	982	209,182	28,303
	1916-17	732	1	196,364	27,722	8,193	901	205,289	28,624
North-West Frontier Province	1907-08	22	..	17,301	1,548	8,938	1,434	26,261	2,982
	1908-09	22	..	17,608	1,605	8,202	1,454	25,832	3,059
	1909-10	19	..	19,570	1,873	7,246	1,337	26,835	3,210
	1910-11	22	..	20,897	2,093	7,417	1,462	28,336	3,555
	1911-12	38	..	23,198	2,247	7,227	2,201	30,463	4,448
	1912-13	37	..	27,307	2,396	7,296	1,436	34,640	3,832
	1913-14	77	..	33,052	2,614	6,784	1,918	39,913	4,532
	1914-15	148	..	37,003	3,280	5,721	1,592	42,872	4,872
	1915-16	146	..	38,632	3,509	5,523	1,702	44,301	5,211
	1916-17	187	..	37,759	3,287	3,914	1,138	41,860	4,425
Ajmer-Merwara	1907-08	352	..	4,341	497	3,028	874	7,721	1,371
	1908-09	313	..	4,321	529	3,046	733	7,680	1,262
	1909-10	55	..	4,917	668	2,339	634	7,311	1,302
	1910-11	39	..	5,218	673	2,537	611	7,794	1,284
	1911-12	50	..	5,869	707	3,765	743	9,684	1,450
	1912-13	63	..	6,770	718	3,921	927	10,754	1,645
	1913-14	83	..	7,463	784	4,275	763	11,821	1,547
	1914-15	109	..	7,697	780	3,922	1,104	11,728	1,884
	1915-16	131	..	7,760	843	4,203	1,016	12,094	1,859
	1916-17	135	2	8,812	805	3,036	891	11,983	1,698
Baluchistan (por- tions under Bri- tish adminis- tration)	1907-08	..	..	1,387	324	1,329	207	2,716	531
	1908-09	..	..	1,566	430	837	131	2,403	561
	1909-10	..	..	1,694	355	906	122	2,600	477
	1910-11	..	..	2,071	368	1,338	228	3,409	596
	1911-12	..	..	2,418	474	1,071	153	3,489	627
	1912-13	..	..	2,348	523	835	88	3,183	611
	1913-14	..	..	2,622	536	852	40	3,474	576
	1914-15	..	..	2,658	605	754	111	3,412	716
	1915-16	..	..	2,749	648	657	50	3,406	698
Coorg	1916-17	..	..	2,860	653	461	41	3,321	694
	1907-08	..	..	3,380	1,163	414	47	3,794	1,210
	1908-09	..	..	3,869	1,447	369	107	4,238	1,554
	1909-10	..	..	4,087	1,644	490	114	4,577	1,758
	1910-11	..	..	4,099	1,811	619	111	4,718	1,922
	1911-12	..	..	4,342	1,861	534	74	4,876	1,935
	1912-13	..	..	4,909	2,033	508	95	5,417	2,128
	1913-14	..	..	5,390	2,294	293	62	5,683	2,356
	1914-15	..	..	5,577	2,360	298	66	5,875	2,426
Bangalore	1915-16	..	..	5,314	2,365	256	50	5,570	2,415
	1916-17	..	..	5,478	2,267	191	42	5,669	2,309
	1916-17	451	292	6,218	3,413	641	269	7,310	3,974
TOTAL OF ALL PRO- VINCES	1907-08	25,460	276	4,408,795	648,331	565,855	62,768	5,000,110	711,375
	1908-09	24,892	320	4,631,442	720,931	543,701	62,774	5,200,035	784,075
	1909-10	29,187	342	4,804,033	764,261	549,821	67,351	5,383,041	831,954
	1910-11	31,112	374	4,906,300	794,313	555,010	71,556	5,492,422	866,243
	1911-12	35,965	369	5,225,437	876,472	579,953	77,775	5,841,355	954,616
	1912-13	40,752	414	5,534,904	930,754	592,589	77,724	6,168,245	1,008,892
	1913-14	46,867	470	5,786,593	1,020,394	597,740	83,501	6,431,200	1,104,365
	1914-15	50,163	525	5,722,718	1,055,021	564,199	73,533	6,337,080	1,129,079
	1915-16	55,020	600	5,826,804	1,112,915	564,891	75,323	6,446,715	1,188,838
	1916-17	57,617	1,022	5,993,223	1,155,446	570,687	73,951	6,621,627	1,230,419

EDUCATION

No. 5.—NUMBER of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS for MALES and FEMALES, and NUMBER of MALE and FEMALE SCHOLARS, in BRITISH INDIA

		1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—						
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—						
<i>Arts Colleges—</i>						
Institutions	for males . .	131	139	137	137	122
	for females . .	10	11	11	11	12
TOTAL . .		141	150	148	148	134
Scholars . .	males . .	33,213	38,919	41,550	45,480	46,293
	females . .	318	353	406	469	842
TOTAL . .		33,531	39,272	41,956	45,949	47,135
<i>Professional Colleges—</i>						
Institutions . .	for males . .	43	44	45	50	57
	for females . .	1	3	3	2	4
TOTAL . .		44	47	48	52	61
Scholars . .	males . .	7,539	7,948	8,613	9,540	11,324
	females . .	96	117	119	131	180
TOTAL . .		7,635	8,065	8,732	9,671	11,504
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—						
<i>Secondary Schools—</i>						
Institutions . .	for males . .	6,075	6,303	6,403	6,657	7,004
	for females . .	520	573	606	645	689
TOTAL . .		6,595	6,876	7,009	7,302	7,693
Scholars . .	males . .	928,557	996,013	1,015,670	1,038,754	1,084,356
	females . .	68,154	79,711	87,194	93,997	101,979
TOTAL . .		996,711	1,075,724	1,102,864	1,132,751	1,186,335
<i>Primary Schools—</i>						
Institutions . .	for males . .	114,086	116,713	116,077	120,944	124,081
	for females . .	13,712	14,731	15,709	17,239	18,122
TOTAL . .		127,798	131,444	131,786	138,183	142,203
Scholars . .	males . .	4,435,105	4,612,386	4,521,015	4,648,714	4,782,605
	females . .	833,788	909,657	930,187	993,549	1,036,125
TOTAL . .		5,268,893	5,522,043	5,451,202	5,642,263	5,818,730
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—						
<i>Training Schools—</i>						
Institutions . .	for males . .	532	618	664	685	690
	for females . .	86	88	91	92	111
TOTAL . .		618	706	755	777	801
Scholars . .	males . .	13,285	14,672	15,248	15,372	15,874
	females . .	1,603	1,881	2,184	2,405	2,757
TOTAL . .		14,948	16,553	17,432	17,777	18,631

No. 5.—NUMBER of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS for MALES and FEMALES, and NUMBER of MALE and FEMALE SCHOLARS, in BRITISH INDIA—continued

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—continued					
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—continued					
<i>All other Special Schools—</i>					
Institutions . . . { for males . . .	5,548	5,643	5,925	4,174	3,633
{ for females . . .	741	859	1,127	696	427
TOTAL . . .	6,289	6,502	7,052	4,870	4,060
Scholars . . . { males . . .	155,609	160,900	168,127	121,215	110,388
{ females . . .	26,626	28,609	34,851	22,316	14,585
TOTAL . . .	182,235	189,509	202,978	143,531	124,973
TOTAL OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
Institutions . . . { for males . . .	126,415	129,460	129,251	132,647	135,587
{ for females . . .	15,070	16,265	17,547	18,685	19,365
TOTAL . . .	141,485	145,725	146,798	151,332	154,952
Scholars . . . { males . . .	5,573,308	5,830,838	5,770,223	5,879,075	6,050,840
{ females . . .	930,645	1,020,328	1,054,941	1,112,867	1,156,468
TOTAL . . .	6,503,953	6,851,166	6,825,164	6,991,942	7,207,308
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
<i>Advanced—</i>					
Institutions . . . { for males . . .	2,637	2,767	2,571	2,409	2,963
{ for females . . .	21	21	18	16	46
TOTAL . . .	2,658	2,788	2,589	2,425	3,009
Scholars . . . { males . . .	55,907	58,308	53,387	52,714	58,867
{ females . . .	2,929	2,534	1,904	1,873	1,751
TOTAL . . .	58,836	60,842	55,291	54,587	60,618
<i>Elementary—</i>					
Institutions . . . { for males . . .	35,539	34,987	33,895	33,900	32,885
{ for females . . .	1,977	2,084	2,019	1,868	1,909
TOTAL . . .	37,516	37,071	35,914	35,768	34,794
Scholars . . . { males . . .	535,847	538,580	510,058	511,520	511,820
{ females . . .	74,707	80,927	71,518	73,400	72,200
TOTAL . . .	610,554	619,507	581,576	584,920	584,020
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
Institutions . . . { for males . . .	38,176	37,754	36,466	36,309	35,848
{ for females . . .	1,998	2,105	2,037	1,884	1,955
TOTAL . . .	40,174	39,859	38,503	38,193	37,803
Scholars . . . { males . . .	591,754	596,888	563,445	564,234	570,687
{ females . . .	77,636	83,461	73,422	75,273	73,951
TOTAL . . .	669,390	680,349	636,867	639,507	644,638
TOTAL OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
Institutions . . . { for males . . .	164,591	167,214	165,717	168,956	171,435
{ for females . . .	17,068	18,370	19,584	20,569	21,320
TOTAL . . .	181,659	185,584	185,301	189,525	192,755
Scholars . . . { males . . .	6,165,062	6,427,726	6,333,668	6,443,309	6,621,527
{ females . . .	1,008,281	1,103,789	1,123,363	1,188,140	1,230,419
TOTAL . . .	7,173,343 (a)	7,531,515 (b)	7,457,031 (c)	7,631,449 (d)	7,851,946

(a)	Excluding the figures for Baluchistan	(3,183 males and 611 females)	of which details are not available
(b)	" " " "	" "	" "
(c)	" " " "	" "	" "
(d)	" " " "	" "	" "

EDUCATION

No. 5-I.—NUMBER of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS for MALES and FEMALES, and NUMBER of MALE and FEMALE SCHOLARS, in BENGAL

		1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—						
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—						
Arts Colleges—						
Institutions	{ for males . . .	31	31	31	29	30
	{ for females . . .	3	3	3	3	3
TOTAL . . .		34	34	34	32	33
Scholars	{ males . . .	12,791	14,633	15,808	17,100	18,333
	{ females . . .	105	113	113	126	145
TOTAL . . .		12,896	14,746	15,921	17,226	18,478
Professional Colleges—						
Institutions	{ for males . . .	15	15	15	15	16
	{ for females . . .	..	2	2	1	2
TOTAL . . .		15	17	17	16	18
Scholars	{ males . . .	2,819	3,244	3,606	3,859	4,382
	{ females . . .	23	27	30	29	30
TOTAL . . .		2,842	3,271	3,636	3,888	4,412
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—						
Secondary Schools—						
Institutions	{ for males . . .	2,306	2,384	2,470	2,500	2,666
	{ for females . . .	66	85	87	88	90
TOTAL . . .		2,372	2,470	2,557	2,588	2,756
Scholars	{ males . . .	336,479	363,093	372,428	376,503	404,073
	{ females . . .	8,076	10,614	10,505	10,991	11,382
TOTAL . . .		344,555	373,707	382,933	387,494	415,455
Primary Schools—						
Institutions	{ for males . . .	28,107	27,470	(a) 28,335	31,617	32,595
	{ for females . . .	6,798	7,038	7,627	8,793	9,371
TOTAL . . .		34,905	34,508	35,962	40,410	41,966
Scholars	{ males . . .	999,110	982,610	(a) 999,112	1,067,782	1,099,651
	{ females . . .	205,784	210,137	225,130	259,640	275,240
TOTAL . . .		1,204,894	1,192,747	1,224,242	1,327,422	1,374,891
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—						
Training Schools—						
Institutions	{ for males . . .	129	127	126	126	124
	{ for females . . .	8	8	9	10	10
TOTAL . . .		137	135	135	136	134
Scholars	{ males . . .	2,311	2,343	2,395	2,455	2,444
	{ females . . .	138	132	178	152	141
TOTAL . . .		2,449	2,475	2,573	2,607	2,585

(a) Includes 171 students in 6 Native State Primary Schools

EDUCATION

No. 5-I.—NUMBER of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS for MALES and FEMALES, and NUMBER of MALE and FEMALE SCHOLARS, in BENGAL—continued

		1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—continued						
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—continued						
<i>All other Special Schools—</i>						
Institutions	{ for males for females	2,795 428	2,924 480	3,012 581	1,123 58	1,107 90
TOTAL		3,223	3,404	3,593	1,181	1,197
Scholars	{ males females	81,942 13,187	86,390 14,411	90,494 17,168	36,949 2,912	36,829 2,862
TOTAL		95,129	100,801	107,662	39,861	39,691
TOTAL OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—						
Institutions	{ for males for females	33,383 7,303	32,951 7,617	(a) 33,989 8,309	35,410 8,953	36,538 9,566
TOTAL		40,686	40,568	42,298	44,363	46,104
Scholars	{ males females	1,435,452 227,313	1,452,313 235,434	(a) 1,483,843 253,124	1,504,648 273,850	1,565,712 289,800
TOTAL		1,662,765	1,687,747	1,736,967	1,778,498	1,855,512
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—						
<i>Advanced—</i>						
Institutions	{ for males for females	150 ..	157 ..	151 ..	162 ..	157 ..
TOTAL		150	157	151	162	157
Scholars	{ males females	4,426 5	5,181 10	4,717 5	5,417 ..	5,636 ..
TOTAL		4,431	5,191	4,722	5,417	5,636
<i>Elementary—</i>						
Institutions	{ for males for females	1,820 247	1,831 279	1,845 378	1,939 306	1,794 318
TOTAL		2,067	2,110	2,223	2,245	2,112
Scholars	{ males females	42,392 9,035	44,824 9,846	47,119 11,081	49,663 10,963	46,189 11,095
TOTAL		51,427	54,670	58,200	60,626	57,284
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—						
Institutions	{ for males for females	1,970 247	1,988 279	1,996 378	2,101 306	1,951 318
TOTAL		2,217	2,267	2,374	2,407	2,269
Scholars	{ males females	46,818 9,040	50,005 9,856	51,836 11,086	55,080 10,963	51,825 11,095
TOTAL		55,858	59,861	62,922	66,043	62,920
TOTAL OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—						
Institutions	{ for males for females	35,353 7,550	34,939 7,896	(a) 35,985 8,687	37,511 9,259	38,489 9,884
TOTAL		42,903	42,835	44,672	46,770	48,373
Scholars	{ males females	1,482,270 236,353	1,502,318 245,290	(a) 1,535,679 264,210	1,559,728 284,813	1,617,537 300,895
TOTAL		1,718,623	1,747,608	1,799,889	1,844,541	1,918,432

(a) Includes 171 students in 6 Native State Primary Schools

EDUCATION

No. 5-II.—NUMBER of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS for MALES and FEMALES, and NUMBER of MALE and FEMALE SCHOLARS, in MADRAS

		1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—						
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—						
Arts Colleges—						
Institutions	for males	29	34	34	37	38
	for females	2	2	3	3	3
	TOTAL	31	36	37	40	41
Scholars	males	5,491	7,028	8,180	8,409	7,726
	females	56	66	104	134	184
	TOTAL	5,547	7,094	8,284	8,543	7,910
Professional Colleges—						
Institutions	for males	3	3	3	7	7
	for females	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	3	3	3	7	7
Scholars	males	1,015	983	1,027	1,565	1,640
	females	1	3	2	17	15
	TOTAL	1,016	986	1,029	1,582	1,655
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—						
Secondary Schools—						
Institutions	for males	370	364	364	369	377
	for females	68	69	69	71	72
	TOTAL	438	433	433	440	449
Scholars	males	108,534	117,956	125,455	132,518	138,260
	females	9,086	10,201	10,630	11,340	11,632
	TOTAL	117,620	128,157	136,085	143,858	149,892
Primary Schools—						
Institutions	for males	25,223	26,018	26,917	28,166	28,881
	for females	1,281	1,443	1,527	1,619	1,602
	TOTAL	26,504	27,461	28,444	29,785	30,573
Scholars	males	889,393	952,035	999,685	1,048,380	1,071,636
	females	223,835	248,214	265,623	280,558	293,185
	TOTAL	1,113,228	1,200,249	1,265,308	1,328,938	1,364,821
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—						
Training Schools—						
Institutions	for males	87	97	102	99	99
	for females	23	23	24	24	25
	TOTAL	110	120	126	123	124
Scholars	males	4,212	4,573	4,820	4,344	4,810
	females	484	513	703	793	862
	TOTAL	4,696	5,086	5,523	5,137	5,672

EDUCATION

No. 5-II.—NUMBER of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS for MALES and FEMALES, and NUMBER of MALE and FEMALE SCHOLARS, in MADRAS—continued

		1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—continued						
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—continued						
All other Special Schools—						
Institutions	{ for males	70	68	39	62	123
	{ for females	17	16	1	17	23
	TOTAL	87	84	40	79	146
Scholars	{ males	3,108	3,273	1,546	3,112	5,842
	{ females	735	709	65	775	1,247
	TOTAL	3,843	3,982	1,611	3,887	7,089
TOTAL OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—						
Institutions	{ for males	25,782	26,584	27,459	28,740	29,525
	{ for females	1,391	1,553	1,624	1,734	1,815
	TOTAL	27,173	28,137	29,083	30,474	31,340
Scholars	{ males	1,011,753	1,085,848	1,140,713	1,198,328	1,229,914
	{ females	234,197	259,706	277,127	293,617	307,125
	TOTAL	1,245,950	1,345,554	1,417,840	1,491,945	1,537,039
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—						
Advanced—						
Institutions	{ for males	361	351	368	358	332
	{ for females	4	4	3	3	1
	TOTAL	365	355	371	361	333
Scholars	{ males	10,829	10,431	10,985	10,951	9,533
	{ females	407	387	240	399	105
	TOTAL	11,236	10,818	11,225	11,350	9,638
Elementary—						
Institutions	{ for males	4,215	4,239	4,257	4,110	4,254
	{ for females	102	118	122	138	118
	TOTAL	4,317	4,357	4,379	4,248	4,372
Scholars	{ males	89,916	95,532	94,741	92,565	95,676
	{ females	15,080	18,041	19,149	19,299	18,659
	TOTAL	104,996	113,573	113,890	111,864	114,335
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—						
Institutions	{ for males	4,576	4,590	4,625	4,468	4,586
	{ for females	106	122	125	141	119
	TOTAL	4,682	4,712	4,750	4,609	4,705
Scholars	{ males	100,745	105,963	105,726	103,516	105,209
	{ females	15,487	18,428	19,389	19,698	18,764
	TOTAL	116,232	124,391	125,115	123,214	123,973
TOTAL OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—						
Institutions	{ for males	30,358	31,174	32,084	33,208	34,111
	{ for females	1,497	1,675	1,749	1,875	1,934
	TOTAL	31,855	32,849	33,833	35,083	36,045
Scholars	{ males	1,112,498	1,191,811	1,246,439	1,301,844	1,335,123
	{ females	249,684	278,134	296,516	313,315	325,889
	TOTAL	1,362,182	1,469,945	1,542,955	1,615,159	1,661,012

EDUCATION

No. 5-III—NUMBER of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS for MALES and FEMALES, and NUMBER of MALE and FEMALE SCHOLARS, in BOMBAY

		1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—						
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—						
<i>Arts Colleges—</i>						
Institutions	{ for males .	11	10	7	7	8
	{ for females .	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL		11	10	7	7	8
Scholars	{ males .	3,850	4,604	3,381	4,596	4,763
	{ females .	91	93	94	106	125
TOTAL		3,941	4,697	3,475	4,702	4,888
<i>Professional Colleges—</i>						
Institutions	{ for males .	4	5	5	5	6
	{ for females .	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL		4	5	5	5	6
Scholars	{ males .	1,249	1,448	1,515	1,462	1,789
	{ females .	29	43	42	41	52
TOTAL		1,278	1,491	1,557	1,503	1,841
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—						
<i>Secondary Schools—</i>						
Institutions	{ for males .	509	520	368	385	388
	{ for females .	79	87	81	80	77
TOTAL		588	607	449	465	465
Scholars	{ males .	72,011	75,786	57,994	59,220	61,513
	{ females .	8,133	8,761	8,753	8,929	9,037
TOTAL		80,144	84,547	66,747	68,149	70,550
<i>Primary Schools—</i>						
Institutions	{ for males .	12,169	12,790	9,929	9,797	9,645
	{ for females .	1,199	1,271	1,057	1,093	1,110
TOTAL		13,368	14,061	10,986	10,890	10,755
Scholars	{ males .	678,031	701,496	551,987	545,461	528,294
	{ females .	136,378	146,210	119,999	124,680	124,324
TOTAL		814,409	847,706	671,986	670,141	652,618
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—						
<i>Training Schools—</i>						
Institutions	{ for males .	19	20	27	26	25
	{ for females .	15	17	17	17	17
TOTAL		34	37	44	43	42
Scholars	{ males .	1,387	1,522	1,514	1,463	1,431
	{ females .	523	611	591	671	713
TOTAL		1,910	2,133	2,105	2,134	2,144
<i>All other Special Schools—</i>						
Institutions	{ for males .	91	94	69	103	100
	{ for females .	4	6	6	8	12
TOTAL		95	100	75	111	112

EDUCATION

No. 5-III.—NUMBER of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS for MALES and FEMALES, and NUMBER of MALE and FEMALE SCHOLARS, in BOMBAY—continued

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—continued					
<i>SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—continued</i>					
<i>All other Special Schools—continued</i>					
Scholars					
{ males	4,907	5,447	4,473	7,587	6,911
{ females	238	301	259	406	433
TOTAL	5,145	5,748	4,732	7,993	7,344
TOTAL OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
Institutions					
{ for males	12,803	13,439	10,405	10,323	10,172
{ for females	1,297	1,381	1,161	1,198	1,216
TOTAL	14,100	14,820	11,566	11,521	11,388
Scholars					
{ males	761,435	790,303	620,864	619,789	604,701
{ females	145,392	156,019	129,738	134,833	134,684
TOTAL	906,827	946,322	750,602	754,622	739,385
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
<i>Advanced—</i>					
Institutions					
{ for males	175	166	132	164	130
{ for females	8	10	2	4	3
TOTAL	183	176	134	168	133
Scholars					
{ males	4,717	4,613	2,389	2,515	2,067
{ females	1,883	1,450	1,048	975	473
TOTAL	6,600	6,063	3,437	3,490	2,540
<i>Elementary—</i>					
Institutions					
{ for males	2,625	2,671	1,721	1,800	1,661
{ for females	212	247	73	93	82
TOTAL	2,837	2,918	1,794	1,893	1,743
Scholars					
{ males	56,710	59,207	27,008	31,041	29,115
{ females	17,548	17,425	8,662	10,120	9,464
TOTAL	74,258	76,632	35,670	41,161	38,579
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
Institutions					
{ for males	2,800	2,837	1,853	1,964	1,791
{ for females	220	257	75	97	85
TOTAL	3,020	3,094	1,928	2,061	1,876
Scholars					
{ males	61,427	63,820	29,397	33,556	31,182
{ females	19,431	18,875	9,710	11,095	9,937
TOTAL	80,858	82,695	39,107	44,651	41,119
TOTAL OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
Institutions					
{ for males	15,603	16,276	12,258	12,287	11,963
{ for females	1,517	1,638	1,236	1,295	1,301
TOTAL	17,120	17,914	13,494	13,582	13,264
Scholars					
{ males	822,862	854,123	650,261	653,345	635,883
{ females	164,823	174,894	139,448	145,928	144,621
TOTAL	987,685	1,029,017	789,709	799,273	780,504

EDUCATION

No. 5-IV.—NUMBER of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS for MALES and FEMALES, and NUMBER of MALE and FEMALE SCHOLARS, in the UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH

		1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—						
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—						
<i>Arts Colleges—</i>						
Institutions .	{ for males .	32	35	36	35	15
	{ for females .	5	5	4	4	4
TOTAL .		37	40	40	39	19
Scholars .	{ males .	4,869	5,286	5,784	6,195	5,130
	{ females .	55	60	66	70	52
TOTAL .		4,924	5,346	5,850	6,265	5,182
<i>Professional Colleges—</i>						
Institutions .	{ for males .	9	9	9	9	12
	{ for females .	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .		9	9	9	9	12
Scholars .	{ males .	1,291	1,142	1,263	1,217	1,636
	{ females .	8	6	8	5	14
TOTAL .		1,299	1,148	1,271	1,222	1,650
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—						
<i>Secondary Schools—</i>						
Institutions .	{ for males .	583	601	613	631	650
	{ for females .	73	85	92	95	111
TOTAL .		656	686	705	726	761
Scholars .	{ males .	93,940	100,745	104,524	99,798	89,428
	{ females .	6,888	8,290	9,046	9,493	10,736
TOTAL .		100,828	109,035	113,570	109,291	100,164
<i>Primary Schools—</i>						
Institutions .	{ for males .	10,158	10,444	10,543	10,476	10,540
	{ for females .	1,008	1,067	1,084	1,064	1,089
TOTAL .		11,166	11,511	11,627	11,540	11,629
Scholars .	{ males .	537,551	554,667	564,200	579,658	633,869
	{ females .	42,943	46,693	47,916	48,884	51,944
TOTAL .		580,494	601,360	612,116	628,542	685,813
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—						
<i>Training Schools—</i>						
Institutions .	{ for males .	119	191	234	261	273
	{ for females .	18	17	16	16	24
TOTAL .		137	208	250	277	297
Scholars .	{ males .	1,168	1,617	1,883	2,196	2,324
	{ females .	131	139	145	140	208
TOTAL .		1,299	1,756	2,028	2,336	2,532

EDUCATION

No. 5-IV.—NUMBER of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS for MALES and FEMALES, and NUMBER of MALE and FEMALE SCHOLARS, in the UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH—
continued

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—continued					
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—continued					
All other Special Schools—					
Institutions	{ for males . . . 102 for females . . . 9	{ for males . . . 97 for females . . . 10	{ for males . . . 100 for females . . . 11	{ for males . . . 98 for females . . . 8	{ for males . . . 186 for females . . . 8
TOTAL	111	107	111	106	194
Scholars	{ males . . . 5,081 females . . . 244	{ males . . . 5,250 females . . . 338	{ males . . . 5,467 females . . . 371	{ males . . . 5,922 females . . . 310	{ males . . . 9,747 females . . . 332
TOTAL	5,325	5,588	5,838	6,232	10,079
TOTAL OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
Institutions	{ for males . . . 11,003 for females . . . 1,113	{ for males . . . 11,377 for females . . . 1,184	{ for males . . . 11,535 for females . . . 1,207	{ for males . . . 11,510 for females . . . 1,187	{ for males . . . 11,676 for females . . . 1,236
TOTAL	12,116	12,561	12,742	12,697	12,912
Scholars	{ males . . . 643,900 females . . . 50,269	{ males . . . 668,707 females . . . 55,526	{ males . . . 683,121 females . . . 57,552	{ males . . . 694,986 females . . . 58,902	{ males . . . 742,134 females . . . 63,286
TOTAL	694,169	724,233	740,673	753,888	805,420
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
Advanced—					
Institutions	{ for males . . . 977 for females . . . 7	{ for males . . . 1,050 for females . . . 5	{ for males . . . 1,026 for females . . . 8	{ for males . . . 971 for females . . . 5	{ for males . . . 910 for females . . . 16
TOTAL	984	1,055	1,034	976	926
Scholars	{ males . . . 20,624 females . . . 311	{ males . . . 21,977 females . . . 365	{ males . . . 21,218 females . . . 310	{ males . . . 20,844 females . . . 289	{ males . . . 20,106 females . . . 362
TOTAL	20,935	22,342	21,528	21,133	20,468
Elementary—					
Institutions	{ for males . . . 4,215 for females . . . 265	{ for males . . . 3,823 for females . . . 212	{ for males . . . 3,799 for females . . . 226	{ for males . . . 3,727 for females . . . 231	{ for males . . . 3,570 for females . . . 320
TOTAL	4,480	4,040	4,025	3,958	3,890
Scholars	{ males . . . 67,975 females . . . 5,219	{ males . . . 67,454 females . . . 5,443	{ males . . . 65,081 females . . . 5,172	{ males . . . 60,573 females . . . 5,740	{ males . . . 61,934 females . . . 7,064
TOTAL	73,194	72,897	70,253	66,313	68,998
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
Institutions	{ for males . . . 5,192 for females . . . 272	{ for males . . . 4,878 for females . . . 217	{ for males . . . 4,825 for females . . . 234	{ for males . . . 4,698 for females . . . 236	{ for males . . . 4,480 for females . . . 336
TOTAL	5,464	5,095	5,059	4,934	4,816
Scholars	{ males . . . 88,599 females . . . 5,530	{ males . . . 89,431 females . . . 5,808	{ males . . . 86,299 females . . . 5,482	{ males . . . 81,417 females . . . 6,029	{ males . . . 82,040 females . . . 7,426
TOTAL	94,129	95,239	91,781	87,446	89,466
TOTAL OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
Institutions	{ for males . . . 16,195 for females . . . 1,385	{ for males . . . 16,255 for females . . . 1,401	{ for males . . . 16,360 for females . . . 1,441	{ for males . . . 16,208 for females . . . 1,423	{ for males . . . 16,156 for females . . . 1,572
TOTAL	17,580	17,656	17,801	17,631	17,728
Scholars	{ males . . . 732,499 females . . . 55,799	{ males . . . 758,138 females . . . 61,334	{ males . . . 769,420 females . . . 63,034	{ males . . . 776,403 females . . . 64,931	{ males . . . 824,174 females . . . 70,712
TOTAL	788,298	819,472	832,454	841,334	894,886

EDUCATION

No. 5-V.—NUMBER of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS for MALES and FEMALES, and NUMBER of MALE and FEMALE SCHOLARS, in BIHAR and ORISSA

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—					
Arts Colleges—					
Institutions					
{ for males . . .	7	7	7	7	7
{ for females . . .	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	7	7	7	7	7
Scholars					
{ males . . .	1,722	2,062	2,227	2,415	2,575
{ females . . .	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1,722	2,062	2,227	2,415	2,575
Professional Colleges—					
Institutions					
{ for males . . .	4	4	4	4	4
{ for females . . .	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	4	4	4	4	4
Scholars					
{ males . . .	152	143	151	253	309
{ females . . .	..	1	1	..	..
TOTAL	152	144	152	253	309
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—					
Secondary Schools—					
Institutions					
{ for males . . .	444	438	430	445	460
{ for females . . .	20	19	21	21	23
TOTAL	464	457	451	466	483
Scholars					
{ males . . .	58,332	60,816	63,715	66,045	70,116
{ females . . .	1,527	1,754	2,180	2,233	2,775
TOTAL	59,859	62,570	65,895	68,278	72,891
Primary Schools—					
Institutions					
{ for males . . .	22,452	22,509	21,339	21,233	22,161
{ for females . . .	1,498	1,845	2,069	2,169	2,249
TOTAL	23,950	24,354	23,408	23,402	24,413
Scholars					
{ males . . .	592,242	597,962	557,041	547,721	574,520
{ females . . .	82,254	91,567	98,385	95,396	97,813
TOTAL	674,496	689,529	655,426	643,117	672,333
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—					
Training Schools—					
Institutions					
{ for males . . .	131	133	125	124	124
{ for females . . .	8	8	8	7	8
TOTAL	139	141	133	131	132
Scholars					
{ males . . .	2,244	2,362	2,214	2,245	2,226
{ females . . .	82	121	111	113	137
TOTAL	2,326	2,483	2,325	2,358	2,363

EDUCATION

No. 5-V.—NUMBER of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS for MALES and FEMALES, and NUMBER of MALE and FEMALE SCHOLARS, in BIHAR and ORISSA—continued

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—continued					
<i>SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—continued</i>					
<i>All other Special Schools—</i>					
Institutions { for males	2,044	1,994	2,168	2,253	1,547
{ for females	275	337	518	593	281
TOTAL	2,319	2,331	2,686	2,846	1,828
Scholars { males	49,793	49,158	53,367	55,811	38,444
{ females	11,418	12,036	16,037	16,932	8,556
TOTAL	61,211	61,194	69,404	72,743	47,000
TOTAL OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
Institutions { for males	25,082	25,085	24,073	24,066	24,206
{ for females	1,801	2,209	2,616	2,790	2,561
TOTAL	26,883	27,294	26,689	26,856	26,867
Scholars { males	704,485	712,503	678,715	674,490	688,190
{ females	95,281	105,479	111,714	114,674	109,281
TOTAL	799,766	817,982	790,429	789,164	797,471
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
<i>Advanced—</i>					
Institutions { for males	678	655	633	480	508
{ for females	1	..	..	3	2
TOTAL	679	655	633	483	510
Scholars { males	8,841	8,581	8,432	6,027	7,444
{ females	221	239	153	114	129
TOTAL	9,062	8,820	8,590	6,741	7,573
<i>Elementary—</i>					
Institutions { for males	2,589	2,307	2,259	2,160	2,201
{ for females	68	50	63	59	54
TOTAL	2,657	2,357	2,322	2,219	2,255
Scholars { males	35,664	32,064	34,613	33,470	38,003
{ females	2,752	2,669	2,577	2,055	1,978
TOTAL	38,416	34,733	37,190	35,525	39,981
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
Institutions { for males	3,267	2,962	2,892	2,640	2,709
{ for females	69	50	63	62	56
TOTAL	3,336	3,012	2,955	2,702	2,765
Scholars { males	44,505	40,645	43,045	40,097	45,447
{ females	2,973	2,908	2,735	2,169	2,107
TOTAL	47,478	43,553	45,780	42,266	47,554
TOTAL OF PUBLIC and PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
Institutions { for males	28,349	28,047	26,965	26,706	27,015
{ for females	1,870	2,259	2,679	2,852	2,617
TOTAL	30,219	30,306	29,644	29,558	29,632
Scholars { males	748,990	753,148	721,760	714,587	733,637
{ females	98,254	108,387	114,449	116,843	111,388
TOTAL	847,244	861,535	836,209	831,430	845,025

EDUCATION

No. 5-VI.—NUMBER of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS for MALES and FEMALES, and NUMBER of MALE and FEMALE SCHOLARS, in the PUNJAB*

		1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—						
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—						
Arts Colleges—						
Institutions	for males .	11	11	9	9	10
	for females .	..	1	1	1	1
	TOTAL .	11	12	10	10	11
Scholars	males .	2,989	3,399	3,496	3,873	4,214
	females .	3	13	18	20	22
	TOTAL .	2,992	3,412	3,514	3,893	4,236
Professional Colleges—						
Institutions	for males .	6	6	6	6	6
	for females .	1	1	1	1	1
	TOTAL .	7	7	7	7	7
Scholars	males .	840	792	833	921	1,115
	females .	35	37	36	39	39
	TOTAL .	875	829	869	960	1,154
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—						
Secondary Schools—						
Institutions	for males .	325	360	387	413	422
	for females .	59	64	63	71	75
	TOTAL .	384	424	450	484	497
Scholars	males .	96,131	100,866	102,713	107,390	111,541
	females .	7,639	8,345	8,338	10,272	10,970
	TOTAL .	103,770	109,211	111,051	117,662	122,511
Primary Schools—						
Institutions	for males .	3,758	4,234	4,552	4,757	4,918
	for females .	718	803	878	922	935
	TOTAL .	4,476	5,037	5,430	5,679	5,853
Scholars	males .	201,137	224,673	227,890	234,192	244,796
	females .	32,579	37,715	38,757	41,161	43,055
	TOTAL .	233,716	262,388	266,647	275,353	287,851
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—						
Training Schools—						
Institutions	for males .	20	23	24	24	16
	for females .	8	7	9	10	13
	TOTAL .	28	30	33	34	29
Scholars	males .	672	795	861	960	912
	females .	84	111	176	229	224
	TOTAL .	756	906	1,037	1,189	1,136

* Includes Delhi up to 1913-14

EDUCATION

No. 5-VI.—NUMBER of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS for MALES and FEMALES, and NUMBER of MALE and FEMALE SCHOLARS, in the PUNJAB*—continued

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—continued					
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—continued					
<i>All other Special Schools—</i>					
Institutions . { for males .	27	33	36	37	40
for females .	6	6	5	5	5
TOTAL .	33	39	41	42	45
Scholars . { males .	2,879	3,276	3,124	3,339	3,564
females .	442	527	507	557	591
TOTAL .	3,321	3,803	3,631	3,896	4,155
TOTAL OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
Institutions . { for males .	4,147	4,667	5,014	5,246	5,412
for females .	792	882	957	1,010	1,030
TOTAL .	4,939	5,549	5,971	6,256	6,442
Scholars . { males .	304,648	333,801	338,917	350,675	366,142
females .	40,782	46,718	47,832	52,278	54,901
TOTAL .	345,430	380,549	386,749	402,953	421,043
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
<i>Advanced—</i>					
Institutions . { for males .	197	242	182	192	175
for females .	1	..	..	1	..
TOTAL .	198	242	182	193	175
Scholars . { males .	4,216	4,936	3,104	3,228	3,313
females .	90	38	..	28	67
TOTAL .	4,306	4,974	3,104	3,256	3,380
<i>Elementary—</i>					
Institutions . { for males .	2,473	2,336	1,992	2,067	1,868
for females .	916	1,015	969	862	872
TOTAL .	3,389	3,351	2,961	2,929	2,740
Scholars . { males .	53,341	48,184	39,073	40,402	37,581
females .	18,689	19,182	16,983	16,546	14,714
TOTAL .	72,030	67,366	56,056	56,948	52,295
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
Institutions . { for males .	2,670	2,578	2,174	2,259	2,043
for females .	917	1,015	969	863	872
TOTAL .	3,587	3,593	3,143	3,122	2,915
Scholars . { males .	57,557	53,120	42,177	43,630	40,894
females .	18,779	19,220	16,983	16,574	14,801
TOTAL .	76,336	72,340	59,160	60,204	55,695
TOTAL OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
Institutions . { for males .	6,817	7,245	7,188	7,505	7,455
for females .	1,709	1,897	1,926	1,873	1,902
TOTAL .	8,526	9,142	9,114	9,378	9,357
Scholars . { males .	362,205	386,921	381,094	394,305	407,036
females .	59,561	65,968	64,815	68,852	69,702
TOTAL .	421,766	452,889	445,909	463,157	476,738

* Includes Delhi up to 1913-14

EDUCATION

No. 5-VII.—NUMBER of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS for MALES and FEMALES, and NUMBER of MALE and FEMALE SCHOLARS in DELHI

		1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—				
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—				
<i>Arts Colleges—</i>				
Institutions	for males	2	2	2
	for females . . . . .	..	..	..
	TOTAL	2	2	2
Scholars	males	289	309	364
	females . . . . .	..	..	..
	TOTAL	289	309	364
<i>Professional Colleges—</i>				
Institutions	for males . . . . .	..	..	1
	for females . . . . .	..	..	1
	TOTAL . . . . .	..	..	2
Scholars	males . . . . .	..	..	144
	females . . . . .	..	..	30
	TOTAL . . . . .	..	..	174
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—				
<i>Secondary Schools—</i>				
Institutions	for males	10	10	12
	for females	7	7	8
	TOTAL	17	17	20
Scholars	males	2,484	2,623	2,783
	females	1,158	1,225	1,310
	TOTAL	3,642	3,848	4,093
<i>Primary Schools—</i>				
Institutions	for males	82	87	96
	for females	10	13	14
	TOTAL	92	100	110
Scholars	males	5,178	5,365	6,064
	females	546	701	588
	TOTAL	5,724	6,066	6,652
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—				
<i>Training Schools—</i>				
Institutions	for males . . . . .	..	..	..
	for females . . . . .	..	..	1
	TOTAL . . . . .	..	..	1
Scholars	males . . . . .	..	..	..
	females . . . . .	..	..	18
	TOTAL . . . . .	..	..	18

EDUCATION

No. 5-VII.—NUMBER of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS for MALES and FEMALES, and NUMBER of MALE and FEMALE SCHOLARS, in DELHI—continued

				1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS— <i>continued</i>						
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL— <i>continued</i>						
All other Special Schools—						
Institutions		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{for males} \\ \text{for females} \end{array} \right.$		2 1	2 1	1 1
TOTAL				3	3	2
Scholars		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{males} \\ \text{females} \end{array} \right.$		296 50	343 54	182 57
TOTAL				346	397	239
TOTAL OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—						
Institutions		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{for males} \\ \text{for females} \end{array} \right.$		96 18	101 21	112 25
TOTAL				114	122	137
Scholars		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{males} \\ \text{females} \end{array} \right.$		8,247 1,754	8,640 1,986	9,537 2,003
TOTAL				10,001	10,620	11,540
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—						
<i>Advanced—</i>						
Institutions		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{for males} \\ \text{for females} \end{array} \right.$		7 1	7 ..	1 ..
TOTAL				8	7	1
Scholars		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{males} \\ \text{females} \end{array} \right.$		534 ..	443 ..	40 ..
TOTAL				534	443	40
<i>Elementary—</i>						
Institutions		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{for males} \\ \text{for females} \end{array} \right.$		67 11	79 7	76 6
TOTAL				78	86	82
Scholars		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{males} \\ \text{females} \end{array} \right.$		2,565 100	2,659 363	2,280 645
TOTAL				2,665	3,022	2,925
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—						
Institutions		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{for males} \\ \text{for females} \end{array} \right.$		74 12	86 7	77 6
TOTAL				86	93	83
Scholars		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{males} \\ \text{females} \end{array} \right.$		3,099 100	3,102 363	2,320 645
TOTAL				3,199	3,465	2,965
TOTAL OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—						
Institutions		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{for males} \\ \text{for females} \end{array} \right.$		170 30	187 28	189 31
TOTAL				200	215	220
Scholars		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{males} \\ \text{females} \end{array} \right.$		11,346 1,854	11,742 2,343	11,857 2,648
TOTAL				13,200	14,085	14,505

EDUCATION

No. 5-VIII.—NUMBER of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS for MALES and FEMALES, and NUMBER of MALE and FEMALE SCHOLARS, in BURMA

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION —					
<i>Arts Colleges—</i>					
Institutions .	for males . .	2	2	2	2
	for females . .	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	2	2	2	2	2
Scholars .	males . .	336	446	633	645
	females . .	8	7	12	18
TOTAL .	344	453	574	645	663
<i>Professional Colleges—(None)</i>					
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—					
<i>Secondary Schools—</i>					
Institutions .	for males . .	925	988	1,086	1,192
	for females . .	97	100	122	140
TOTAL .	1,022	1,088	1,208	1,331	1,400
Scholars .	males . .	71,336	79,227	85,625	89,860
	females . .	22,347	26,297	30,789	33,034
TOTAL .	93,683	105,524	116,414	122,894	128,843
<i>Primary Schools—</i>					
Institutions .	for males . .	4,733	5,046	6,029	6,492
	for females . .	588	599	740	855
TOTAL .	5,321	5,645	6,769	7,347	7,725
Scholars .	males . .	126,877	143,422	161,921	167,563
	females . .	57,479	70,324	77,273	79,767
TOTAL .	184,356	213,746	239,194	247,330	256,799
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—					
<i>Training Schools—</i>					
Institutions .	for males . .	8	8	8	8
	for females . .	4	4	4	4
TOTAL .	12	12	12	12	12
Scholars .	males . .	337	419	464	449
	females . .	157	170	208	228
TOTAL .	494	589	672	677	707

EDUCATION

No. 5-III.—NUMBER of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS for MALES and FEMALES, and NUMBER of MALE and FEMALE SCHOLARS, in BURMA—continued

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—continued					
<i>SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—continued</i>					
<i>All other Special Schools—</i>					
Institutions	303	316	354	381	423
{ for males					
{ for females	2	3	2	2	2
TOTAL	305	319	356	383	425
Scholars	3,222	3,521	4,048	5,199	6,070
{ males					
{ females	334	252	252	260	387
TOTAL	3,556	3,773	4,300	5,459	6,457
TOTAL OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
Institutions	5,971	6,360	7,479	8,075	8,481
{ for males					
{ for females	601	706	868	1,000	1,083
TOTAL	6,662	7,066	8,347	9,075	9,564
Scholars	202,108	227,035	252,623	263,704	273,192
{ males					
{ females	80,325	97,050	108,531	113,301	110,007
TOTAL	282,433	324,085	361,154	377,005	393,399
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
<i>Advanced—</i>					
Institutions . . . . .	..	..	..	..	670
{ for males					
{ for females . . . . .	..	..	..	..	23
TOTAL . . . . .	..	..	..	..	693
Scholars . . . . .	..	..	..	..	8,534
{ males					
{ females . . . . .	..	..	..	..	535
TOTAL . . . . .	..	..	..	..	9,069
<i>Elementary—</i>					
Institutions	16,873	17,160	17,371	17,254	16,781
{ for males					
{ for females	55	57	48	46	41
TOTAL	16,928	17,217	17,419	17,300	16,822
Scholars	173,701	176,254	185,075	182,177	185,309
{ males					
{ females	3,459	4,589	4,271	3,972	4,706
TOTAL	177,160	180,843	189,346	186,149	190,055
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
Institutions	16,873	17,160	17,371	17,254	17,451
{ for males					
{ for females	55	57	48	46	64
TOTAL	16,928	17,217	17,419	17,300	17,515
Scholars	173,701	176,254	185,075	182,177	193,843
{ males					
{ females	3,459	4,589	4,271	3,972	5,081
TOTAL	177,160	180,843	189,346	186,149	199,124
TOTAL OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
Institutions	22,844	23,520	24,850	25,329	25,932
{ for males					
{ for females	746	763	913	1,046	1,147
TOTAL	23,590	24,283	25,763	26,375	27,079
Scholars	375,809	403,289	437,698	445,881	467,035
{ males					
{ females	83,724	101,639	112,802	117,273	115,488
TOTAL	459,533	504,928	550,500	563,154	582,523

EDUCATION

No. 5-IX.—NUMBER of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS for MALES and FEMALES, and NUMBER of MALE and FEMALE SCHOLARS, in the CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—					
<i>Arts Colleges—</i>					
Institutions	{ for males 4	{ for males 4	{ for males 4	{ for males 4	{ for males 4
	{ for females	{ for females	{ for females	{ for females	{ for females
TOTAL	4	4	4	4	4
Scholars	{ males 705	{ males 860	{ males 1,013	{ males 1,081	{ males 1,093
	{ females	{ females	{ females 1	{ females	{ females 1
TOTAL	705	860	1,014	1,081	1,094
<i>Professional Colleges—</i>					
Institutions	{ for males 2	{ for males 2	{ for males 2	{ for males 3	{ for males 3
	{ for females	{ for females	{ for females	{ for females	{ for females
TOTAL	2	2	2	3	3
Scholars	{ males 173	{ males 196	{ males 203	{ males 228	{ males 254
	{ females	{ females	{ females	{ females	{ females
TOTAL	173	196	206	228	254
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—					
<i>Secondary Schools—</i>					
Institutions	{ for males 389	{ for males 392	{ for males 399	{ for males 398	{ for males 414
	{ for females 41	{ for females 42	{ for females 40	{ for females 41	{ for females 43
TOTAL	430	434	439	439	457
Scholars	{ males 51,948	{ males 52,284	{ males 52,604	{ males 53,625	{ males 55,957
	{ females 2,455	{ females 2,817	{ females 2,725	{ females 2,746	{ females 3,002
TOTAL	54,403	55,101	55,329	56,371	58,959
<i>Primary Schools—</i>					
Institutions	{ for males 3,471	{ for males 3,846	{ for males 3,727	{ for males 3,699	{ for males 3,698
	{ for females 322	{ for females 320	{ for females 318	{ for females 323	{ for females 306
TOTAL	3,793	4,166	4,045	4,022	4,004
Scholars	{ males 248,439	{ males 274,664	{ males 257,980	{ males 256,187	{ males 253,950
	{ females 30,339	{ females 33,051	{ females 31,533	{ females 32,504	{ females 33,506
TOTAL	278,778	307,715	289,513	288,691	287,456
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—					
<i>Training Schools—</i>					
Institutions	{ for males 6	{ for males 6	{ for males 6	{ for males 6	{ for males 7
	{ for females 2	{ for females 2	{ for females 2	{ for females 2	{ for females 3
TOTAL	8	8	8	8	10
Scholars	{ males 470	{ males 468	{ males 573	{ males 622	{ males 609
	{ females 60	{ females 59	{ females 54	{ females 59	{ females 107
TOTAL	530	527	627	681	716
<i>All other Special Schools—</i>					
Institutions	{ for males 8	{ for males 8	{ for males 11	{ for males 19	{ for males 12
	{ for females	{ for females 1	{ for females 2	{ for females 3	{ for females 3
TOTAL	8	9	13	22	15
Scholars	{ males 342	{ males 405	{ males 379	{ males 565	{ males 459
	{ females	{ females	{ females 75	{ females 85	{ females 83
TOTAL	342	405	454	650	542
TOTAL OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
Institutions	{ for males 3,880	{ for males 4,258	{ for males 4,149	{ for males 4,129	{ for males 4,138
	{ for females 365	{ for females 365	{ for females 362	{ for females 369	{ for females 365
TOTAL	4,245	4,623	4,511	4,498	4,503
Scholars	{ males 302,077	{ males 328,877	{ males 312,755	{ males 312,308	{ males 312,922
	{ females 32,854	{ females 35,927	{ females 34,388	{ females 35,394	{ females 36,739
TOTAL	334,931	364,804	347,143	347,702	349,661

EDUCATION

No. 5-IX.—NUMBER of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS for MALES and FEMALES, and NUMBER of MALE and FEMALE SCHOLARS, in the CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR—continued

		1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—						
<i>Advanced—</i>						
Institutions	for males	7	8	17	15	22
	for females	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL		7	8	17	15	22
Scholars	males	150	161	402	476	660
	females	4	..	43	39	44
TOTAL		154	161	445	515	704
<i>Elementary—</i>						
Institutions	for males	2	2	..	44	28
	for females	1	1	1	9	8
TOTAL		3	3	1	53	36
Scholars	males	43	67	..	1,543	831
	females	120	96	78	621	569
TOTAL		163	163	78	2,164	1,400
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—						
Institutions	for males	9	10	17	59	50
	for females	1	1	1	9	8
TOTAL		10	11	18	68	58
Scholars	males	193	228	402	2,019	1,491
	females	124	96	121	660	613
TOTAL		317	324	523	2,679	2,104
TOTAL OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—						
Institutions	for males	3,889	4,268	4,166	4,188	4,188
	for females	366	366	363	378	373
TOTAL		4,255	4,634	4,529	4,566	4,561
Scholars	males	302,270	329,105	313,157	314,327	311,813
	females	32,978	36,023	34,509	36,054	37,352
TOTAL		335,248	365,128	347,666	350,381	349,165

EDUCATION

No. 5-X.—NUMBER of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS for MALES and FEMALES, and NUMBER of MALE and FEMALE SCHOLARS, in ASSAM

		1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—						
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—						
<i>Arts Colleges—</i>						
Institutions	for males . .	2	2	2	2	2
	for females . .	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .		2	2	2	2	2
Scholars . .	males . . .	360	441	550	592	687
	females . . .	..	1	1	1	1
TOTAL .		360	442	551	593	688
<i>Professional Colleges—</i>						
Institutions . .	for males . .	..	..	1	1	1
Scholars . . .	males . . .	..	..	12	35	45
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—						
<i>Secondary Schools—</i>						
Institutions . .	for males . .	165	189	204	240	261
	for females . .	12	16	18	23	25
TOTAL .		177	205	222	263	286
Scholars . . .	males . . .	25,249	29,970	31,918	34,612	36,707
	females . . .	1,209	1,755	2,126	2,551	2,903
TOTAL .		26,458	31,725	34,044	37,163	39,610
<i>Primary Schools—</i>						
Institutions . .	for males . .	3,534	3,760	3,926	3,859	3,868
	for females . .	256	300	345	333	329
TOTAL .		3,790	4,060	4,271	4,192	4,197
Scholars . . .	males . . .	138,236	150,584	162,291	161,612	157,046
	females . . .	17,845	20,932	24,587	24,730	24,762
TOTAL .		156,081	171,516	186,878	186,342	181,808
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—						
<i>Training Schools—</i>						
Institutions . .	for males . .	9	9	9	8	9
	for females . .	..	2	2	2	2
TOTAL .		9	11	11	10	11
Scholars . . .	males . . .	358	408	370	476	486
	females . . .	3	24	11	14	30
TOTAL .		361	432	381	490	516

EDUCATION

No. 5-X.—NUMBER of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS for MALES and FEMALES, and NUMBER of MALE and FEMALE SCHOLARS, in ASSAM—continued.

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—continued					
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—continued					
<i>All other Special Schools—</i>					
Institutions { for males . . .	103	104	128	91	89
{ for females . . .	..	..	..	1	1
TOTAL . . .	103	104	128	92	90
Scholars { males . . .	4,161	3,983	4,741	2,197	2,125
{ females . . .	28	35	33	25	27
TOTAL . . .	4,189	4,018	4,774	2,222	2,152
TOTAL OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
Institutions { for males . . .	3,813	4,064	4,270	4,201	4,250
{ for females . . .	268	318	365	359	357
TOTAL . . .	4,081	4,382	4,635	4,560	4,587
Scholars { males . . .	168,364	185,386	199,891	199,524	197,096
{ females . . .	19,085	22,747	26,761	27,321	27,723
TOTAL . . .	187,449	208,133	226,652	226,845	224,819
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
<i>Advanced—</i>					
Institutions { for males . . .	20	33	16	28	25
{ for females . . .	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	20	33	16	28	25
Scholars { males . . .	689	831	583	989	584
{ females . . .	8	..	20	29	..
TOTAL . . .	697	831	603	1,018	584
<i>Elementary—</i>					
Institutions { for males . . .	165	157	160	304	271
{ for females . . .	3	6	11	8	7
TOTAL . . .	168	163	171	312	278
Scholars { males . . .	5,795	5,239	5,865	8,669	7,609
{ females . . .	347	938	763	953	901
TOTAL . . .	6,142	6,177	6,628	9,622	8,510
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
Institutions { for males . . .	185	190	176	332	296
{ for females . . .	3	6	11	8	7
TOTAL . . .	188	196	187	340	303
Scholars { males . . .	6,484	6,070	6,448	9,658	8,193
{ females . . .	355	938	783	982	901
TOTAL . . .	6,839	7,008	7,231	10,640	9,094
TOTAL OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
Institutions { for males . . .	3,998	4,254	4,446	4,533	4,526
{ for females . . .	271	324	376	367	364
TOTAL . . .	4,269	4,578	4,822	4,900	4,890
Scholars { males . . .	174,848	191,456	206,339	209,182	205,289
{ females . . .	19,440	23,685	27,544	28,303	28,624
TOTAL . . .	194,288	215,141	233,883	237,485	233,913

EDUCATION

No. 5-XI.—NUMBER of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS for MALES and FEMALES, and NUMBER of MALE and FEMALE SCHOLARS, in the NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

		1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—						
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—						
<i>Arts Colleges—</i>						
Institutions	{ for males for females	1 ..	2 ..	2 ..	2 ..	2 ..
TOTAL		1	2	2	2	2
Scholars	{ males females	37 ..	77 ..	148 ..	146 ..	177 ..
TOTAL		37	77	148	146	177
<i>Professional Colleges—</i>						
Institutions	{ for males for females	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 10
Scholars	{ males females	....	....	....	....	....
TOTAL		..	..	..	..	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—						
<i>Secondary Schools—</i>						
Institutions	{ for males for females	34 1	41 1	45 1	47 3	50 4
TOTAL		35	42	46	50	54
Scholars	{ males females	10,350 352	10,650 375	11,317 430	12,217 591	12,634 766
TOTAL		10,702	11,025	11,747	12,808	13,400
<i>Primary Schools—</i>						
Institutions	{ for males for females	335 29	440 30	539 38	584 40	585 42
TOTAL		364	470	577	624	627
Scholars	{ males females	16,899 2,044	22,327 2,239	25,601 2,850	26,328 2,918	25,060 2,521
TOTAL		18,943	24,566	28,451	29,246	27,581
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—						
<i>Training Schools—</i>						
Institutions	{ for males for females	1 ..	1 ..	1 ..	1 ..	1 ..
TOTAL		1	1	1	1	1
Scholars	{ males females	58 ..	75 ..	85 ..	87 ..	65 ..
TOTAL		58	75	85	87	65
TOTAL OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—						
Institutions	{ for males for females	371 30	484 31	587 39	634 43	639 46
TOTAL		401	515	626	677	685
Scholars	{ males females	27,344 2,396	33,129 2,614	37,151 3,280	38,778 3,509	37,946 3,287
TOTAL		29,740	35,743	40,431	42,287	41,233
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—						
<i>Advanced—</i>						
Institutions	{ for males for females	68 ..	101 2	37 4	26 ..	20 1
TOTAL		68	103	41	26	21
Scholars	{ males females	969 ..	987 45	663 80	492 ..	312 26
TOTAL		969	1,032	743	492	338
<i>Elementary—</i>						
Institutions	{ for males for females	414 84	323 76	308 82	287 82	240 48
TOTAL		498	399	390	369	288
Scholars	{ males females	6,327 1,436	5,797 1,873	5,058 1,512	5,031 1,702	3,602 1,112
TOTAL		7,763	7,670	6,570	6,733	4,714
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—						
Institutions	{ for males for females	482 84	424 78	345 86	313 82	260 49
TOTAL		566	502	431	395	309
Scholars	{ males females	7,296 1,436	6,784 1,918	5,721 1,592	5,523 1,702	3,914 1,138
TOTAL		8,732	8,702	7,313	7,225	5,052
TOTAL OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—						
Institutions	{ for males for females	853 114	908 109	932 125	947 125	899 95
TOTAL		967	1,017	1,057	1,072	994
Scholars	{ males females	34,640 3,832	39,913 4,532	42,872 4,872	44,301 5,211	41,860 4,425
TOTAL		38,472	44,445	47,744	49,512	46,285

EDUCATION

No. 5-XIII.—NUMBER of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS for MALES and FEMALES, and NUMBER of MALE and FEMALE SCHOLARS, in BRITISH BALUCHISTAN

			1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—			
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—			
Arts Colleges—			
Institutions	{ for Males . . . . .	..
	{ for Females . . . . .	..
	TOTAL . . . . .	..
Scholars	{ Males . . . . .	..
	{ Females . . . . .	..
	TOTAL . . . . .	..
Professional Colleges—			
Institutions	{ for Males . . . . .	..
	{ for Females . . . . .	..
	TOTAL . . . . .	..
Scholars	{ Males . . . . .	..
	{ Females . . . . .	..
	TOTAL . . . . .	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—			
Secondary Schools—			
Institutions	{ for Males	7	
	{ for Females	2	
	TOTAL	9	
Scholars	{ Males	1,453	
	{ Females	208	
	TOTAL	1,661	
Primary Schools—			
Institutions	{ for Males	56	
	{ for Females	6	
	TOTAL	62	
Scholars	{ Males	1,397	
	{ Females	445	
	TOTAL	1,842	
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—			
Training Schools—			
Institutions	{ for Males	1	
	{ for Females . . . . .	..
	TOTAL	1	
Scholars	{ Males	10	
	{ Females . . . . .	..
	TOTAL	10	
All other Special Schools—			
Institutions	{ for Males . . . . .	..
	{ for Females . . . . .	..
	TOTAL . . . . .	..
Scholars	{ Males . . . . .	..
	{ Females . . . . .	..
	TOTAL . . . . .	..

EDUCATION

No. 5-XIII.—NUMBER of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS for MALES and FEMALES, and NUMBER of MALE and FEMALE SCHOLARS, in BRITISH BALUCHISTAN—continued

			1916-17
TOTAL OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—			
Institutions	{ for Males		64
	{ for Females		8
	TOTAL		72
Scholars	{ Males		2,860
	{ Females		653
	TOTAL		3,513
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—			
<i>Advanced—</i>			
Institutions	{ for Males		8
	{ for Females . . . . .		..
	TOTAL		8
Scholars	{ Males		97
	{ Females . . . . .		..
	TOTAL		97
<i>Elementary—</i>			
Institutions	{ for Males		35
	{ for Females . . . . .		..
	TOTAL		35
Scholars	{ Males		364
	{ Females		41
	TOTAL		405
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS —			
Institutions	{ for Males		43
	{ for Females . . . . .		..
	TOTAL		43
Scholars	{ Males		461
	{ Females		41
	TOTAL		502
TOTAL OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—			
Institutions	{ for Males		107
	{ for Females		8
	TOTAL		115
Scholars	{ Males		3,321
	{ Females		694
	TOTAL		4,015

EDUCATION

No. 5-XIV.—NUMBER of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS for MALES and FEMALES, and NUMBER of MALE and FEMALE SCHOLARS, in COOK

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—		1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—						
<i>Arts and Professional Colleges—(None)</i>						
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—						
<i>Secondary Schools—</i>						
Institutions	{ for males for females	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1
TOTAL		3	3	3	3	3
Scholars	{ males females	362 89	401 109	426 109	487 100	538 99
TOTAL		451	510	535	587	637
<i>Primary Schools—</i>						
Institutions	{ for males for females	84 6	93 6	94 7	91 7	92 7
TOTAL		90	99	101	98	99
Scholars	{ males females	4,523 1,943	4,965 2,184	5,118 2,247	4,797 2,259	4,919 2,164
TOTAL		6,466	7,149	7,365	7,056	7,083
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—						
<i>Training Schools—</i>						
Institutions	for males	1	1	1	1	1
Scholars	{ males females	24 1	24 1	33 4	30 6	21 4
TOTAL		25	25	37	36	25
<i>All other Special Schools—(None)</i>						
TOTAL OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—						
Institutions	{ for males for females	87 7	96 7	97 8	94 8	95 8
TOTAL		94	103	105	102	103
Scholars	{ males females	4,909 2,033	5,390 2,294	5,577 2,360	5,314 2,365	5,478 2,267
TOTAL		6,942	7,684	7,937	7,679	7,745
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—						
<i>Advanced—(None)</i>						
<i>Elementary—</i>						
Institutions	for males	31	16	19	16	12
Scholars	{ males females	508 95	293 62	298 66	256 50	191 42
TOTAL		603	355	364	306	233
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—						
Institutions	for males	31	16	19	16	12
Scholars	{ males females	508 95	293 62	298 66	256 50	191 42
TOTAL		603	355	364	306	233
TOTAL OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—						
Institutions	{ for males for females	118 7	112 7	116 8	110 8	107 8
TOTAL		125	119	124	118	115
Scholars	{ males females	5,417 2,128	5,683 2,356	5,875 2,426	5,570 2,415	5,669 2,309
TOTAL		7,545	8,039	8,301	7,985	7,978

EDUCATION

No. 5-XV.—NUMBER of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS for MALES and FEMALES and NUMBER of MALE and FEMALE SCHOLARS, in BANGALORE.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—		1916-17
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—		
Arts Colleges—		
Institutions	{ for Males . . .	1
	{ for Females . . .	1
	TOTAL . . .	2
Scholars	{ Male: . . .	451
	{ Females . . .	292
	TOTAL . . .	743
Professional Colleges—		
Institutions	{ for Males . . .	..
	{ for Females . . .	..
	TOTAL . . .	..
Scholars	{ Males . . .	..
	{ Females . . .	..
	TOTAL . . .	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—		
Secondary Schools—		
Institutions	{ for Males . . .	8
	{ for Females . . .	13
	TOTAL . . .	21
Scholars	{ Males . . .	2,787
	{ Females . . .	1,315
	TOTAL . . .	4,102
Primary Schools—		
Institutions	{ for Males . . .	41
	{ for Females . . .	17
	TOTAL . . .	58
Scholars	{ Males . . .	3,293
	{ Females . . .	2,026
	TOTAL . . .	5,319
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—		
Training Schools—		
Institutions	{ for Males . . .	1
	{ for Females . . .	3
	TOTAL . . .	4
Scholars	{ Males . . .	21
	{ Females . . .	62
	TOTAL . . .	83
All other Special Schools—		
Institutions	{ for Male: . . .	1
	{ for Female: . . .	1
	TOTAL . . .	2
Scholars	{ Males . . .	117
	{ Females . . .	10
	TOTAL . . .	127

EDUCATION

No. 5-XV.—NUMBER of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS for MALES and FEMALES, and NUMBER of MALE and FEMALE SCHOLARS, in BANGALORE—continued.

			1916-17
TOTAL OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—			
Institutions	{ for Males	52	
	{ for Females	35	
	TOTAL	87	
Scholars	{ Males	6,669	
	{ Females	3,705	
	TOTAL	10,374	
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—			
Advanced—			
Institutions	{ for Males . . . . .	..
	{ for Females . . . . .	..
	TOTAL . . . . .	..
Scholars	{ Males . . . . .	..
	{ Females . . . . .	..
	TOTAL . . . . .	..
Elementary—			
Institutions	{ for Males	19	
	{ for Females	8	
	TOTAL	27	
Scholars	{ Males	641	
	{ Females	269	
	TOTAL	910	
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—			
Institutions	{ for Male	19	
	{ for Females	8	
	TOTAL	27	
Scholars	{ Males	641	
	{ Females	269	
	TOTAL	910	
TOTAL OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—			
Institutions	{ for Males	71	
	{ for Female	43	
	TOTAL	114	
Scholars	{ Males	7,310	
	{ Females	3,974	
	TOTAL	11,284	

EDUCATION

No. 6.—DETAILED CLASSIFICATION of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS, and NUMBER of SCHOLARS attending them, in BRITISH INDIA

		1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—						
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—						
Arts Colleges—						
English	{ Institutions	124	126	121	120	125
	{ Scholars	32,112	37,003	40,176	44,120	46,437
Oriental	{ Institutions	17	24	27	28	9
	{ Scholars	1,419	1,669	1,780	1,829	698
Professional Colleges—						
Law	{ Institutions	21	21	22	22	21
	{ Scholars	3,856	4,055	4,476	4,557	5,426
Medicine	{ Institutions	4	4	4	5	8
	{ Scholars	1,461	1,673	1,755	2,096	2,511
Engineering	{ Institutions	4	4	4	4	4
	{ Scholars	1,216	1,211	1,268	1,296	1,319
Teaching	{ Institutions	11	13	13	12	15
	{ Scholars	637	703	693	774	765
Agriculture	{ Institutions	3	3	3	5	5
	{ Scholars	284	156	224	437	445
Veterinary	{ Institutions	1	1	1	2	3
	{ Scholars	181	172	173	265	461
Commercial	{ Institutions	..	1	1	1	3
	{ Scholars	..	92	143	185	416
Forestry	{ Institutions	..	..	..	1	2
	{ Scholars	..	..	..	61	161
TOTAL	{ Institutions	185	197	196	200	195
	{ Scholars	41,166	47,337	50,688	55,620	58,639
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—						
Secondary Schools—						
For Boys—						
High Schools	{ Institutions	1,279	1,349	1,382	1,440	1,584
	{ Scholars	429,732	466,159	483,298	503,063	547,569
Middle English Schools	{ Institutions	2,586	2,688	2,689	2,787	2,906
	{ Scholars	302,167	319,565	315,219	320,959	328,766
Middle Vernacular Schools	{ Institutions	2,210	2,266	2,332	2,430	2,514
	{ Scholars	210,944	227,079	237,084	236,243	230,846
For Girls—						
High Schools	{ Institutions	146	157	158	158	166
	{ Scholars	18,950	21,312	22,185	22,872	24,692
Middle English Schools	{ Institutions	194	213	221	225	227
	{ Scholars	16,992	19,984	22,189	22,665	23,743
Middle Vernacular Schools	{ Institutions	180	203	227	262	296
	{ Scholars	17,926	21,625	22,889	26,949	30,710
TOTAL	{ Institutions	6,595	6,876	7,009	7,302	7,693
	{ Scholars	996,711	1,075,724	1,102,864	1,132,751	1,186,335
Primary Schools—						
For Boys	{ Institutions	114,086	116,713	116,077	120,944	124,081
	{ Scholars	4,770,728	4,976,897	4,891,056	5,037,971	5,188,411
For Girls	{ Institutions	13,712	14,731	15,709	17,239	18,122
	{ Scholars	498,165	545,146	560,146	604,292	630,319
TOTAL	{ Institutions	127,798	131,444	131,786	138,183	142,203
	{ Scholars	5,268,893	5,522,043	5,451,202	5,642,263	5,818,730
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—						
Schools for Special Instruction—						
Training Schools for Masters	{ Institutions	532	618	664	685	690
	{ Scholars	13,348	14,762	15,356	15,471	15,980
Training Schools for Mistresses	{ Institutions	86	88	91	92	111
	{ Scholars	1,600	1,791	2,076	2,306	2,651
Schools of Art	{ Institutions	10	9	9	8	9
	{ Scholars	1,543	1,397	1,411	1,659	1,695
Law Schools	{ Institutions	2	2	2	2	2
	{ Scholars	21	28	27	28	53

EDUCATION

No. 6.—DETAILED CLASSIFICATION of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS, and NUMBER of SCHOLARS attending them, in BRITISH INDIA—continued

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—continued					
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—continued					
<i>Schools for Special Instruction—continued</i>					
Medical Schools . . . { Institutions . . .	24	24	24	30	29
{ Scholars . . .	3,530	3,718	3,476	4,151	3,983
Engineering and Surveying Schools { Institutions . . .	19	19	18	18	20
{ Scholars . . .	952	819	743	775	991
Technical and Industrial Schools { Institutions . . .	225	244	204	242	250
{ Scholars . . .	11,051	12,943	11,402	12,876	12,580
Commercial Schools { Institutions . . .	73	76	61	65	67
{ Scholars . . .	3,153	2,798	2,628	3,647	3,311
Agricultural Schools { Institutions . . .	2	1	..	2	1
{ Scholars . . .	56	11	..	11	9
Reformatory Schools { Institutions . . .	7	7	7	7	7
{ Scholars . . .	1,217	1,202	1,225	1,267	1,228
Other Schools . . . { Institutions . . .	5,927	6,120	6,727	4,496	3,675
{ Scholars . . .	160,712	166,588	182,066	119,117	101,114
TOTAL . . . { Institutions . . .	6,907	7,208	7,807	5,647	4,861
{ Scholars . . .	197,183	206,062	220,410	161,308	143,604
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION { Institutions . . .	141,485	145,725	146,798	151,332	154,952
{ Scholars . . .	6,503,953	6,851,166	6,825,164	6,991,942	7,207,308
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
<i>Advanced teaching—</i>					
Arabic or Persian . . . { Institutions . . .	1,434	1,526	1,364	1,223	1,250
{ Scholars . . .	36,345	37,791	33,101	32,434	33,435
Sanskrit . . . { Institutions . . .	1,212	1,246	1,223	1,190	1,061
{ Scholars . . .	21,894	22,195	22,017	22,045	17,914
Any other Oriental Classic { Institutions . . .	12	16	2	3	698
{ Scholars . . .	597	856	173	108	9,269
<i>Elementary teaching, a vernacular only or mainly—</i>					
For Boys . . . { Institutions . . .	26,290	25,827	25,412	24,034	24,121
{ Scholars . . .	360,747	358,511	347,550	335,875	335,626
For Girls . . . { Institutions . . .	420	406	392	374	389
{ Scholars . . .	10,872	11,793	8,620	9,984	8,275
<i>Elementary teaching, the Koran—</i>					
For Boys . . . { Institutions . . .	7,158	6,988	6,736	6,996	6,569
{ Scholars . . .	143,145	146,206	139,524	148,105	143,286
For Girls . . . { Institutions . . .	1,442	1,602	1,541	1,407	1,381
{ Scholars . . .	27,725	31,032	25,217	24,172	22,653
<i>Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—</i>					
For Boys . . . { Institutions . . .	2,091	2,171	1,747	1,970	2,195
{ Scholars . . .	61,993	67,717	55,769	60,880	68,534
For Girls . . . { Institutions . . .	115	77	86	87	139
{ Scholars . . .	6,072	4,248	4,896	5,924	5,646
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS { Institutions . . .	40,174	39,859	38,503	38,193	37,803
{ Scholars . . .	669,390	680,349	636,867	639,507	644,638
GRAND TOTAL . . . { Institutions . . .	181,659	185,534	185,301	189,525	192,755
{ Scholars . . .	7,173,343	7,531,515	7,462,031	7,631,449	7,851,946

EDUCATION

No. 6-I.—DETAILED CLASSIFICATION of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS, and NUMBER of SCHOLARS attending them, in BENGAL

		1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—						
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—						
Arts Colleges—						
English	{ Institutions .	34	34	34	32	33
	{ Scholars .	12,896	14,746	15,921	17,226	18,478
Oriental (None)						
Professional Colleges—						
Law	{ Institutions .	10	10	10	10	9
	{ Scholars .	1,712	2,043	2,401	2,646	2,912
Medicine	{ Institutions .	1	1	1	1	2
	{ Scholars .	728	811	827	863	964
Engineering	{ Institutions .	1	1	1	1	1
	{ Scholars .	324	320	313	283	284
Teaching	{ Institutions .	3	5	5	4	5
	{ Scholars .	78	97	95	96	104
Veterinary	{ Institutions .	..	..	..	..	1
	{ Scholars .	..	..	..	..	148
TOTAL	{ Institutions .	49	51	51	48	51
	{ Scholars .	15,738	18,017	19,557	21,114	22,890
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—						
Secondary Schools—						
For Boys—						
High Schools	{ Institutions .	532	570	599	627	707
	{ Scholars .	163,976	182,218	191,571	199,924	220,354
Middle English Schools	{ Institutions .	1,301	1,363	1,457	1,490	1,610
	{ Scholars .	142,265	151,383	155,529	153,257	162,066
Middle Vernacular Schools	{ Institutions .	473	451	414	383	349
	{ Scholars .	30,082	29,010	24,912	23,094	21,253
For Girls—						
High Schools	{ Institutions .	21	26	28	26	26
	{ Scholars .	3,358	4,083	4,225	4,149	4,170
Middle English Schools	{ Institutions .	17	26	30	34	34
	{ Scholars .	1,777	3,302	4,134	4,562	4,689
Middle Vernacular Schools	{ Institutions .	28	34	29	28	30
	{ Scholars .	3,097	3,711	2,562	2,508	2,923
TOTAL	{ Institutions .	2,372	2,470	2,557	2,588	2,756
	{ Scholars .	344,555	373,707	382,933	387,494	415,455
Primary Schools—						
For Boys	{ Institutions .	28,107	27,470	(a)28,335	31,617	32,595
	{ Scholars .	1,047,255	1,028,484	(a)1,047,262	1,124,468	1,160,177
For Girls	{ Institutions .	6,798	7,038	7,627	8,793	9,371
	{ Scholars .	157,639	164,263	176,980	202,954	214,714
TOTAL	{ Institutions .	34,905	34,508	35,962	40,410	41,966
	{ Scholars .	1,204,894	1,192,747	1,224,242	1,327,422	1,374,891
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—						
Schools for Special Instruction—						
Training Schools for Masters	{ Institutions .	129	127	126	126	124
	{ Scholars .	2,311	2,343	2,395	2,455	2,444
Training Schools for Mistresses	{ Institutions .	8	8	9	10	10
	{ Scholars .	138	132	178	152	141
Schools of Art	{ Institutions .	6	4	4	4	5
	{ Scholars .	659	366	370	618	667
Law Schools (None)						

(a) Includes 171 students in 6 Native State Primary Schools

EDUCATION

No. 6-I.—DETAILED CLASSIFICATION of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS, and NUMBER of SCHOLARS attending them, in BENGAL—continued

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—continued					
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—continued					
<i>Schools for Special Instruction—continued</i>					
Medical Schools { Institutions .	10	10	10	10	9
{ Scholars .	1,861	2,027	1,888	1,508	1,119
Engineering and { Institutions .	5	5	4	5	7
Surveying Schools { Scholars .	389	312	225	292	343
Industrial Schools { Institutions .	48	57	54	57	59
{ Scholars .	1,682	2,664	2,938	1,981	2,935
Commercial Schools { Institutions .	22	19	15	12	16
{ Scholars .	1,393	515	485	1,315	738
Agricultural Schools { Institutions .	..	..	..	1	..
{ Scholars .	..	..	..	2	..
Reformatory Schools { Institutions .	..	..	..	..	..
{ Scholars .	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools { Institutions .	3,132	3,309	3,506	1,092	1,101
{ Scholars .	89,145	94,917	101,756	34,145	34,789
TOTAL { Institutions .	3,360	3,539	3,728	1,317	1,331
{ Scholars .	97,578	103,276	110,235	42,468	42,276
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND { Institutions .	40,686	40,568	(a) 42,298	44,363	46,104
SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC IN- { Scholars .	1,662,765	1,687,747	(a) 1,736,967	1,778,498	1,855,512
STRUCTION					
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
<i>Advanced teaching—</i>					
Arabic or Persian { Institutions .	96	115	95	95	107
{ Scholars .	4,073	4,944	4,365	4,943	5,248
Sanskrit { Institutions .	54	42	56	67	50
{ Scholars .	358	247	357	474	388
Any other Oriental Classic (None)					
<i>Elementary teaching, a vernacular only or mainly—</i>					
For Boys { Institutions .	139	155	203	120	103
{ Scholars .	3,314	3,715	6,085	3,029	2,646
For Girls { Institutions .	21	43	62	30	25
{ Scholars .	348	766	1,086	523	478
<i>Elementary teaching, the Koran—</i>					
For Boys { Institutions .	1,235	1,286	1,277	1,369	1,245
{ Scholars .	25,091	27,047	28,201	31,384	29,663
For Girls { Institutions .	188	206	284	246	219
{ Scholars .	2,498	2,689	4,050	3,724	3,188
<i>Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—</i>					
For Boys { Institutions .	446	390	365	450	446
{ Scholars .	17,992	18,643	16,948	20,155	18,734
For Girls { Institutions .	38	30	32	30	74
{ Scholars .	2,184	1,810	1,830	1,751	2,575
TOTAL OF PRIVATE { Institutions .	2,217	2,267	2,374	2,407	2,269
INSTITUTIONS { Scholars .	55,858	59,861	62,922	66,043	62,920
GRAND TOTAL { Institutions .	42,903	42,835	(a) 44,672	46,770	48,373
{ Scholars .	1,718,623	1,747,608	(a) 1,799,889	1,844,541	1,918,432

(a) Includes 171 students in 6 Native State Primary Schools

EDUCATION

No. 6-II.—DETAILED CLASSIFICATION of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS, and NUMBER of SCHOLARS attending them, in MADRAS

		1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—						
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—						
<i>Arts Colleges—</i>						
English	{ Institutions	31	31	32	33	34
	{ Scholars	5,547	7,000	8,159	8,378	7,724
Oriental	{ Institutions	..	5	5	7	7
	{ Scholars	..	94	125	165	186
<i>Professional Colleges—</i>						
Law	{ Institutions	1	1	1	1	1
	{ Scholars	566	504	500	472	511
Medicine	{ Institutions	..	..	..	1	1
	{ Scholars	..	..	..	280	278
Engineering	{ Institutions	1	1	1	1	1
	{ Scholars	357	380	429	491	511
Teaching	{ Institutions	1	1	1	1	1
	{ Scholars	93	102	100	111	112
Agriculture	{ Institutions	..	..	..	1	1
	{ Scholars	..	..	..	92	77
Veterinary	{ Institutions	..	..	..	1	1
	{ Scholars	..	..	..	75	109
Forestry	{ Institutions	..	..	..	1	1
	{ Scholars	..	..	..	61	57
TOTAL	{ Institutions	34	39	40	47	48
	{ Scholars	6,563	8,080	9,313	10,125	9,565
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—						
<i>Secondary Schools—</i>						
<i>For Boys—</i>						
High Schools	{ Institutions	171	176	182	183	188
	{ Scholars	77,879	85,729	93,825	98,570	103,994
Middle English Schools	{ Institutions	199	188	182	186	189
	{ Scholars	31,684	33,426	32,934	35,404	35,802
Middle Vernacular Schools	{ Institutions	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Scholars	..	..	..	..	..
<i>For Girls—</i>						
High Schools	{ Institutions	32	35	35	35	36
	{ Scholars	4,391	5,126	5,471	5,646	5,966
Middle English Schools	{ Institutions	36	34	34	36	36
	{ Scholars	3,666	3,876	3,855	4,238	4,130
Middle Vernacular Schools	{ Institutions	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Scholars	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	{ Institutions	438	433	433	440	449
	{ Scholars	117,620	128,157	136,085	143,858	149,892
<i>Primary Schools—</i>						
For Boys	{ Institutions	25,223	26,018	26,917	28,166	28,881
	{ Scholars	1,015,106	1,089,478	1,144,806	1,202,219	1,232,182
For Girls	{ Institutions	1,281	1,443	1,527	1,619	1,692
	{ Scholars	93,122	110,771	120,502	126,719	132,639
TOTAL	{ Institutions	26,504	27,461	28,444	29,785	30,573
	{ Scholars	1,113,228	1,200,249	1,265,308	1,328,938	1,364,821
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—						
<i>Schools for Special Instruction—</i>						
Training Schools for Masters	{ Institutions	37	97	102	99	99
	{ Scholars	4,231	4,601	4,854	4,372	4,840
Training Schools for Mistresses	{ Institutions	23	23	24	24	25
	{ Scholars	465	485	669	765	832
Schools of Art	{ Institutions	1	1	1	1	1
	{ Scholars	281	256	252	283	286
Law Schools (None)	{ Institutions	..	..	..	4	5
Medical Schools	{ Institutions	..	..	..	471	600
	{ Scholars	..	..	..	..	..

EDUCATION

No. 6-II.—*DETAILED CLASSIFICATION of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS, and NUMBER of SCHOLARS attending them, in MADRAS—continued*

		1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS— <i>continued</i>						
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL— <i>continued</i>						
Schools for Special Instruction— <i>continued</i>						
Engineering and Surveying Schools	Institutions .	..	..	..	..	..
	Scholars .	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Schools	Institutions .	37	37	..	37	40
	Scholars .	1,900	2,092	..	1,913	1,961
Commercial Schools	Institutions .	1	1	1	1	1
	Scholars .	269	217	202	196	198
Agricultural Schools	Institutions .	2	1	..	1	1
	Scholars .	56	11	..	9	9
Reformatory Schools	Institutions .	1	1	1	1	1
	Scholars .	236	251	251	256	248
Other Schools	Institutions .	45	43	37	34	97
	Scholars .	1,101	1,155	906	759	3,787
TOTAL	Institutions .	197	204	166	202	270
	Scholars .	8,539	9,068	7,134	9,024	12,761
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	Institutions .	27,173	28,137	29,083	30,474	31,340
	Scholars .	1,245,950	1,345,554	1,417,840	1,491,945	1,537,039
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS— <i>Advanced teaching—</i>						
Arabic or Persian	Institutions .	118	118	144	144	152
	Scholars .	6,289	6,021	6,760	6,723	7,193
Sanskrit	Institutions .	247	237	227	217	181
	Scholars .	4,947	4,797	4,465	4,627	2,445
Any other Oriental Classic (<i>None</i>)						
<i>Elementary teaching, a vernacular only or mainly—</i>						
For Boys	Institutions .	3,107	2,809	2,935	2,735	2,753
	Scholars .	66,516	63,865	66,461	62,204	62,081
For Girls	Institutions .	16	25	23	15	10
	Scholars .	527	736	973	720	305
<i>Elementary teaching, the Koran—</i>						
For Boys	Institutions .	774	784	804	842	817
	Scholars .	28,209	31,293	31,859	33,471	32,993
For Girls	Institutions .	85	92	93	115	96
	Scholars .	2,720	3,301	3,445	4,435	3,676
<i>Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—</i>						
For Boys	Institutions .	334	645	518	533	684
	Scholars .	7,009	14,336	11,033	10,701	14,886
For Girls	Institutions .	1	2	6	8	12
	Scholars .	15	42	119	333	394
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	Institutions .	4,682	4,712	4,750	4,609	4,705
	Scholars .	116,232	124,391	125,115	123,214	123,973
GRAND TOTAL	Institutions .	31,855	32,849	33,833	35,083	36,045
	Scholars .	1,362,182	1,469,945	1,542,955	1,615,169	1,661,012

EDUCATION

No. 6-III.—DETAILED CLASSIFICATION of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS, and NUMBER of SCHOLARS attending them, in BOMBAY

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—					
<i>Arts Colleges—</i>					
English . . . { Institutions . . .	11	10	7	7	8
{ Scholars . . .	3,941	4,697	3,475	4,702	4,888
Oriental (None)					
<i>Professional Colleges—</i>					
Law . . . { Institutions . . .	1	1	1	1	1
{ Scholars . . .	470	509	461	365	511
Medicine . . . { Institutions . . .	1	1	1	1	1
{ Scholars . . .	538	623	648	644	727
Engineering . . . { Institutions . . .	1	1	1	1	1
{ Scholars . . .	166	166	197	189	220
Teaching . . . { Institutions . . .	..	..	..	..	1
{ Scholars . . .	..	..	..	..	34
Commercial . . . { Institutions . . .	..	1	1	1	1
{ Scholars . . .	..	92	143	185	241
Agriculture . . . { Institutions . . .	1	1	1	1	1
{ Scholars . . .	104	101	108	120	108
TOTAL . . . { Institutions . . .	15	15	12	12	14
 { Scholars . . .	5,219	6,188	5,032	6,205	6,729
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—					
<i>Secondary Schools—</i>					
<i>For Boys—</i>					
High Schools . . . { Institutions . . .	138	141	110	111	122
{ Scholars . . .	45,441	47,588	37,739	37,766	40,343
Middle English Schools { Institutions . . .	371	379	258	274	266
{ Scholars . . .	27,075	28,744	20,731	22,095	21,541
Middle Vernacular Schools (None)					
<i>For Girls—</i>					
High Schools . . . { Institutions . . .	30	32	31	31	32
{ Scholars . . .	4,039	4,290	4,346	4,449	4,637
Middle English Schools { Institutions . . .	49	55	50	49	45
{ Scholars . . .	3,589	3,925	3,931	3,839	4,020
Middle Vernacular Schools (None)					
TOTAL . . . { Institutions . . .	588	607	449	465	465
 { Scholars . . .	80,144	84,547	66,747	68,149	70,550
<i>Primary Schools—</i>					
<i>For Boys . . . { Institutions . . .</i>					
{ Scholars . . .	12,169	12,790	9,929	9,797	9,645
{ Scholars . . .	723,815	750,985	594,728	588,790	570,354
<i>For Girls . . . { Institutions . . .</i>					
{ Scholars . . .	1,199	1,271	1,057	1,093	1,110
{ Scholars . . .	90,594	96,721	77,258	81,351	82,264
TOTAL . . . { Institutions . . .	13,368	14,061	10,986	10,890	10,755
 { Scholars . . .	814,409	847,706	671,986	670,141	652,618
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—					
<i>Schools for Special Instruction—</i>					
Training Schools for { Institutions . . .	19	20	27	26	25
{ Scholars . . .	1,388	1,525	1,517	1,463	1,431
Training Schools for { Institutions . . .	15	17	17	17	17
{ Scholars . . .	522	608	588	671	713
Schools of Art . . . { Institutions . . .	1	1	1	1	1
{ Scholars . . .	366	372	370	358	327
Law Schools (None)					
Medical Schools . . . { Institutions . . .	4	4	4	4	4
{ Scholars . . .	363	399	423	504	512

EDUCATION

No. 6-III.—DETAILED CLASSIFICATION of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS, and NUMBER of SCHOLARS attending them, in BOMBAY—continued

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—continued					
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—continued					
<i>Schools for Special Instruction—continued</i>					
Engineering and Surveying Schools { Institutions . Scholars .	2 30	2 31	1 34	1 34	1 31
Industrial Schools { Institutions . Scholars .	31 2,292	32 2,272	23 1,668	25 1,838	26 1,798
Commercial Schools { Institutions . Scholars .	43 1,124	46 1,589	36 1,486	40 1,552	39 1,880
Agricultural Schools (None)					
Reformatory Schools { Institutions . Scholars .	1 138	1 120	1 116	1 107	1 91
Other Schools { Institutions . Scholars .	13 832	14 965	9 630	39 3,600	40 2,705
TOTAL { Institutions . Scholars .	129 7,055	137 7,881	119 6,837	154 10,127	154 9,488
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION { Institutions . Scholars .	14,100 906,827	14,820 946,322	11,566 750,602	11,521 754,622	11,388 739,385
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
<i>Advanced teaching—</i>					
Arabic or Persian { Institutions . Scholars .	117 4,558	110 3,851	116 2,643	139 2,295	110 1,702
Sanskrit { Institutions . Scholars .	54 1,445	50 1,356	16 621	26 1,087	19 694
Any other Oriental Classic { Institutions . Scholars .	12 597	16 856	2 173	3 108	4 144
<i>Elementary teaching, a vernacular only or mainly—</i>					
For Boys { Institutions . Scholars .	1,007 30,330	1,158 33,136	644 12,489	677 14,858	575 12,645
For Girls { Institutions . Scholars .	43 2,804	47 3,449	4 101	17 1,247	5 209
<i>Elementary teaching, the Koran—</i>					
For Boys { Institutions . Scholars .	1,177 25,054	1,289 25,614	996 18,677	1,029 19,952	959 18,221
For Girls { Institutions . Scholars .	163 7,226	196 8,019	65 1,714	72 1,894	71 1,759
<i>Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—</i>					
For Boys { Institutions . Scholars .	441 8,758	224 6,334	81 2,224	94 2,743	127 5,080
For Girls { Institutions . Scholars .	6 86	4 80	4 465	4 467	6 665
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS { Institutions . Scholars .	3,020 80,858	3,094 82,695	1,928 39,107	2,031 44,651	1,876 41,119
GRAND TOTAL { Institutions . Scholars .	17,120 987,685	17,914 1,029,017	13,494 789,709	13,552 799,273	13,264 780,504

EDUCATION

No. 6-IV.—DETAILED CLASSIFICATION of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS, and NUMBER of SCHOLARS attending them, in the UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH

		1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—						
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—						
Arts Colleges—						
English	{ Institutions . Scholars .	21 3,621	22 3,876	19 4,321	19 4,731	18 4,815
Oriental	{ Institutions . Scholars .	16 1,303	18 1,470	21 1,529	20 1,534	1 367
Professional Colleges—						
Law	{ Institutions . Scholars .	4 676	4 625	4 693	4 575	4 732
Medicine	{ Institutions . Scholars .	1 54	1 84	1 108	1 133	1 136
Engineering	{ Institutions . Scholars .	1 369	1 345	1 329	1 333	1 304
Teaching	{ Institutions . Scholars .	2 95	2 77	2 83	2 101	2 111
Agriculture	{ Institutions . Scholars .	1 115	1 17	1 53	1 80	1 88
Commercial	{ Institutions . Scholars .	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 175
Forestry	{ Institutions . Scholars .	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 104
TOTAL	{ Institutions . Scholars .	46 6,223	49 6,494	49 7,121	48 7,487	31 6,832
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—						
Secondary Schools—						
For Boys—						
High Schools	{ Institutions . Scholars .	117 35,709	123 38,138	126 39,541	132 41,142	143 44,808
Middle English Schools	{ Institutions . Scholars .	79 11,247	78 10,723	83 11,479	88 11,623	85 10,964
Middle Vernacular Schools	{ Institutions . Scholars .	387 46,801	400 51,699	404 53,346	411 46,863	422 33,273
For Girls—						
High Schools	{ Institutions . Scholars .	21 2,079	22 2,281	21 2,097	22 2,328	23 2,508
Middle English Schools	{ Institutions . Scholars .	34 3,300	34 3,390	38 3,672	35 3,426	38 3,825
Middle Vernacular Schools	{ Institutions . Scholars .	18 1,692	29 2,804	33 3,435	38 3,909	50 4,786
TOTAL	{ Institutions . Scholars .	656 100,828	686 109,035	705 113,570	726 109,291	761 100,164
Primary Schools—						
For Boys	{ Institutions . Scholars .	10,158 547,534	10,444 566,156	10,543 576,547	10,476 592,754	10,540 640,227
For Girls	{ Institutions . Scholars .	1,008 32,960	1,067 35,204	1,084 35,569	1,064 35,788	1,089 36,586
TOTAL	{ Institutions . Scholars .	11,166 580,494	11,511 601,360	11,627 612,116	11,540 628,542	11,629 685,813

EDUCATION

No. 6-IV.—*DETAILED CLASSIFICATION of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS, and NUMBER of SCHOLARS attending them, in the UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH—continued*

		1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—continued						
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—						
<i>Schools for Special Instruction—</i>						
Training Schools for	Institutions	119	191	234	261	273
Masters	Scholars	1,168	1,617	1,883	2,196	2,324
Training Schools for	Institutions	18	17	16	16	24
Mistresses	Scholars	131	139	145	140	208
Schools of Art	Institutions	1	2	2	1	1
	Scholars	6	160	168	139	150
Law Schools (<i>None</i>)						
Medical Schools	Institutions	2	2	2	2	2
	Scholars	287	281	259	592	679
Engineering and	Institutions	5	5	5	5	4
Surveying Schools	Scholars	75	65	85	43	48
Technical and In-	Institutions	34	34	34	30	28
dustrial Schools	Scholars	1,579	1,741	1,970	1,988	1,478
Commercial Schools	Institutions	3	3	3	3	..
	Scholars	157	138	113	119	..
Agricultural Schools (<i>None</i>)						
Reformatory Schools	Institutions	1	1	1	1	1
	Scholars	131	118	122	157	179
Other Schools	Institutions	65	60	64	64	158
	Scholars	3,090	3,085	3,121	3,194	7,545
TOTAL	Institutions	248	315	361	383	491
	Scholars	6,624	7,344	7,866	8,568	12,611
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	Institutions	12,116	12,561	12,742	12,697	12,912
	Scholars	694,169	724,233	740,673	753,888	805,420
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—						
<i>Advanced teaching—</i>						
Arabic or Persian	Institutions	526	551	454	396	426
	Scholars	11,333	12,274	9,921	9,962	10,752
Sanskrit	Institutions	458	504	580	580	500
	Scholars	9,602	10,068	11,607	11,171	9,716
Any other Oriental Classic (<i>None</i>)						
<i>Elementary teaching, a vernacular only or mainly—</i>						
For Boys	Institutions	2,476	2,160	2,031	1,852	1,753
	Scholars	40,156	40,390	36,269	31,486	32,158
For Girls	Institutions	143	90	89	99	156
	Scholars	2,393	2,058	1,921	2,264	2,824
<i>Elementary teaching, the Koran—</i>						
For Boys	Institutions	1,349	1,214	1,393	1,447	1,427
	Scholars	20,032	18,675	20,814	20,969	23,149
For Girls	Institutions	113	118	132	124	155
	Scholars	977	1,016	1,178	1,296	1,472
<i>Other Schools not conforming to Depart- mental Standards—</i>						
For Boys	Institutions	390	454	375	428	390
	Scholars	9,499	10,652	9,938	10,093	9,213
For Girls	Institutions	9	4	5	8	9
	Scholars	137	106	133	205	132
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	Institutions	5,464	5,095	5,059	4,934	4,816
	Scholars	94,129	95,239	91,781	87,446	89,466
GRAND TOTAL	Institutions	17,580	17,656	17,801	17,631	17,728
	Scholars	783,298	819,472	832,454	841,334	894,886

EDUCATION

No. 6-V.—DETAILED CLASSIFICATION of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS, and NUMBER of SCHOLARS attending them, in BIHAR and ORISSA

		1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—						
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—						
Arts Colleges—						
English	{ Institutions	7	7	7	7	7
Oriental (None)	{ Scholars	1,722	2,062	2,227	2,415	2,575
Professional Colleges—						
Law	{ Institutions	3	3	3	3	3
	{ Scholars	145	130	139	213	290
Medicine	{ Institutions	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Scholars	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	{ Institutions	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Scholars	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	{ Institutions	1	1	1	1	1
	{ Scholars	7	14	13	40	19
Agriculture	{ Institutions	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Scholars	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	{ Institutions	11	11	11	11	11
	{ Scholars	1,874	2,206	2,379	2,668	2,884
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—						
Secondary Schools—						
For Boys—						
High Schools	{ Institutions	95	91	91	94	100
	{ Scholars	28,069	28,712	30,887	32,392	34,734
Middle English Schools	{ Institutions	213	215	217	226	230
	{ Scholars	20,410	22,138	22,501	22,733	23,873
Middle Vernacular Schools	{ Institutions	136	132	122	125	130
	{ Scholars	9,828	9,962	10,419	11,034	11,635
For Girls—						
High Schools	{ Institutions	3	3	3	3	3
	{ Scholars	328	317	337	325	330
Middle English Schools	{ Institutions	9	9	8	8	9
	{ Scholars	585	908	854	892	1,074
Middle Vernacular Schools	{ Institutions	8	7	10	10	11
	{ Scholars	639	533	897	902	1,245
TOTAL	{ Institutions	464	457	451	466	483
	{ Scholars	59,859	62,570	65,895	68,278	72,891
Primary Schools—						
For Boys	{ Institutions	22,452	22,509	21,339	21,233	22,164
	{ Scholars	637,634	644,223	601,764	591,864	619,356
For Girls	{ Institutions	1,498	1,845	2,069	2,169	2,249
	{ Scholars	36,862	45,306	48,662	51,253	52,977
TOTAL	{ Institutions	23,950	24,354	23,408	23,402	24,413
	{ Scholars	674,496	689,529	650,426	643,117	672,333
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—						
Schools for Special Instruction—						
Training Schools for Masters	{ Institutions	131	133	125	124	124
	{ Scholars	2,244	2,362	2,214	2,245	2,226
Training Schools for Mistresses	{ Institutions	8	8	8	7	8
	{ Scholars	82	121	111	113	137
Schools of Art	{ Institutions	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Scholars	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools (None)						

EDUCATION

No. 6-V.—*DETAILED CLASSIFICATION of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS, and NUMBER of SCHOLARS attending them, in BIHAR and ORISSA—continued*

		1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—continued						
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—continued						
<i>Schools for Special Instruction—continued</i>						
Medical Schools	{ Institutions . Scholars .	2 229	2 219	2 216	2 209	2 257
Engineering and Surveying Schools	{ Institutions . Scholars .	3 236	3 196	3 194	3 190	3 210
Industrial Schools	{ Institutions . Scholars .	35 892	36 945	38 1,158	36 1,356	38 1,316
Commercial Schools	{ Institutions . Scholars .	3 122	3 77	3 110	4 124	5 118
Agricultural Schools	{ Institutions . Scholars .	....	....	....	....	....
Reformatory Schools	{ Institutions . Scholars .	1 420	1 423	1 439	1 461	1 459
Other Schools	{ Institutions . Scholars .	2,275 59,312	2,286 59,334	2,639 67,287	2,800 70,403	1,779 44,610
TOTAL	{ Institutions . Scholars .	2,458 63,537	2,472 63,677	2,819 71,729	2,977 75,101	1,960 49,563
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	{ Institutions . Scholars .	26,883 799,766	27,294 817,982	26,689 790,429	26,856 789,164	26,867 797,471
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—						
<i>Advanced teaching—</i>						
Arabic or Persian	{ Institutions . Scholars .	355 5,175	345 5,176	361 5,304	268 4,249	299 5,007
Sanskrit	{ Institutions . Scholars .	324 3,887	310 3,644	272 3,286	215 2,492	211 2,566
<i>Any other Oriental Classic (None)</i>						
<i>Elementary teaching, a vernacular only or mainly—</i>						
For Boys	{ Institutions . Scholars .	2,133 28,179	1,894 24,929	1,879 26,728	1,796 24,919	1,798 26,364
For Girls	{ Institutions . Scholars .	31 505	29 709	42 779	39 631	39 745
<i>Elementary teaching, the Koran—</i>						
For Boys	{ Institutions . Scholars .	223 3,446	193 2,735	212 2,683	208 2,585	171 2,620
For Girls	{ Institutions . Scholars .	19 292	19 396	12 186	12 137	9 139
<i>Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—</i>						
For Boys	{ Institutions . Scholars .	233 5,505	220 5,938	168 6,445	156 6,850	232 9,926
For Girls	{ Institutions . Scholars .	18 489	2 26	9 369	8 403	6 187
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	{ Institutions . Scholars .	3,336 47,478	3,012 43,553	2,955 45,780	2,702 42,266	2,765 47,554
GRAND TOTAL	{ Institutions . Scholars .	30,219 847,244	30,306 861,535	29,644 836,209	29,558 831,430	29,632 845,025

EDUCATION

No. 6-VI.—DETAILED CLASSIFICATION of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS, and NUMBER of SCHOLARS attending them, in the PUNJAB*

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—					
<i>Arts Colleges—</i>					
English . . . { Institutions . . .	10	11	9	9	10
{ Scholars . . .	2,876	3,307	3,388	3,763	4,091
Oriental . . . { Institutions . . .	1	1	1	1	1
{ Scholars . . .	116	105	126	130	145
<i>Professional Colleges—</i>					
Law . . . { Institutions . . .	1	1	1	1	1
{ Scholars . . .	164	112	133	159	295
Medicine . . . { Institutions . . .	1	1	1	1	1
{ Scholars . . .	141	158	172	176	232
Engineering (None)					
Teaching . . . { Institutions . . .	3	3	3	3	3
{ Scholars . . .	324	349	328	349	310
Agriculture . . . { Institutions . . .	1	1	1	1	1
{ Scholars . . .	65	38	63	86	113
Veterinary . . . { Institutions . . .	1	1	1	1	1
{ Scholars . . .	181	172	173	190	204
TOTAL . . . { Institutions . . .	18	19	17	17	18
{ Scholars . . .	3,867	4,241	4,383	4,853	5,390
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—					
<i>Secondary Schools—</i>					
<i>For Boys—</i>					
High Schools . . . { Institutions . . .	108	117	125	130	136
{ Scholars . . .	48,764	49,627	50,370	51,111	54,125
Middle English Schools . . . { Institutions . . .	95	116	121	135	135
{ Scholars . . .	23,644	26,586	25,642	28,384	28,448
Middle Vernacular Schools . . . { Institutions . . .	122	127	141	148	151
{ Scholars . . .	23,612	24,452	26,449	27,705	28,711
<i>For Girls—</i>					
High Schools . . . { Institutions . . .	17	16	17	18	17
{ Scholars . . .	1,746	1,820	2,392	2,603	2,582
Middle English Schools . . . { Institutions . . .	15	19	15	14	14
{ Scholars . . .	1,458	1,617	1,074	1,063	1,209
Middle Vernacular Schools . . . { Institutions . . .	27	29	31	39	44
{ Scholars . . .	4,546	5,109	5,133	6,796	7,456
TOTAL . . . { Institutions . . .	384	424	459	484	497
{ Scholars . . .	103,770	109,211	111,051	117,662	122,511
<i>Primary Schools—</i>					
<i>For Boys . . .</i>					
{ Institutions . . .	3,758	4,234	4,552	4,757	4,918
{ Scholars . . .	201,570	225,432	228,561	234,762	245,819
<i>For Girls . . .</i>					
{ Institutions . . .	718	803	878	922	935
{ Scholars . . .	32,146	36,956	38,086	40,591	42,032
TOTAL . . . { Institutions . . .	4,476	5,037	5,430	5,679	5,853
{ Scholars . . .	233,716	262,388	266,647	275,353	287,851
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—					
<i>Schools for Special Instruction—</i>					
Training Schools for Masters . . . { Institutions . . .	20	23	24	24	16
{ Scholars . . .	672	795	861	960	912
Training Schools for Mistresses . . . { Institutions . . .	8	7	9	10	13
{ Scholars . . .	84	111	176	229	224
Schools of Art . . . { Institutions . . .	1	1	1	1	1
{ Scholars . . .	231	243	251	261	265
Law Schools (None)					

*Includes Delhi up to 1913-14

EDUCATION

No. 6-VI.—DETAILED CLASSIFICATION of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS, and NUMBER of SCHOLARS attending them, in the PUNJAB*—continued

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—continued					
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—continued					
Schools for Special Instruction—continued					
Medical Schools { Institutions	5	5	4	4	4
{ Scholars	655	662	434	452	513
Engineering and Surveying Schools { Institutions	2	2	2	1	1
{ Scholars	141	125	98	97	99
Industrial Schools { Institutions	20	26	28	30	33
{ Scholars	1,959	2,470	2,540	2,769	2,991
Commercial Schools { Institutions	1	1	1	1	1
{ Scholars	88	59	48	40	36
Agricultural Schools (None)					
Reformatory Schools { Institutions	1	1	1	1	1
{ Scholars	142	139	139	141	112
Other Schools { Institutions	3	3	4	4	4
{ Scholars	105	105	121	136	139
TOTAL { Institutions	61	69	74	76	74
{ Scholars	4,077	4,709	4,668	5,085	5,291
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION { Institutions	4,939	5,549	5,971	6,256	6,442
{ Scholars	345,430	380,549	386,749	402,953	421,043
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
Advanced teaching—					
Arabic or Persian { Institutions	139	167	128	125	108
{ Scholars	2,972	3,419	1,943	1,781	1,974
Sanskrit { Institutions	59	75	54	68	67
{ Scholars	1,334	1,555	1,161	1,475	1,406
Any other Oriental Classic (None)					
Elementary teaching, a vernacular only or mainly—					
For Boys { Institutions	724	738	570	573	555
{ Scholars	20,719	19,593	14,803	15,137	16,030
For Girls { Institutions	99	102	79	81	82
{ Scholars	3,044	2,656	1,593	1,907	1,519
Elementary teaching, the Koran—					
For Boys { Institutions	1,682	1,540	1,366	1,457	1,283
{ Scholars	27,138	23,985	21,036	23,312	20,925
For Girls { Institutions	785	891	865	755	770
{ Scholars	12,379	13,816	13,195	11,144	11,070
Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—					
For Boys { Institutions	67	58	56	37	30
{ Scholars	6,408	5,905	3,811	2,942	1,859
For Girls { Institutions	32	22	25	26	20
{ Scholars	2,342	1,411	1,618	2,506	912
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS { Institutions	3,587	3,593	3,143	3,122	2,915
{ Scholars	76,336	72,340	59,160	60,204	55,695
GRAND TOTAL { Institutions	8,526	9,142	9,114	9,378	9,357
{ Scholars	421,766	452,889	445,909	463,157	476,738

*Includes Delhi up to 1913-14

EDUCATION

No. 6-VII.—DETAILED CLASSIFICATION of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS, and NUMBER of SCHOLARS attending them, in DELHI

			1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION--					
Arts Colleges—					
English	{ Institutions	2	2	2	
	{ Scholars	289	309	364	
Oriental	{ Institutions	..	..	..
	{ Scholars	..	..	..
Professional College:--					
Law	{ Institutions	..	..	..
	{ Scholars	..	..	..
Medicine	{ Institutions	..	..	2
Engineering (None)	{ Scholars	..	..	174
Teaching	{ Institutions	..	..	..
	{ Scholars	..	..	..
Agriculture	{ Institutions	..	..	..
	{ Scholars	..	..	..
Veterinary	{ Institutions	..	..	..
	{ Scholars	..	..	..
TOTAL		{ Institutions	2	2	4
		{ Scholars	289	309	538
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—					
Secondary Schools—					
For Boys—					
High Schools	{ Institutions	6	6	7	
	{ Scholars	1,915	2,011	2,004	
Middle English Schools	{ Institutions	1	1	3	
	{ Scholars	105	118	425	
Middle Vernacular Schools	{ Institutions	3	3	2	
	{ Scholars	464	494	354	
For Girls—					
High Schools	{ Institutions	..	..	..
	{ Scholars	..	..	..
Middle English Schools	{ Institutions	7	5	3	
	{ Scholars	1,158	792	492	
Middle Vernacular Schools	{ Institutions	..	2	5	
	{ Scholars	..	433	818	
TOTAL		{ Institutions	17	17	20
		{ Scholars	2,642	3,848	4,093
Primary Schools—					
For Boys					
	{ Institutions	82	87	96	
	{ Scholars	5,181	5,365	6,072	
For Girls					
	{ Institutions	10	13	14	
	{ Scholars	543	701	580	
TOTAL		{ Institutions	92	100	110
		{ Scholars	5,724	6,066	6,652
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—					
Schools for Special Instruction—					
Training Schools for Masters	{ Institutions	..	..	..
	{ Scholars	..	..	..
Training Schools for Mistresses	{ Institutions	..	..	1
	{ Scholars	..	..	18
Schools of Art	{ Institutions	..	..	..
	{ Scholars	..	..	..
Law Schools (None)					

EDUCATION

No. 6-VII.—DETAILED CLASSIFICATION of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS, and NUMBER of SCHOLARS attending them, in DELHI—continued

		1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—continued				
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—continued				
Schools for Special Instruction—continued				
Medical Schools	{ Institutions . Scholars .	1 104	1 136	....
Engineering and Surveying Schools	{ Institutions . Scholars .	....	....	....
Industrial Schools	{ Institutions . Scholars .	2 242	2 261	2 239
Commercial Schools	{ Institutions . Scholars .	....	....	....
Agricultural Schools (None)				
Reformatory Schools	{ Institutions . Scholars .	....	....	....
Other Schools	{ Institutions . Scholars .	....	....	....
TOTAL	{ Institutions . Scholars .	3 346	3 397	3 257
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	{ Institutions . Scholars .	114 10,001	122 10,620	157 11,540
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—				
Advanced teaching—				
Arabic or Persian	{ Institutions . Scholars .	7 417	6 403	....
Sanskrit	{ Institutions . Scholars .	1 117	1 40	1 40
Any other Oriental Classic (None)				
Elementary teaching, a vernacular only or mainly—				
For Boys	{ Institutions . Scholars .	34 1,639	40 1,749	56 1,709
For Girls	{ Institutions . Scholars .	4 25	7 352	5 618
Elementary teaching, the Koran—				
For Boys	{ Institutions . Scholars .	33 926	39 921	18 432
For Girls	{ Institutions . Scholars .	7 75	.. ..	1 20
Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards.				
For Boys	{ Institutions . Scholars .	.. ..	.. ..	2 146
For Girls	{ Institutions . Scholars .	....	....	....
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	{ Institutions . Scholars .	86 3,199	93 3,465	83 2,965
GRAND TOTAL	{ Institutions . Scholars .	200 13,200	215 14,085	220 14,505

EDUCATION

No. 6-VIII.—DETAILED CLASSIFICATION of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS, and NUMBER of SCHOLARS attending them, in BURMA

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—					
Arts Colleges—					
English . . . { Institutions . . .	2	2	2	2	2
{ Scholars . . .	344	453	574	645	663
Oriental (None)					
Professional Colleges—(None)					
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—					
Secondary Schools—					
For Boys—					
High Schools . . . { Institutions . . .	39	47	56	65	68
{ Scholars . . .	10,751	14,173	16,066	17,681	18,093
Middle English Schools { Institutions . . .	92	92	89	97	100
{ Scholars . . .	14,799	14,302	13,521	13,758	14,154
Middle Vernacular Schools { Institutions . . .	794	849	941	1,030	1,092
{ Scholars . . .	58,567	66,068	74,264	77,683	82,558
For Girls—					
High Schools . . . { Institutions . . .	13	14	14	14	15
{ Scholars . . .	2,577	2,882	2,775	2,841	3,228
Middle English Schools { Institutions . . .	15	14	14	18	17
{ Scholars . . .	1,572	1,659	1,834	2,081	1,884
Middle Vernacular Schools { Institutions . . .	69	72	94	107	108
{ Scholars . . .	5,417	6,440	7,954	8,850	8,926
TOTAL . . . { Institutions . . .	1,022	1,088	1,208	1,331	1,400
{ Scholars . . .	93,683	105,524	116,414	122,894	128,843
Primary Schools—					
For Boys . . . { Institutions . . .	4,733	5,046	6,029	6,492	6,788
{ Scholars . . .	162,637	189,038	209,605	215,537	222,486
For Girls . . . { Institutions . . .	588	599	740	855	937
{ Scholars . . .	21,719	24,708	29,589	31,793	34,243
TOTAL . . . { Institutions . . .	5,321	5,645	6,769	7,347	7,725
{ Scholars . . .	184,356	213,746	239,194	247,330	256,729
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—					
Schools for Special Instruction—					
Training Schools for Masters { Institutions . . .	8	8	8	8	8
{ Scholars . . .	376	464	529	514	531
Training Schools for Mistresses { Institutions . . .	4	4	4	4	4
{ Scholars . . .	118	125	143	163	176
Schools of Art (None)					
Law Schools . . . { Institutions . . .	1	1	1	1	1
{ Scholars . . .	8	14	10	12	40
Medical Schools . . . { Institutions . . .	..	..	..	1	1
{ Scholars . . .	..	..	..	70	70
Engineering and Surveying Schools { Institutions . . .	2	2	2	2	2
{ Scholars . . .	81	90	93	95	104

EDUCATION

No. 6-VIII.—DETAILED CLASSIFICATION of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS, and NUMBER of SCHOLARS attending them, in BURMA—continued

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—continued					
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—continued					
<i>Schools for Special Instruction—continued</i>					
Technical and Industrial Schools { Institutions . Scholars .	3 246	4 172	3 223	4 199	4 252
Commercial Schools { Institutions . Scholars .	.. ..	3 203	2 184	4 301	4 331
Agricultural Schools (None)					
Reformatory Schools { Institutions . Scholars .	1 94	1 101	1 106	1 95	1 91
Other Schools { Institutions . Scholars .	298 3,127	308 3,193	347 3,684	370 4,687	412 5,569
TOTAL { Institutions . Scholars .	317 4,050	331 4,362	368 4,972	395 6,136	437 7,164
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION { Institutions . Scholars .	6,662 282,433	7,066 324,085	8,347 361,154	9,075 377,005	9,564 393,399
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
<i>Advanced teaching—</i>					
Arabic or Persian . } Sanskrit . } (None)					
<i>Any other Oriental Classic—</i>					
For boys { Institutions . Scholars .	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	670 8,495
For girls { Institutions . Scholars .	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	23 574
<i>Elementary teaching, a vernacular only or mainly—</i>					
For Boys { Institutions . Scholars .	16,567 168,350	16,799 170,365	17,000 179,110	16,918 176,294	16,403 178,851
For Girls { Institutions . Scholars .	53 868	53 951	45 830	39 564	32 526
<i>Elementary teaching, the Koran—</i>					
For Boys { Institutions . Scholars .	233 5,381	261 6,770	261 6,930	248 6,970	292 8,095
For Girls { Institutions . Scholars .	.. ..	1 70	1 32	5 201	7 263
<i>Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—</i>					
For Boys { Institutions . Scholars .	73 2,221	100 2,278	110 2,122	88 1,892	86 1,924
For Girls { Institutions . Scholars .	2 340	3 409	2 322	2 228	2 396
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS { Institutions . Scholars .	16,923 177,160	17,217 180,843	17,419 189,346	17,300 186,149	17,515 199,124
GRAND TOTAL { Institutions . Scholars .	23,590 459,593	24,288 504,928	25,766 550,500	26,375 563,154	27,079 592,523

EDUCATION

No. 6-IX.—DETAILED CLASSIFICATION of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS, and NUMBER of SCHOLARS attending them, in the CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—					
Arts Colleges—					
English . . . { Institutions . . .	4	4	4	4	4
{ Scholars . . .	705	860	1,014	1,081	1,094
Oriental (None)					
Professional Colleges—					
Law . . . { Institutions . . .	1	1	1	1	1
{ Scholars . . .	123	132	137	92	130
Medicine (None)					
Engineering . . { Institutions . . .	..	..	..	..	..
{ Scholars . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching . . . { Institutions . . .	1	1	1	1	1
{ Scholars . . .	50	64	69	77	65
Agriculture . . { Institutions . . .	..	..	..	1	1
{ Scholars . . .	..	..	..	59	59
TOTAL . . . { Institutions . . .	6	6	6	7	7
{ Scholars . . .	878	1,056	1,220	1,309	1,348
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—					
Secondary Schools—					
For Boys—					
High Schools . . { Institutions . . .	39	40	42	43	43
{ Scholars . . .	3,554	3,631	4,072	4,633	4,928
Middle English Schools { Institutions . . .	113	123	149	152	153
{ Scholars . . .	13,267	13,715	15,123	15,902	16,158
Middle Vernacular Schools { Institutions . . .	237	229	208	203	218
{ Scholars . . .	35,486	35,422	33,956	33,553	35,308
For Girls—					
High Schools . . { Institutions . . .	7	7	7	7	7
{ Scholars . . .	44	36	43	56	54
Middle English Schools { Institutions . . .	11	11	11	11	11
{ Scholars . . .	287	290	321	320	398
Middle Vernacular Schools { Institutions . . .	23	24	22	23	25
{ Scholars . . .	1,765	2,007	1,814	1,907	2,143
TOTAL . . . { Institutions . . .	430	434	439	439	457
{ Scholars . . .	54,403	55,101	55,329	56,371	58,989
Primary Schools—					
For Boys . . . { Institutions . . .	3,471	3,011	3,727	3,699	3,693
{ Scholars . . .	261,406	256,399	271,886	270,557	269,452
For Girls . . . { Institutions . . .	322	1,156	318	323	316
{ Scholars . . .	17,372	51,316	17,627	18,134	18,014
TOTAL . . . { Institutions . . .	3,793	4,166	4,045	4,022	4,014
{ Scholars . . .	278,778	307,715	289,513	288,691	287,466

EDUCATION

No. 6-IX.—*DETAILED CLASSIFICATION of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS, and NUMBER of SCHOLARS attending them, in the CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR—continued*

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—continued					
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—					
<i>Schools for Special Instruction—</i>					
Training Schools { Institutions .	6	6	6	6	7
for Masters { Scholars .	470	468	573	622	609
Training Schools for { Institutions .	2	2	2	2	3
Mistresses { Scholars .	60	59	54	59	107
Schools of Art { Institutions .	..	..	..	..	..
{ Scholars .	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools (None) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools { Institutions .	..	..	..	1	1
{ Scholars .	..	..	..	39	55
Engineering and { Institutions .	7	8	1	1	1
Surveying Schools { Scholars .	286	355	14	24	39
Technical and In- { Institutions .	..	..	9	10	9
dustrial Schools { Scholars .	..	..	368	331	350
Agricultural Schools { Institutions .	..	..	..	..	..
{ Scholars .	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools { Institutions .	1	1	1	1	1
{ Scholars .	56	50	52	50	48
Other Schools. { Institutions .	..	..	2	9	3
{ Scholars .	..	..	20	206	50
TOTAL { Institutions .	16	17	21	30	25
{ Scholars .	872	932	1,081	1,331	1,258
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND { Institutions .	4,245	4,623	4,511	4,498	4,503
SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC { Scholars .	334,931	364,804	347,143	347,702	349,061
INSTRUCTION					
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
<i>Advanced teaching—</i>					
Arabic or Persian { Institutions .	3	1	7	6	9
{ Scholars .	63	12	217	279	323
Sanskrit { Institutions .	4	7	10	9	12
{ Scholars .	91	149	228	236	325
Any other Oriental { Institutions .	..	..	..	..	1
Classic. { Scholars .	..	..	..	..	56
<i>Elementary teaching, a vernacular only or mainly—</i>					
For Boys { Institutions .	..	..	..	43	2
{ Scholars .	..	..	..	1,529	40
For Girls { Institutions .	..	..	..	8	1
{ Scholars .	..	..	..	527	29
<i>Elementary teaching, the Koran—</i>					
For Boys { Institutions .	2	2	..	..	15
{ Scholars .	60	67	..	..	541
For Girls { Institutions .	1	1	1	1	6
{ Scholars .	103	96	78	88	343
<i>Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—</i>					
For Boys { Institutions .	..	..	..	1	11
{ Scholars .	..	..	..	20	377
For Girls { Institutions .	..	..	..	..	1
{ Scholars .	..	..	..	..	70
TOTAL OF PRIVATE { Institutions .	10	11	18	68	58
INSTITUTIONS { Scholars .	317	324	523	2,679	2,104
GRAND TOTAL { Institutions .	4,255	4,634	4,529	4,566	4,561
{ Scholars .	335,243	365,128	347,666	350,381	351,165

EDUCATION

No 6-X.—DETAILED CLASSIFICATION of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS, and NUMBER of SCHOLARS attending them, in ASSAM

		1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—						
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—						
<i>Arts Colleges—</i>						
English	{ Institutions	2	2	2	2	2
	{ Scholars	360	442	551	593	638
<i>Oriental (None)</i>						
<i>Professional Colleges—</i>						
Law	{ Institutions	..	..	1	1	1
	{ Scholars	..	..	12	35	45
Teaching	{ Institutions	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Scholars	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	{ Institutions	2	2	3	3	3
	{ Scholars	360	442	563	628	733
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—						
<i>Secondary Schools—</i>						
<i>For Boys—</i>						
High Schools	{ Institutions	27	29	30	32	36
	{ Scholars	9,949	11,120	12,158	12,125	13,481
Middle English Schools	{ Institutions	102	113	110	117	113
	{ Scholars	12,638	13,693	12,469	12,353	11,183
Middle Vernacular Schools	{ Institutions	36	47	64	91	112
	{ Scholars	2,796	5,244	7,385	10,347	12,328
<i>For Girls—</i>						
High Schools	{ Institutions	2	2	2	2	2
	{ Scholars	388	477	499	475	489
Middle English Schools	{ Institutions	4	7	10	10	12
	{ Scholars	269	524	897	909	1,146
Middle Vernacular Schools	{ Institutions	6	7	6	11	11
	{ Scholars	418	667	636	954	983
TOTAL	{ Institutions	177	205	222	263	286
	{ Scholars	26,458	31,725	34,044	37,163	39,610
<i>Primary Schools—</i>						
For Boys	{ Institutions	3,534	3,760	3,926	3,859	3,868
	{ Scholars	148,278	161,730	175,414	175,234	171,015
For Girls	{ Institutions	256	300	345	333	329
	{ Scholars	7,803	9,786	11,464	11,058	10,793
TOTAL	{ Institutions	3,790	4,060	4,271	4,192	4,197
	{ Scholars	156,081	171,516	186,878	186,342	181,808
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—						
<i>Schools for Special Instruction—</i>						
Training Schools for Masters	{ Institutions	9	9	9	8	9
	{ Scholars	361	421	381	476	489
Training Schools for Mistresses	{ Institutions	..	2	2	2	2
	{ Scholars	..	11	12	14	27
Schools of Art	{ Institutions	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Scholars	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	{ Institutions	1	1	1	1	1
	{ Scholars	13	14	17	16	13

EDUCATION

No. 6-X.—DETAILED CLASSIFICATION of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS, and NUMBER of SCHOLARS attending them, in ASSAM—continued

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—continued					
<i>SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—continued</i>					
<i>Schools for Special Instruction—continued</i>					
Medical Schools . { Institutions .	1	1	1	1	1
Scholars .	135	130	147	170	178
Engineering and Surveying Schools { Institutions .	..	..	..	..	..
Scholars .	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools { Institutions .	5	5	7	6	7
Scholars .	41	40	69	49	71
Commercial Schools { Institutions .	..	..	..	..	..
Scholars .	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools . { Institutions .	96	97	119	84	81
Scholars .	4,000	3,834	4,541	1,987	1,890
TOTAL . { Institutions .	112	115	139	102	101
Scholars .	4,550	4,450	5,167	2,712	2,668
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION { Institutions .	4,081	4,382	4,635	4,560	4,587
Scholars .	187,449	208,133	226,652	226,845	224,819
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
<i>Advanced teaching—</i>					
Arabic or Persian . { Institutions .	11	15	11	15	7
Scholars .	560	560	515	825	301
Sanskrit . { Institutions .	9	18	5	13	18
Scholars .	137	271	88	193	283
<i>Any other Oriental Classic (None)</i>					
<i>Elementary teaching, a vernacular only or mainly—</i>					
For Boys . { Institutions .	42	17	8	55	41
Scholars .	1,100	356	217	865	537
For Girls . { Institutions .	1	..	..	3	2
Scholars .	26	..	..	118	45
<i>Elementary teaching, the Koran—</i>					
For Boys . { Institutions .	82	106	108	84	78
Scholars .	2,548	4,045	3,598	3,314	2,692
For Girls . { Institutions .	..	5	9	4	4
Scholars .	..	103	230	149	162
<i>Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—</i>					
For Boys . { Institutions .	41	34	44	165	152
Scholars .	2,388	1,641	2,548	5,145	5,051
For Girls . { Institutions .	2	1	2	1	1
Scholars .	80	32	35	31	23
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS . { Institutions .	188	196	187	340	303
Scholars .	6,839	7,008	7,231	10,640	9,094
GRAND TOTAL . { Institutions .	4,269	4,578	4,822	4,900	4,890
Scholars .	194,288	215,141	233,883	237,485	233,913

EDUCATION

No. 6-XI.—DETAILED CLASSIFICATION of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS, and NUMBER of SCHOLARS attending them, in the NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—					
<i>Arts Colleges—</i>					
English	Institutions .	1	2	2	2
	Scholars .	37	77	146	177
<i>Oriental (None)</i>					
<i>Professional Colleges—</i>					
Law	(None)				
Medicine					
Engineering					
Teaching	Institutions .	..	..	..	1
	Scholars .	..	..	..	10
<i>Agriculture (None)</i>					
TOTAL	Institutions .	1	2	2	3
	Scholars .	37	77	146	187
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—					
<i>Secondary Schools—</i>					
<i>For Boys—</i>					
High Schools	Institutions .	12	14	16	17
	Scholars .	5,438	4,997	5,418	5,469
Middle English Schools	Institutions .	6	6	6	8
	Scholars .	2,026	1,571	1,943	2,304
Middle Vernacular Schools	Institutions .	16	21	25	25
	Scholars .	2,886	4,103	4,665	4,840
<i>For Girls—</i>					
High Schools	Institutions .	..	..	..	..
	Scholars .	..	..	..	..
Middle English Schools	Institutions .	..	..	1	1
	Scholars .	..	..	45	55
Middle Vernacular Schools	Institutions .	1	1	2	3
	Scholars .	352	354	562	732
TOTAL	Institutions .	35	42	50	54
	Scholars .	10,702	11,025	12,808	13,400
<i>Primary Schools—</i>					
<i>For Boys</i>					
	Institutions .	335	440	539	585
	Scholars .	16,899	22,801	25,643	25,097
<i>For Girls</i>					
	Institutions .	29	30	40	42
	Scholars .	2,044	2,265	2,833	2,484
TOTAL	Institutions	364	470	624	627
	Scholars .	18,943	24,566	28,446	27,581
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—					
<i>Schools for Special Instruction—</i>					
Training Schools for Masters	Institutions .	1	1	1	1
	Scholars .	58	75	85	65

EDUCATION

No. 6-XI.—DETAILED CLASSIFICATION of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS, and NUMBER of SCHOLARS attending them, in the NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—continued

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—continued					
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—continued					
School for Special Instruction—continued					
Training Schools for } Mistresses Schools of Art Law Schools Medical Schools Engineering and Surveying Schools Industrial Schools Other Schools	(None)				
TOTAL { Institutions .	1	1	1	1	1
{ Scholars .	58	75	85	87	65
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION { Institutions .	401	515	626	677	685
{ Scholars .	29,740	35,743	40,431	42,287	41,233
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
Advanced teaching—					
Arabic or Persian { Institutions .	67	102	40	26	21
{ Scholars .	939	1,021	718	492	338
Sanskrit { Institutions .	1	1	1	..	..
{ Scholars .	30	11	25	..	..
Any other Oriental { Institutions .	..	..	..	..	..
Classic { Scholars .	..	..	..	..	..
Elementary teaching, a vernacular only or mainly—					
For Boys { Institutions .	39	41	22	17	18
{ Scholars .	802	879	479	295	490
For Girls { Institutions .	..	5	10	9	5
{ Scholars .	..	89	257	149	108
Elementary teaching, the Koran—					
For Boys { Institutions .	375	282	286	270	221
{ Scholars .	5,525	5,228	4,800	5,185	3,413
For Girls { Institutions .	84	71	72	73	43
{ Scholars .	1,436	1,474	1,034	1,104	561
Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—					
For Boys { Institutions .	..	..	..	..	1
{ Scholars .	..	..	..	..	142
For Girls { Institutions .	..	..	..	..	..
{ Scholars .	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS { Institutions .	566	502	431	395	309
{ Scholars .	8,732	8,702	7,313	7,225	5,052
GRAND TOTAL { Institutions .	967	1,017	1,057	1,072	994
{ Scholars .	38,472	44,445	47,744	49,512	46,285

EDUCATION

No. 6-XII.—DETAILED CLASSIFICATION of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS, and NUMBER of SCHOLARS attending them, in AJMER-MERWARA

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—		1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—						
Arts Colleges—						
English	{ Institutions .	1	1	1	1	1
	{ Scholars .	63	83	109	131	137
Oriental (None)						
Professional Colleges—(None)						
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—						
Secondary Schools—						
For Boys—						
High Schools	{ Institutions .	..	..	..	..	8
	{ Scholars .	..	..	..	..	1,950
Middle English Schools	{ Institutions .	14	14	14	14	7
	{ Scholars .	2,945	3,100	3,220	3,197	562
Middle Vernacular Schools	{ Institutions .	9	10	11	11	12
	{ Scholars .	886	1,119	1,233	630	543
For Girls—						
High Schools	{ Institutions .	..	..	..	..	1
	{ Scholars .	..	..	..	..	159
Middle English Schools	{ Institutions .	3	3	3	3	2
	{ Scholars .	407	393	358	393	200
Middle Vernacular Schools	{ Institutions .	..	..	1	2	2
	{ Scholars .	..	..	61	123	123
TOTAL	{ Institutions .	26	27	29	30	32
	{ Scholars .	4,238	4,612	4,872	4,348	3,537
Primary Schools—						
For Boys	{ Institutions .	62	63	65	86	114
	{ Scholars .	2,685	2,981	3,037	3,682	5,624
For Girls	{ Institutions .	9	9	9	8	8
	{ Scholars .	347	391	315	337	299
TOTAL	{ Institutions .	71	72	74	94	122
	{ Scholars .	3,032	3,372	3,352	4,019	5,923
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—						
Schools for Special Instruction—						
Training Schools for Masters	{ Institutions .	2	2	1	1	1
	{ Scholars .	44	66	27	45	53
Training Schools for Mistresses	{ Institutions .	..	..	..	..	1
	{ Scholars .	..	..	..	..	6
Schools of Art						
Law Schools						
Medical Schools						
Engineering and Surveying Schools						
(None)						
Industrial Schools	{ Institutions .	5	5	6	5	4
	{ Scholars .	174	197	226	191	98
Other Schools (None)						
TOTAL	{ Institutions .	7	7	7	6	6
	{ Scholars .	218	263	253	236	157
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION						
	{ Institutions .	105	107	111	131	161
	{ Scholars .	7,551	8,330	8,586	8,734	9,754
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—						
Advanced teaching—						
Arabic or Persian	{ Institutions .	2	2	1	3	3
	{ Scholars .	383	513	298	482	500
Sanskrit	{ Institutions .	2	2	1	3	2
	{ Scholars .	63	97	62	250	51
Any other Oriental Classic (None)						
Elementary teaching, a vernacular only or mainly—						
For Boys	{ Institutions .	56	56	56	108	63
	{ Scholars .	1,281	1,283	3,270	3,510	2,034
For Girls	{ Institutions .	13	12	34	27	27
	{ Scholars .	357	379	1,055	902	869
Elementary teaching, the Koran—						
For Boys	{ Institutions .	26	..	..	3	9
	{ Scholars .	661	..	..	42	178
For Girls	{ Institutions .	4	..	..	..	..
	{ Scholars .	94	..	..	..	..
Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—						
For Boys	{ Institutions .	35	61	11	2	3
	{ Scholars .	1,610	2,392	336	33	295
For Girls	{ Institutions .	7	11	1	..	..
	{ Scholars .	399	384	5	..	..
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS						
	{ Institutions .	145	144	134	146	107
	{ Scholars .	4,848	5,028	5,026	5,219	3,927
GRAND TOTAL						
	{ Institutions .	250	251	245	277	268
	{ Scholars .	12,399	13,338	13,612	13,953	17,681

EDUCATION

No .6-XIII.—DETAILED CLASSIFICATION of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS, and NUMBER of SCHOLARS ATTENDING THEM, in BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

			1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—			
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—			
Arts Colleges—			
English	Institutions .	..	
	Scholars .	..	
Oriental	Institutions .	..	
	Scholars .	..	
Professional Colleges—(None)			
	Institutions .	..	
	Scholars .	..	
TOTAL			
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—			
Secondary Schools—			
For Boys—			
High Schools	Institutions .	3	
	Scholars .	1,056	
Middle English Schools	Institutions .	3	
	Scholars .	368	
Middle Vernacular Schools	Institutions .	1	
	Scholars .	48	
For Girls—			
High Schools	Institutions .	..	
	Scholars .	..	
Middle English Schools	Institutions .	1	
	Scholars .	129	
Middle Vernacular Schools	Institutions .	1	
	Scholars .	65	
TOTAL			
Primary Schools—			
For Boys			
	Institutions .	56	
	Scholars .	1,472	
For Girls			
	Institutions .	6	
	Scholars .	370	
TOTAL			
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—			
Training Schools for Masters			
	Institutions .	1	
	Scholars .	10	
Training Schools for Mistresses			
	Institutions .	..	
	Scholars .	..	
Schools of Art			
	Institutions .	..	
	Scholars .	..	
Law Schools			
	Institutions .	..	
	Scholars .	..	
Engineering and Surveying Schools			
	Institutions .	..	
	Scholars .	..	

EDUCATION

No. 6-XIII.—*DETAILED CLASSIFICATION of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS, and NUMBER of SCHOLARS ATTENDING THEM, in BRITISH BALUCHISTAN—continued*

			1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—continued			
<i>SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—continued</i>			
<i>School for Special Instructions—continued</i>			
Technical and Industrial Schools	{ Institutions . . . . .	..
	{ Scholars . . . . .	..
Commercial Schools	{ Institutions . . . . .	..
	{ Scholars . . . . .	..
Agricultural Schools	{ Institutions . . . . .	..
	{ Scholars . . . . .	..
Reformatory Schools	{ Institutions . . . . .	..
	{ Scholars . . . . .	..
Other Schools	{ Institutions . . . . .	..
	{ Scholars . . . . .	..
	{ Institutions	1	
	{ Scholars	10	
TOTAL			
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	{ Institutions	72	
	{ Scholars	3,513	
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—			
<i>Advanced teaching—</i>			
Arabic or Persian	{ Institutions	8	
	{ Scholars	97	
Sanskrit	{ Institutions . . . . .	..
	{ Scholars . . . . .	..
Any other Oriental Classic	{ Institutions . . . . .	..
	{ Scholars . . . . .	..
<i>Elementary teaching, a Vernacular only or mainly—</i>			
For Boys	{ Institutions	1	
	{ Scholars	41	
For Girls	{ Institutions . . . . .	..
	{ Scholars . . . . .	..
<i>Elementary teaching, the Koran—</i>			
For Boys	{ Institutions	34	
	{ Scholars	364	
For Girls	{ Institutions . . . . .	..
	{ Scholars . . . . .	..
<i>Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—</i>			
For Boys	{ Institutions . . . . .	..
	{ Scholars . . . . .	..
For Girls	{ Institutions . . . . .	..
	{ Scholars . . . . .	..
	{ Institutions	43	
	{ Scholars	502	
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS			
	{ Institutions	115	
	{ Scholars	4,015	
GRAND TOTAL			

EDUCATION

No. 6-XIV.—DETAILED CLASSIFICATION of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS, and NUMBER of SCHOLARS attending them, in COORG

		1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—						
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—						
Arts and Professional Colleges—(None)						
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—						
Secondary Schools—						
For Boys—						
High Schools . . .	Institutions .	1	1	1	1	2
	Scholars .	202	226	249	290	546
Middle English Schools .	Institutions .	1	1	1	1	..
	Scholars .	167	184	185	192	..
Middle Vernacular Schools—(None)						
For Girls—						
High Schools . . .	Institutions .	..	..	..	..	1
	Scholars .	..	..	..	..	91
Middle English Schools .	Institutions .	1	1	1	1	..
	Scholars .	82	100	101	105	..
TOTAL . . .	Institutions .	3	3	3	3	3
	Scholars .	451	510	535	587	637
Primary Schools—						
For Boys . . .	Institutions .	84	93	94	91	92
	Scholars .	5,909	6,550	6,622	6,326	6,414
For Girls . . .	Institutions .	6	6	7	7	7
	Scholars .	557	599	743	730	669
TOTAL . . .	Institutions .	90	99	101	98	99
	Scholars .	6,466	7,149	7,365	7,056	7,083
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—						
Schools for Special Instruction—						
Training Schools for Masters .	Institutions .	1	1	1	1	1
	Scholars .	25	25	37	36	25
Training Schools for Mistresses .	Institutions .					
	Scholars .					
Schools of Art . . .	Institutions .					
	Scholars .					
Law Schools . . .	Institutions .					
	Scholars .					
Medical Schools . . .	Institutions .					
	Scholars .					
Engineering and Surveying Schools .	Institutions .					
	Scholars .					
Industrial Schools . . .	Institutions .					
	Scholars .					
Other Schools . . .	Institutions .					
	Scholars .					
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION .	Institutions .	94	103	105	102	103
	Scholars .	6,942	7,684	7,937	7,679	7,745
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—						
Advanced teaching—(None)						
Elementary teaching, a vernacular only or mainly—						
For Boys } (None)	Institutions .					
	Scholars .					
For Girls } (None)	Institutions .					
	Scholars .					
Elementary teaching, the Koran—(None)						
Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—						
For Boys . . .	Institutions .	31	16	19	16	12
	Scholars .	603	355	364	306	233
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS .	Institutions .	31	16	19	16	12
	Scholars .	603	355	364	306	233
GRAND TOTAL . . .	Institutions .	125	119	124	118	115
	Scholars .	7,545	8,039	8,301	7,985	7,978

EDUCATION.

No. 6-XV.—DETAILED CLASSIFICATION of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS and NUMBER of SCHOLARS ATTENDING THEM, in BANGALORE.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—		1916-17—
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—		
Arts Colleges—		
English	{ Institutions	2
	{ Scholars	743
Oriental	{ Institutions . . . . .	..
	{ Scholars . . . . .	..
Professional Colleges (none)—		
	{ Institutions	2
	{ Scholars	743
TOTAL		
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—		
Secondary Schools—		
For Boys—		
Hig. Schools	{ Institutions	4
	{ Scholars	1,674
Middle English Schools	{ Institutions	4
	{ Scholars	918
Middle Vernacular Schools	{ Institutions . . . . .	..
	{ Scholars . . . . .	..
For Girls—		
Hig. Schools	{ Institutions	3
	{ Scholars	478
Middle English Schools	{ Institutions	4
	{ Scholars	483
Middle Vernacular Schools	{ Institutions	6
	{ Scholars	549
TOTAL		
	{ Institutions	21
	{ Scholars	4,102
Primary Schools—		
For Boys		
	{ Institutions	41
	{ Scholars	3,664
For Girls		
	{ Institutions	17
	{ Scholars	1,655
TOTAL		
	{ Institutions	58
	{ Scholars	5,319
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—		
Training Schools for Masters		
	{ Institutions	1
	{ Scholars	21
Training Schools for Mistresses		
	{ Institutions	3
	{ Scholars	62
Schools of Art		
	{ Institutions . . . . .	..
	{ Scholars . . . . .	..
Law Schools		
	{ Institutions . . . . .	..
	{ Scholars . . . . .	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools		
	{ Institutions	1
	{ Scholars	117

EDUCATION.

No. 6-XV.—DETAILED CLASSIFICATION of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS, and NUMBER of SCHOLARS
ATTENDING THEM, in BANGALORE—continued.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—continued SCHOOL EDUCATION SPECIAL—continued School for Special Instructions—continued		1916-17
Technical and Industrial Schools	{ Institutions . . . Scholars . . .	....
Commercial Schools	{ Institutions . . . Scholars . . .	1 10
Agricultural Schools	{ Institutions . . . Scholars . . .	....
Reformatory Schools	{ Institutions . . . Scholars . . .	....
Other Schools	{ Institutions . . . Scholars . . .	....
TOTAL	{ Institutions . . . Scholars . . .	6 210
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION		87 10,374
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS— Advanced teaching— Arabic or Persian		{ Institutions . . . Scholars . . .
Sanskrit		{ Institutions . . . Scholars . . .
Any other Oriental Classic		{ Institutions . . . Scholars . . .
Elementary teaching, a Vernacular only or mainly— For Boys		{ Institutions . . . Scholars . . .
For Girls		{ Institutions . . . Scholars . . .
Elementary teaching, the Koran— For Boys		{ Institutions . . . Scholars . . .
For Girls		{ Institutions . . . Scholars . . .
Other Schools not conforming to Departmental standards— For Boys		{ Institutions . . . Scholars . . .
For Girls		{ Institutions . . . Scholars . . .
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS		27 910
GRAND TOTAL		114 11,284

EDUCATION

No. 7.—STATEMENT of PUBLIC and PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS in BRITISH INDIA arranged according to (1) the SYSTEM of MANAGEMENT, (2) the NUMBER of SCHOLARS, and (3) the RACE or CREED of all SCHOLARS under instruction on the 31st March

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Managed by Government—</i>					
Institutions	2,143	2,208	2,294	2,373	2,428
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	203,317	217,731	227,399	233,134	238,885
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	196,434	211,355	222,130	228,800	234,456
Average daily attendance	163,489	175,751	186,260	191,576	195,266
<i>Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions	33,527	36,161	37,969	39,040	41,001
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	2,108,893	2,287,656	2,406,300	2,470,748	2,565,549
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	2,002,962	2,184,941	2,306,480	2,391,827	2,477,295
Average daily attendance	1,577,110	1,723,595	1,825,993	1,873,178	1,906,234
<i>Maintained by Native States—</i>					
Institutions	3,511	3,638	..	..	..
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	225,280	238,692	..	..	..
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	219,156	230,608	..	..	..
Average daily attendance	165,341	173,859	..	..	..
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions	83,003	84,943	88,280	91,510	92,582
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	3,291,928	3,423,920	3,513,640	3,611,802	3,679,529
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	3,161,546	3,285,584	3,404,917	3,505,826	3,560,422
Average daily attendance	2,665,887	2,750,389	2,871,919	2,953,187	3,010,934
<i>Unaided—</i>					
Institutions	19,353	18,843	18,322	18,479	18,941
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	677,401	686,325	680,917	679,655	723,354
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	618,299	627,667	637,775	635,530	670,746
Average daily attendance	518,174	523,504	530,808	532,223	563,156
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
Institutions	40,247	39,928	38,573	38,246	37,803
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	670,313	681,241	637,732	610,214	644,638
GRAND TOTAL OF INSTITUTIONS	181,790	185,721	(a)185,444	189,648	192,755
GRAND TOTAL OF SCHOLARS ON THE ROLLS ON 31ST MARCH	7,177,137	7,535,565	(b)7,466,159	7,635,553	7,851,946
SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH LEARNING—					
English	780,240	849,721	874,868	929,400	990,901
A classical language	832,607	917,227	983,663	1,004,169	1,067,302
A vernacular language	6,849,942	7,197,274	7,133,323	7,275,504	7,480,462
CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED—					
Europeans and Eu- { Males	18,140	20,024	20,128	20,510	22,048
rasians { Females	17,275	18,420	19,105	19,746	20,497
Indian Christians { Males	132,940	137,992	137,808	138,391	144,221
{ Females	76,493	79,557	80,950	83,434	87,334
Hindus—					
Brahmans { Males	728,769	749,763	719,497	739,932	760,453
{ Females	129,681	138,663	135,124	139,683	145,024
Non-Brahmans { Males	3,348,487	3,492,207	3,397,307	3,447,493	3,517,898
{ Females	470,857	515,348	517,876	543,920	558,730
Muhammadans { Males	1,409,002	1,464,825	1,474,815	1,499,570	1,539,703
{ Females	220,983	239,695	255,784	273,648	284,661
Buddhists { Males	352,134	376,311	407,793	416,532	433,006
{ Females	69,819	86,507	95,701	100,515	106,544
Parsis { Males	11,174	11,216	11,542	11,632	10,684
{ Females	6,596	6,858	6,504	6,427	6,220
Others { Males	166,633	179,123	168,167	172,665	190,514
{ Females	18,149	19,056	18,058	21,465	21,409
GIRLS IN BOYS' SCHOOLS	425,696	462,458	470,587	489,354	509,696
BOYS IN GIRLS' SCHOOLS	33,101	36,255	33,764	38,461	41,048

(a) Includes 6 institutions maintained by Native States in Bengal

(b) „ 171 scholars in institutions maintained by Native States in Bengal.

EDUCATION

No. 7-I.—STATEMENT of PUBLIC and PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS in BENGAL arranged according to (1) the SYSTEM of MANAGEMENT, (2) the NUMBER of SCHOLARS, and (3) the RACE or CREED of all SCHOLARS under instruction on the 31st March

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Managed by Government—</i>					
Institutions	415	411	413	414	419
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	36,408	37,443	37,334	37,146	37,967
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	34,767	35,877	36,263	36,346	37,121
Average daily attendance	28,888	29,676	30,287	30,964	31,500
<i>Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions	1,968	2,509	2,848	2,927	2,934
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	103,538	130,526	143,381	141,537	149,808
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	96,864	122,669	136,129	137,456	132,904
Average daily attendance	79,355	99,736	110,404	107,933	103,830
<i>Maintained by Native States—</i>					
Institutions	22	10	..	..	..
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	695	293	..	..	..
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	701	253	..	..	..
Average daily attendance	532	194	..	..	..
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions	31,955	31,727	32,554	34,459	35,788
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	1,220,616	1,212,950	1,227,733	1,273,503	1,322,032
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	1,163,959	1,148,872	1,174,986	1,223,035	1,258,940
Average daily attendance	960,028	942,888	956,107	996,205	1,041,118
<i>Unaided—</i>					
Institutions	6,326	5,911	6,477	6,563	6,663
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	301,508	306,535	328,348	325,309	355,705
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	273,470	281,372	305,684	305,132	328,745
Average daily attendance	226,959	230,451	252,627	251,163	276,030
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
Institutions	2,217	2,267	2,374	2,407	2,269
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	55,858	59,861	62,922	66,043	62,520
GRAND TOTAL OF INSTITUTIONS	42,903	42,835	(a) 44,672	46,770	48,373
GRAND TOTAL OF SCHOLARS ON THE ROLLS ON 31ST MARCH	1,718,623	1,747,608	(b) 1,799,889	1,844,541	1,918,432
SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH LEARNING—					
English	283,595	312,608	331,157	347,854	370,563
A classical language	262,141	263,946	329,598	342,609	374,453
A vernacular language	1,658,335	1,687,600	1,740,412	1,781,237	1,858,750
CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED—					
Europeans and Eurasians { Males	4,397	4,738	4,856	4,933	4,989
{ Females	4,356	4,596	5,027	5,028	4,273
Indian Christians { Males	6,435	6,350	7,028	6,015	6,294
{ Females	5,799	6,037	6,273	5,900	5,846
Hindus—					
Brahmans { Males	128,437	128,747	127,924	133,899	138,268
{ Females	25,737	24,924	26,051	27,577	28,595
Non-Brahmans { Males	688,969	691,153	692,278	700,436	723,515
{ Females	103,970	105,930	107,515	114,391	119,564
Muhammadans { Males	636,746	654,204	636,147	694,399	723,779
{ Females	94,707	101,892	117,503	129,911	140,480
Buddhists { Males	5,674	6,563	6,661	7,144	7,326
{ Females	899	1,201	1,181	1,169	1,104
Parsis { Males	76	82	91	93	89
{ Females	55	51	36	56	58
Others { Males	11,536	10,534	10,696	12,809	13,277
{ Females	740	597	624	781	875
GIRLS IN BOYS' SCHOOLS	60,204	57,833	60,543	67,102	70,007
BOYS IN GIRLS' SCHOOLS	4,576	4,144	5,124	5,248	5,859

(a) Includes 6 institutions maintained by Native States

(b) „ 171 scholars in institutions maintained by Native States

EDUCATION

No. 7-II.—STATEMENT of PUBLIC and PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS in MADRAS arranged according to (1) the SYSTEM of MANAGEMENT, (2) the NUMBER of SCHOLARS, and (3) the RACE or CREED of all SCHOLARS under instruction on the 31st March

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Managed by Government—</i>					
Institutions	434	447	457	467	488
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	39,908	42,472	43,914	45,343	47,485
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	33,159	41,368	42,864	44,063	46,164
Average daily attendance	29,734	32,210	34,289	35,247	36,494
<i>Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions	6,501	6,691	7,075	7,168	7,240
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	367,937	403,383	443,088	458,515	461,339
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	355,052	387,289	429,246	451,484	454,726
Average daily attendance	293,300	319,187	353,745	370,920	371,108
<i>Maintained by Native States—</i>					
Institutions	7	5	..	..	..
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	242	229	..	..	..
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	263	205	..	..	..
Average daily attendance	196	154	..	..	..
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions	15,640	16,651	17,653	18,611	19,709
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	706,723	777,437	819,273	865,547	912,015
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	695,062	755,355	807,935	852,648	900,762
Average daily attendance	587,279	632,381	683,636	715,542	755,731
<i>Unaided—</i>					
Institutions	4,591	4,343	3,898	4,228	3,903
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	131,140	122,033	111,565	122,540	116,200
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	123,786	113,352	105,275	114,742	109,518
Average daily attendance	105,999	97,664	90,410	98,082	90,940
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
Institutions	4,682	4,712	4,750	4,609	4,705
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	116,232	124,391	125,115	123,214	123,973
GRAND TOTAL OF INSTITUTIONS	31,855	32,849	33,833	35,083	36,045
GRAND TOTAL OF SCHOLARS ON THE ROLLS ON 31ST MARCH	1,362,182	1,469,945	1,542,955	1,615,159	1,661,012
SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH LEARNING —					
English	166,158	179,972	192,252	210,889	224,967
A classical language	89,017	86,337	92,039	101,844	102,138
A vernacular language	1,309,546	1,427,188	1,495,502	1,564,677	1,602,132
CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED—					
Europeans and { Males	3,832	4,268	4,125	4,281	4,317
Eurasians { Females	3,750	4,210	4,153	4,391	4,356
Indian Christians { Males	67,129	66,646	67,312	69,977	73,200
{ Females	37,008	38,011	37,886	40,072	42,238
Hindus—					
Brahmans { Males	125,446	132,867	132,604	136,651	137,090
{ Females	40,196	44,099	45,507	46,401	47,909
Non-Brahmans { Males	783,902	848,893	895,652	939,191	966,239
{ Females	138,242	158,024	171,578	182,778	191,741
Muhammadans { Males	123,903	130,349	137,473	143,840	145,268
{ Females	29,880	32,620	36,743	39,009	38,827
Buddhists { Males	94	82	78	60	475
{ Females	12	14	26	8	12
Parsis { Males	107	46	48	47	55
{ Females	73	53	48	39	53
Others { Males	8,168	8,418	9,090	7,797	8,479
{ Females	440	445	632	617	693
GIRLS IN BOYS' SCHOOLS	144,655	159,315	168,370	177,277	184,767
BOYS IN GIRLS' SCHOOLS	5,809	6,396	7,039	7,795	8,008

EDUCATION

No. 7-III.—STATEMENT of PUBLIC and PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS in BOMBAY arranged according to (1) the SYSTEM of MANAGEMENT, (2) the NUMBER of SCHOLARS, and (3) the RACE or CREED of all SCHOLARS under instruction on the 31st March

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Managed by Government—</i>					
Institutions	81	74	84	87	91
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March .	16,626	17,106	17,425	17,355	17,773
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	15,712	16,541	17,152	17,572	17,997
Average daily attendance	13,969	14,409	14,993	15,550	15,841
<i>Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions	8,081	8,624	8,687	8,715	8,734
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March .	525,078	548,427	562,280	562,957	549,874
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	511,315	538,682	547,218	562,227	559,154
Average daily attendance	384,822	403,893	408,087	416,514	404,205
<i>Maintained by Native States—</i>					
Institutions	2,902	2,975	..	..	..
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March .	185,214	194,012	..	..	..
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	181,637	189,010	..	..	..
Average daily attendance	138,808	143,235	..	..	..
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions	2,682	2,795	2,613	2,506	2,291
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March .	155,578	161,056	152,670	154,302	146,497
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	150,765	155,600	150,295	151,634	144,287
Average daily attendance	123,600	126,405	121,426	123,666	115,178
<i>Unaided—</i>					
Institutions	354	352	182	213	272
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March .	24,331	25,721	18,227	20,008	25,241
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	21,236	21,543	17,245	19,204	24,476
Average daily attendance	17,514	17,911	14,667	16,664	20,310
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
Institutions	3,020	3,094	1,928	2,061	1,876
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March .	80,858	82,695	39,107	44,651	41,119
GRAND TOTAL OF INSTITUTIONS	17,120	17,914	13,494	13,582	13,264
GRAND TOTAL OF SCHOLARS ON THE ROLLS ON 31st MARCH	987,685	1,029,017	789,709	799,273	780,504
SCHOLARS ON 31st MARCH LEARNING—					
English	88,007	94,167	73,750	77,989	82,906
A classical language	74,461	84,173	53,220	48,620	49,249
A vernacular language	925,878	956,297	710,499	736,598	716,715
CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON 31st MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED—					
Europeans and Eurasians	(Males 2,151 Females 2,344)	(Males 2,607 Females 2,348)	(Males 2,728 Females 2,406)	(Males 2,620 Females 2,394)	(Males 2,603 Females 2,445)
Indian Christians	(Males 14,687 Females 7,477)	(Males 14,728 Females 8,038)	(Males 13,569 Females 7,356)	(Males 14,333 Females 7,638)	(Males 14,473 Females 7,526)
Hindus—					
Brahmans	(Males 103,744 Females 28,660)	(Males 105,635 Females 30,520)	(Males 74,906 Females 23,192)	(Males 77,654 Females 24,353)	(Males 75,421 Females 24,518)
Non-Brahmans	(Males 534,815 Females 81,622)	(Males 558,817 Females 86,697)	(Males 426,769 Females 69,302)	(Males 423,774 Females 73,044)	(Males 412,664 Females 72,252)
Muhammadans	(Males 154,797 Females 37,038)	(Males 159,395 Females 39,666)	(Males 120,486 Females 30,147)	(Males 121,089 Females 31,434)	(Males 118,725 Females 30,947)
Buddhists	(Males .. Females ..)	(Males 1 Females ..)	(Males .. Females ..)	(Males 2 Females ..)	(Males 3 Females ..)
Parsis	(Males 10,644 Females 6,274)	(Males 10,721 Females 6,547)	(Males 10,082 Females 6,049)	(Males 9,972 Females 5,984)	(Males 10,176 Females 5,800)
Others	(Males 2,024 Females 1,408)	(Males 2,219 Females 1,078)	(Males 1,721 Females 996)	(Males 1,901 Females 1,101)	(Males 1,818 Females 1,133)
GIRLS IN BOYS' SCHOOLS	59,749	63,375	54,223	55,071	53,730
BOYS IN GIRLS' SCHOOLS	3,927	6,159	3,294	3,577	3,937

EDUCATION

No. 7-IV.—STATEMENT of PUBLIC and PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS in the UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH arranged according to (1) the SYSTEM of MANAGEMENT, (2) the NUMBER of SCHOLARS, and (3) the RACE or CREED of all SCHOLARS under instruction on the 31st March

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Managed by Government—</i>					
Institutions	195	194	198	200	205
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	22,808	23,578	24,615	25,003	27,169
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	22,435	23,015	24,297	25,211	26,396
Average daily attendance	18,926	19,782	20,623	21,513	22,642
<i>Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions	7,024	7,395	7,710	8,158	9,778
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	462,347	487,404	509,068	537,056	632,928
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	424,344	453,077	472,870	495,511	569,674
Average daily attendance	337,680	359,064	379,235	398,191	437,457
<i>Maintained by Native States—</i>					
Institutions	65	78	..	..	..
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	5,313	6,651	..	..	..
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	4,530	5,680	..	..	..
Average daily attendance	3,542	4,448	..	..	..
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions	4,606	4,642	4,587	4,066	2,683
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	190,144	192,760	191,394	175,451	128,624
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	180,786	182,917	183,674	166,963	121,405
Average daily attendance	148,219	152,400	151,329	138,769	101,566
<i>Unaided—</i>					
Institutions	226	252	247	273	246
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	13,557	13,840	15,596	15,778	16,699
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	12,446	12,988	15,093	14,851	15,562
Average daily attendance	10,358	10,826	12,519	12,506	13,085
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
Institutions	5,464	5,095	5,059	4,934	4,816
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	94,129	95,239	91,781	87,446	89,466
GRAND TOTAL OF INSTITUTIONS	17,580	17,656	17,801	17,631	17,728
GRAND TOTAL OF SCHOLARS ON THE ROLLS ON 31ST MARCH	788,298	819,472	832,454	841,334	894,886
SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH LEARNING—					
English	56,128	60,865	61,627	64,021	68,065
A classical language	63,761	63,856	68,124	69,151	73,324
A vernacular language	733,792	761,460	778,354	786,591	836,603
CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED—					
Europeans and Eurasians	2,700	2,855	2,885	2,947	3,096
Indian Christians	1,929	2,133	2,235	2,387	2,564
{ Males	4,269	5,245	4,638	4,690	4,724
{ Females	3,920	3,978	4,031	4,141	4,652
Hindus—					
{ Males	195,287	200,393	203,935	207,707	215,249
{ Females	10,924	12,277	12,700	13,465	15,624
{ Males	395,373	410,160	420,158	419,554	444,943
{ Females	29,994	33,202	34,473	35,239	37,712
Muhammadans	133,047	137,495	136,109	139,555	152,656
{ Males	8,956	9,654	9,477	9,571	10,021
{ Females	211	149	175	314	21
Buddhists	16	37	67	50	5
{ Males	55	46	55	56	50
{ Females	31	35	27	29	35
Parsis	1,557	1,795	1,465	1,580	3,435
{ Males	29	18	24	49	99
{ Females	12,950	14,929	15,434	16,068	19,000
Others	1,173	1,097	1,041	1,010	1,272
Girls in Boys' Schools					
Boys in Girls' Schools					

EDUCATION

No. 7-V.—STATEMENT of PUBLIC and PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS in BIHAR and ORISSA arranged according to (1) the SYSTEM of MANAGEMENT, (2) the NUMBER of SCHOLARS, and (3) the RACE or CREED of all SCHOLARS under instruction on the 31st March

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Managed by Government—</i>					
Institutions	363	378	378	379	381
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	20,682	21,855	23,169	24,300	24,782
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	19,358	20,648	21,633	22,849	23,537
Average daily attendance	15,829	16,657	17,653	18,548	19,012
<i>Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions	218	244	275	425	451
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	18,604	21,166	22,739	27,977	28,688
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	18,023	20,006	22,059	27,266	27,799
Average daily attendance	14,301	15,945	17,455	21,159	21,529
<i>Maintained by Native States—</i>					
Institutions	246	255	..	..	..
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	8,707	10,832	..	..	..
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	8,156	10,317	..	..	..
Average daily attendance	5,337	7,022	..	..	..
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions	19,025	19,359	19,535	19,709	19,356
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	592,111	595,376	590,348	585,991	582,757
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	550,869	564,795	559,608	560,748	550,773
Average daily attendance	448,650	458,669	462,772	460,616	452,743
<i>Unaided—</i>					
Institutions	7,031	7,058	6,501	6,343	6,679
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	159,602	168,753	154,173	150,896	161,244
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	143,573	153,374	145,720	138,994	146,692
Average daily attendance	122,116	129,810	121,208	119,700	126,308
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
Institutions	3,336	3,012	2,955	2,702	2,765
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	47,478	43,553	45,780	42,266	47,554
GRAND TOTAL OF INSTITUTIONS	30,219	30,306	29,644	29,558	29,632
GRAND TOTAL OF SCHOLARS ON THE ROLLS ON 31st MARCH	847,244	861,535	836,209	831,430	845,025
SCHOLARS ON 31st MARCH LEARNING—					
English	45,665	49,920	53,506	57,767	62,318
A classical language	63,139	69,202	75,011	78,795	80,182
A vernacular language	823,288	842,387	818,766	812,925	826,178
CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON 31st MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED—					
Europeans and Eurasians	{ Males 539	{ Males 567	{ Males 639	{ Males 661	{ Males 641
Indian Christians	{ Females 486	{ Females 521	{ Females 496	{ Females 511	{ Females 486
Hindus—	{ Males 15,040	{ Males 17,965	{ Males 15,676	{ Males 16,418	{ Males 15,776
<i>Brahmans</i>	{ Females 5,579	{ Females 6,112	{ Females 5,978	{ Females 6,426	{ Females 6,616
<i>Non-Brahmans</i>	{ Males 96,054	{ Males 97,204	{ Males 94,814	{ Males 94,349	{ Males 100,261
Muhammadians	{ Females 14,382	{ Females 15,355	{ Females 15,553	{ Females 15,349	{ Females 15,187
Buddhists	{ Males 502,603	{ Males 504,503	{ Males 480,700	{ Males 477,054	{ Males 492,595
Parsis	{ Females 60,783	{ Females 68,161	{ Females 70,376	{ Females 71,907	{ Females 67,546
Others	{ Males 88,409	{ Males 86,569	{ Males 90,397	{ Males 87,963	{ Males 90,098
	{ Females 15,222	{ Females 16,390	{ Females 20,699	{ Females 21,154	{ Females 20,057
	{ Males 43	{ Males 34	{ Males 5	{ Males 9	{ Males 1
	{ Females 1	{ Females 2	{ Females 5	{ Females 2	{ Females 4
	{ Males	{ Males	{ Males 2	{ Males	{ Males
	{ Females	{ Females	{ Females	{ Females 1	{ Females
	{ Males 46,488	{ Males 46,584	{ Males 39,527	{ Males 38,131	{ Males 34,258
	{ Females 1,615	{ Females 1,568	{ Females 1,342	{ Females 1,495	{ Females 1,496
GIRLS IN BOYS' SCHOOLS	53,571	53,771	52,359	50,743	49,657
BOYS IN GIRLS' SCHOOLS	1,212	1,136	1,193	1,304	1,312

EDUCATION

No. 7-VI.—STATEMENT of PUBLIC and PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS in the PUNJAB* arranged according to (1) the SYSTEM of MANAGEMENT, (2) the NUMBER of SCHOLARS, and (3) the RACE or CREED of all SCHOLARS under instruction on the 31st March

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Managed by Government—</i>					
Institutions	59	62	64	68	69
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	17,730	17,794	17,827	17,636	18,072
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	17,801	17,992	18,063	17,918	18,089
Average daily attendance	16,063	16,066	16,287	16,277	16,319
<i>Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions	3,462	3,785	4,321	4,160	4,288
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	219,329	238,975	240,651	249,914	259,697
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	204,844	226,998	234,846	236,868	250,409
Average daily attendance	177,764	199,372	202,938	205,228	217,574
<i>Maintained by Native States—(None)</i>					
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions	1,172	1,375	1,554	1,737	1,843
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	88,320	101,221	105,579	115,014	123,510
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	84,466	97,313	103,303	111,231	120,892
Average daily attendance	79,339	75,096	89,590	97,645	101,510
<i>Unaided—</i>					
Institutions	246	327	332	291	242
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	20,051	22,559	22,692	20,389	19,764
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	18,095	20,763	21,226	18,989	18,781
Average daily attendance	15,888	18,082	17,931	16,445	16,427
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
Institutions	3,587	3,593	3,143	3,122	2,915
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	76,336	72,340	59,160	60,204	55,695
GRAND TOTAL OF INSTITUTIONS	8,526	9,142	9,114	9,378	9,357
GRAND TOTAL OF SCHOLARS ON THE ROLLS ON 31ST MARCH	421,766	452,889	445,909	463,157	476,738
SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH LEARNING—					
English	58,798	63,090	65,056	68,035	72,418
A classical language	99,533	85,822	81,946	84,691	82,004
A vernacular language	387,299	419,080	404,210	414,514	428,190
CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED—					
Europeans and { Males	1,185	1,238	1,254	1,249	1,306
Eurasians { Females	1,503	1,491	1,526	1,534	1,652
Indian Christians { Males	3,063	3,510	3,527	3,548	4,069
{ Females	1,716	1,973	1,991	2,741	2,376
Hindus— { Males	33,280	35,128	34,137	36,979	38,179
Brahmans { Females	3,745	3,981	4,071	4,411	4,428
Non-Brahmans { Males	119,961	129,045	126,438	132,105	139,022
{ Females	21,953	22,883	22,026	24,582	24,949
Muhammadans { Males	158,286	168,889	164,627	168,230	169,849
{ Females	23,744	26,257	26,552	26,480	27,072
Buddhists { Males	55	99	83	27	53
{ Females	4	14	..	..	3
Parsis { Males	35	44	37	41	38
{ Females	40	47	49	47	43
Others { Males	45,653	49,439	50,991	52,126	54,520
{ Females	7,543	8,851	8,600	9,057	9,179
GIRLS IN BOYS' SCHOOLS	4,609	4,684	3,234	3,283	4,634
BOYS IN GIRLS' SCHOOLS	3,292	2,777	2,240	1,898	2,548

* Includes Delhi up to 1913-14

EDUCATION

No. 7-VII.—STATEMENT of PUBLIC and PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS in DELHI arranged according to (1) the SYSTEM of MANAGEMENT, (2) the NUMBER of SCHOLARS, and (3) the RACE or CREED of all SCHOLARS under instruction on the 31st March

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—			
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT—			
<i>Managed by Government—</i>			
Institutions	1	1	2
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	342	373	362
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	351	386	384
Average daily attendance	318	350	340
<i>Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards—</i>			
Institutions	57	63	65
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	3,492	3,891	3,959
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	3,418	3,612	3,579
Average daily attendance	2,919	3,278	3,465
<i>Maintained by Native States—(None)</i>			
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—			
<i>Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards—</i>			
Institutions	53	53	60
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	5,807	6,125	6,789
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	5,574	5,635	6,079
Average daily attendance	4,787	4,965	5,790
<i>Unaided—</i>			
Institutions	3	5	10
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	360	231	430
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	311	140	379
Average daily attendance	316	194	348
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—			
Institutions	86	93	83
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	3,199	3,465	2,965
GRAND TOTAL OF INSTITUTIONS	200	215	220
GRAND TOTAL OF SCHOLARS ON THE ROLLS ON 31ST MARCH	13,200	14,085	14,505
SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH LEARNING—			
English	3,737	3,146	3,570
A classical language	3,778	3,404	4,833
A vernacular language	10,437	11,912	12,900
CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED—			
Europeans and Eurasians	{ Males		
	{ Females		
Indian Christians	{ Males		
	{ Females		
Hindus—			
<i>Brahmans</i>	{ Males		
	{ Females		
<i>Non-Brahmans</i>	{ Males		
	{ Females		
Muhammadans	{ Males		
	{ Females		
Buddhists	{ Males		
	{ Females		
Parsis	{ Males		
	{ Females		
Others	{ Males		
	{ Females		
GIRLS IN BOYS' SCHOOLS	42	60	138
BOYS IN GIRLS' SCHOOLS	3	11	15

EDUCATION

No. 7-VIII.—STATEMENT of PUBLIC and PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS in BURMA arranged according to (1) the SYSTEM of MANAGEMENT, (2) the NUMBER of SCHOLARS, and (3) the RACE or CREED of all SCHOLARS under instruction on the 31st March

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Managed by Government—</i>					
Institutions	77	83	85	92	92
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	9,727	12,096	13,142	13,617	13,324
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	9,881	12,403	13,440	13,937	13,637
Average daily attendance	9,189	11,352	12,621	13,045	12,848
<i>Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions	27	22	23	23	23
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	3,048	2,023	2,054	2,034	1,921
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	3,058	2,002	2,062	2,072	1,936
Average daily attendance	2,862	1,942	2,070	2,079	1,902
<i>Maintained by Native States—(None)</i>					
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions	6,558	6,958	8,237	8,956	9,445
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	269,658	309,763	345,774	361,053	377,823
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	270,191	310,203	346,430	361,786	378,446
Average daily attendance	267,296	307,279	343,759	359,059	375,718
<i>Unaided—</i>					
Institutions . . . . .	..	3	2	4	4
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March . . . . .	..	203	184	301	331
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year . . . . .	..	115	84	130	331
Average daily attendance . . . . .	..	109	104	126	331
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
Institutions	16,928	17,217	17,419	17,300	17,515
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	177,160	180,843	189,346	186,149	199,124
GRAND TOTAL OF INSTITUTIONS	23,590	24,283	25,766	26,375	27,079
GRAND TOTAL OF SCHOLARS ON THE ROLLS ON 31ST MARCH	459,593	504,928	550,500	563,154	592,523
SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH LEARNING—					
English	30,382	33,542	34,896	35,769	36,463
A classical language	196,541	225,407	241,700	231,419	250,406
A vernacular language	435,615	476,248	511,443	525,699	552,477
CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED—					
Europeans and Eu-	2,180	2,379	2,415	2,569	2,656
Asians	1,962	2,108	2,236	2,343	2,521
Indian Christians	12,796	13,140	14,461	12,904	13,837
{ Females	8,880	9,345	10,649	9,758	10,347
Hindus—	274	345	331	384	387
<i>Brahmans</i>	52	65	60	86	83
{ Females	3,965	4,430	4,584	4,631	5,070
<i>Non-Brahmans</i>	730	893	879	735	780
{ Females	12,266	14,745	16,266	17,487	18,445
Muhammadians	3,215	3,970	4,544	5,032	6,454
{ Females	344,173	367,998	399,412	407,633	426,397
Buddhists	68,793	85,133	94,300	99,147	105,144
{ Females	38	38	41	43	45
Parsis	20	10	11	9	9
{ Females	117	214	188	230	198
Others	132	117	123	163	159
{ Females	62,724	77,734	84,791	83,711	92,152
GIRLS IN BOYS' SCHOOLS	11,734	13,452	15,634	16,288	17,064
BOYS IN GIRLS' SCHOOLS					

EDUCATION

No. 7-IX.—STATEMENT of PUBLIC and PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS in the CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR arranged according to (1) the SYSTEM of MANAGEMENT, (2) the NUMBER of SCHOLARS, and (3) the RACE or CREED of all SCHOLARS under instruction on the 31st March

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Managed by Government—</i>					
Institutions	290	295	308	315	322
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March .	22,441	22,907	23,644	24,631	25,233
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	22,433	22,604	23,815	24,881	25,555
Average daily attendance	17,500	17,808	18,715	18,917	18,703
<i>Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions	2,946	3,236	3,373	3,405	3,453
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March .	249,572	275,485	281,429	282,893	284,762
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	241,169	270,230	277,649	284,098	283,143
Average daily attendance	178,151	199,914	208,962	207,088	201,615
<i>Maintained by Native States—</i>					
Institutions	269	315	..	..	..
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March .	25,109	26,675	..	..	..
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	23,869	25,143	..	..	..
Average daily attendance	16,926	18,806	..	..	..
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions	491	491	511	502	450
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March .	27,169	27,664	28,428	28,904	27,437
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	26,482	27,124	29,154	29,075	27,061
Average daily attendance	20,801	21,837	23,131	22,983	21,409
<i>Unaided—</i>					
Institutions	249	286	319	276	278
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March .	10,640	12,073	13,642	11,274	11,629
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	10,685	11,067	12,705	11,262	11,506
Average daily attendance	7,532	8,027	9,238	7,949	7,934
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
Institutions	10	11	18	68	58
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March .	317	324	523	2,679	2,104
GRAND TOTAL OF INSTITUTIONS	4,255	4,634	4,529	4,566	4,561
GRAND TOTAL OF SCHOLARS ON THE ROLLS ON 31ST MARCH	335,248	365,128	347,666	350,381	351,165
SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH LEARNING—					
English	20,423	20,977	22,035	23,554	24,208
A classical language	4,190	4,247	4,406	5,898	6,956
A vernacular language	329,806	358,748	342,785	344,487	344,088
CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED—					
Europeans and Eurasians	813	859	795	805	775
Indian Christians	2,353	2,426	2,569	2,305	2,268
Hindus	1,539	1,383	1,765	1,674	1,714
Brahmans	32,230	34,507	33,487	34,110	34,352
Non-Brahmans	4,445	5,385	5,417	5,189	5,530
Muhammadians	207,387	223,966	213,121	213,959	199,165
Buddhists	20,126	22,361	20,374	20,769	20,909
Parsis	27,085	29,150	28,582	29,232	28,632
Others	3,027	3,260	3,288	3,836	3,724
GIRLS IN BOYS' SCHOOLS	13,684	15,690	14,748	15,197	16,350
BOYS IN GIRLS' SCHOOLS	337	331	248	314	235

EDUCATION

No. 7-X.—STATEMENT of PUBLIC and PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS in ASSAM
arranged according to (1) the SYSTEM of MANAGEMENT, (2) the NUMBER of SCHOLARS, and
(3) the RACE or CREED of all SCHOLARS under instruction on the 31st March

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Managed by Government—</i>					
Institutions	107	128	162	187	189
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	9,556	12,840	15,941	16,357	16,689
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	8,789	11,320	14,100	15,473	15,030
Average daily attendance	7,442	9,715	12,216	12,636	12,778
<i>Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions	2,861	3,101	3,232	3,277	3,303
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	131,787	147,989	161,288	165,776	164,159
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	123,123	133,861	147,445	155,088	156,598
Average daily attendance	88,317	99,595	111,067	110,892	112,049
<i>Maintained by Native States—</i>					
Institutions . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Average daily attendance . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions	810	874	910	830	800
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	32,143	34,949	35,526	33,050	31,011
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	29,878	33,027	33,354	30,994	30,200
Average daily attendance	22,791	24,779	26,295	23,558	22,826
<i>Unaided—</i>					
Institutions	303	279	331	276	295
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	13,933	12,355	13,897	11,662	13,560
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	12,537	11,354	12,408	10,836	12,261
Average daily attendance	9,884	9,143	10,153	8,519	9,510
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
Institutions	188	196	187	340	203
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	6,839	7,008	7,231	10,640	9,024
GRAND TOTAL OF INSTITUTIONS	4,269	4,578	4,822	4,900	4,890
GRAND TOTAL OF SCHOLARS ON THE ROLLS ON 31ST MARCH	194,288	215,141	233,883	237,485	233,913
SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH LEARNING—					
English	22,935	25,455	27,384	29,414	29,809
A classical language	12,480	15,217	15,337	17,910	15,955
A vernacular language	189,486	208,849	227,284	231,021	228,131
CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED—					
Europeans and Eurasians	21	38	54	71	128
Indian Christians	46	71	83	101	108
Hindus—	6,630	7,356	8,305	7,471	7,655
Brahmans	4,194	4,301	4,355	4,444	4,529
Non-Brahmans	13,170	13,974	15,000	15,735	16,263
Males	1,373	1,503	2,144	2,140	2,207
Females	92,965	102,340	109,357	110,270	103,512
Muhammadians	9,638	12,141	14,139	14,788	14,437
Males	44,576	48,554	52,998	53,978	51,432
Females	2,503	3,459	3,553	4,083	4,193
Buddhists	61	71	60	101	100
Males	2	2	1	4	22
Females . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Parsis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Males	17,425	19,123	20,565	21,643	26,082
Females	1,634	1,903	2,863	2,758	3,128
Others	11,018	12,482	14,293	15,113	15,999
CHINA IN BOYS' SCHOOLS	592	398	522	521	555
BOYS IN GIRLS' SCHOOLS . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..

EDUCATION

No. 7-XI.—STATEMENT of PUBLIC and PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS in the NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE arranged according to (1) the SYSTEM of MANAGEMENT, (2) the NUMBER of SCHOLARS, and (3) the RACE or CREED of all SCHOLARS under instruction on the 31st March

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Managed by Government—</i>					
Institutions	2	8	8	8	9
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	158	1,496	1,572	1,576	1,481
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	151	1,593	1,697	1,665	1,651
Average daily attendance	129	1,396	1,380	1,471	1,401
<i>Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions	350	459	569	622	625
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	22,199	26,465	30,890	32,456	31,167
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	20,076	24,068	27,916	30,439	30,065
Average daily attendance	16,780	20,178	24,253	25,814	25,010
<i>Maintained by Native States—(None)</i>					
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions	29	41	38	46	45
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	6,524	7,248	7,076	8,187	7,966
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	6,234	7,002	6,782	7,905	7,755
Average daily attendance	5,400	5,787	5,756	6,548	6,255
<i>Unaided—</i>					
Institutions	10	7	11	1	6
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	859	534	893	68	589
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	810	470	799	74	559
Average daily attendance	592	385	669	64	420
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
Institutions	568	502	431	395	309
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	8,732	8,702	7,313	7,225	5,652
GRAND TOTAL OF INSTITUTIONS	967	1,017	1,057	1,072	994
GRAND TOTAL OF SCHOLARS ON THE ROLLS ON 31ST MARCH	38,472	44,445	47,744	49,512	46,255
SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH LEARNING—					
English	3,416	3,799	4,184	4,301	4,806
A classical language	14,901	15,557	15,425	16,771	14,853
A vernacular language	30,691	36,629	40,960	42,238	41,814
CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED—					
Europeans and Eurasians	1	23	14	16	10
Indian Christians	51	35	42	40	45
Hindus—		1		1	2
Brahmans	657	738	827	763	798
Non-Brahmans	125	185	164	325	153
Muhammadans	8,280	8,742	9,421	9,158	9,919
Buddhists	2,030	2,062	2,526	2,452	2,483
Parsis	25,099	20,368	32,553	34,323	31,677
Others	2,220	2,263	2,149	2,404	1,753
Girls in Boys' Schools	797	546	583	777	672
Boys in Girls' Schools	254	221	271	300	209

EDUCATION

No. 7-XII.—STATEMENT of PUBLIC and PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS in AJMER-MERWARA arranged according to (1) the SYSTEM of MANAGEMENT, (2) the NUMBER of SCHOLARS, and (3) the RACE or CREED of all SCHOLARS under instruction on the 31st March

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Managed by Government—</i>					
Institutions	74	76	78	97	97
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March .	3,822	4,479	4,592	4,589	4,975
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	3,560	4,286	4,534	4,643	4,710
Average daily attendance	3,014	3,613	3,676	3,766	3,894
<i>Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions	2	2	3	4	4
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March .	276	303	327	366	382
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	280	296	340	364	389
Average daily attendance	236	257	283	218	342
<i>Maintained by Native States—(None)</i>					
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions	12	13	15	16	24
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March .	2,009	2,250	2,409	2,713	2,827
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	1,965	2,140	2,365	2,641	2,930
Average daily attendance	1,724	1,831	2,035	2,317	2,338
<i>Unaided—</i>					
Institutions	17	16	15	14	16
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March .	1,384	1,298	1,168	1,066	1,570
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	1,340	1,269	1,034	1,032	1,539
Average daily attendance	1,095	1,096	837	909	1,214
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
Institutions	143	144	134	146	107
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March .	4,848	5,038	5,026	5,219	3,827
GRAND TOTAL OF INSTITUTIONS					
	250	251	245	277	288
GRAND TOTAL OF SCHOLARS ON THE ROLLS ON 31ST MARCH					
	12,399	13,363	13,612	13,953	13,681
SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH LEARNING—					
English	2,689	2,741	2,674	3,875	2,031
A classical language	1,801	1,684	1,268	1,398	1,565
A vernacular language	10,029	11,725	11,047	12,127	12,342
CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED—					
Europeans and { Males	285	404	307	325	294
Eurasians { Females	154	151	167	233	208
Indian Christians { Males	349	441	345	370	316
Hindus— { Females	291	274	223	249	276
Brahmans { Males	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,821
Non-Brahmans { Females	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	245
Males	7,697	7,581	7,555	7,272	6,056
Females	977	1,070	1,002	917	749
Muhammadans { Males	2,339	2,524	2,542	2,870	2,500
Females	211	73	198	270	176
Buddhists { Males . . . . .	..	..	..	..	3
Females . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Parsis { Males	44	54	1,011	1,235	52
Females	12	16	160	190	8
Others { Males	40	752	2	22	941
Females . . . . .	..	28	..	..	36
GIRLS IN BOYS' SCHOOLS	178	250	224	263	305
BOYS IN GIRLS' SCHOOLS	130	117	104	164	163

(a) Included in the head "Non-Brahmans"

EDUCATION

No. 7-XIII.—STATEMENT of PUBLIC and PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS in BRITISH BALUCHISTAN arranged according to (1) the SYSTEM of MANAGEMENT, (2) the NUMBER of SCHOLARS, and (3) the RACE or CREED of all SCHOLARS under instruction on the 31st March

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Managed by Government—</i>					
Institutions	33	39	44	44	48
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	1,572	1,628	1,622	1,748	1,848
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	1,537	1,670	1,653	1,692	1,869
Average daily attendance	1,293	1,403	1,345	1,406	1,637
<i>Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions	12	13	14	14	11
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	503	423	509	514	420
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	479	465	472	512	402
Average daily attendance	374	422	420	436	353
<i>Maintained by Native States—(None)</i>					
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions	7	7	11	10	11
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	487	626	960	1,002	1,116
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	527	655	961	1,045	1,094
Average daily attendance	461	568	837	894	943
<i>Unaided—</i>					
Institutions	6	9	4	2	2
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	303	421	172	133	129
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	321	..	191	144	144
Average daily attendance	237	..	129	102	112
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
Institutions	73	69	70	53	43
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	923	892	865	707	502
GRAND TOTAL OF INSTITUTIONS	131	137	143	123	115
GRAND TOTAL OF SCHOLARS ON THE ROLLS ON 31ST MARCH	3,794	4,050	4,128	4,104	4,015
SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH LEARNING—					
English	512	542	603	922	653
A classical language	642	1,779	1,709	1,649	1,351
A vernacular language	2,732	3,024	3,323	3,493	3,362
CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED—					
Europeans and Eurasians	34	47	56	33	33
Indian Christians	28	47	48	59	88
Hindus—	37	47	61	92	85
<i>Brahmans</i>	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	82
<i>Non-Brahmans</i>	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	45
Muhammadans	846	769	1,004	1,077	946
Buddhists	757	521	423	422	406
<i>Others</i>	2,220	2,236	2,226	2,156	2,082
<i>Boys in Boys' Schools</i>	166	178	182	139	93
<i>Boys in Girls' Schools</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Girls in Boys' Schools</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Girls in Girls' Schools</i>	15	10	14	22	18
<i>Others</i>	6	6	8	..	9
<i>Boys in Boys' Schools</i>	34	71	64	59	72
<i>Boys in Girls' Schools</i>	16	25	13	25	34
<i>Girls in Boys' Schools</i>	70	121	176	125	140
<i>Girls in Girls' Schools</i>	1	6	..	..	10

(a) Included in the head "Non-Brahmans."

EDUCATION

No. 7-XIV.—STATEMENT of PUBLIC and PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS in COORG arranged according to (1) the SYSTEM of MANAGEMENT, (2) the NUMBER of SCHOLARS, and (3) the RACE or CREED of all SCHOLARS under instruction on the 31st March

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Managed by Government—</i>					
Institutions	13	13	14	14	14
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	1,879	2,037	2,260	2,260	2,245
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	1,851	2,038	2,263	2,161	2,239
Average daily attendance	1,513	1,664	1,857	1,836	1,788
<i>Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions	75	80	82	79	80
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	4,677	5,027	5,104	4,862	4,962
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	4,330	5,298	4,810	4,830	5,057
Average daily attendance	3,168	4,090	4,153	3,428	4,604
<i>Maintained by Native States— (None)</i>					
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions	6	10	9	9	4
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	386	620	573	557	275
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	362	581	496	486	265
Average daily attendance	299	469	459	420	243
<i>Unaided—</i>					
Institutions . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March . . . . .	..	..	..	..	263
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	253
Average daily attendance . . . . .	..	..	..	..	187
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
Institutions	31	16	19	16	12
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	603	355	364	306	233
GRAND TOTAL OF INSTITUTIONS					
	125	119	124	118	115
GRAND TOTAL OF SCHOLARS ON THE ROLLS ON 31ST MARCH					
	7,545	8,039	8,301	7,985	7,978
SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH LEARNING—					
English	1,542	2,043	1,947	1,861	1,952
A classical language . . . . .	..	..	..	10	8
A vernacular language	7,545	8,039	8,301	7,985	7,978
CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED—					
Europeans and { Males	2	1	..	..	..
Eurasians { Females . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..
Indian Christians { Males	110	103	94	98	103
{ Females	53	57	68	67	62
Hindus—					
Brahmans { Males	190	225	213	237	248
{ Females	42	66	52	76	66
Non-Brahmans { Males	1,715	1,808	4,946	1,733	4,764
{ Females	435	494	2,196	465	2,083
Muhammadans { Males	225	287	368	294	344
{ Females	8	13	30	30	42
Buddhists { Males . . . . .	..	..	6	..	9
{ Females . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..
Parsis { Males . . . . .	..	2	..	..	1
{ Females	1	2	..	1	2
Others { Males	3,175	3,257	248	3,203	210
{ Females	1,589	1,723	79	1,776	54
GIRLS IN BOYS' SCHOOLS	1,505	1,678	1,600	1,613	1,531
BOYS IN GIRLS' SCHOOLS	16	21	24	23	32

EDUCATION

No. 7-XV.—STATEMENT of PUBLIC and PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS in BANGALORE ARRANGED ACCORDING to (1) SYSTEM of MANAGEMENT (2) the NUMBER of SCHOLARS, and (3) RACE or CREED of all SCHOLARS under INSTRUCTION on 31st March

	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—	
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT—	
<i>Managed by Government—</i>	
Institutions	2
Scholars on the rolls on the 31st March	80
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	77
Average daily attendance	69
<i>Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards—</i>	
Institutions	12
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	1,474
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	1,460
Average daily attendance	1,191
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—	
<i>Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards—</i>	
Institutions	73
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	8,820
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	8,853
Average daily attendance	7,526
<i>Unaided—</i>	
Institutions . . . . .	..
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March . . . . .	..
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year . . . . .	..
Average daily attendance . . . . .	..
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—	
Institutions	27
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	910
GRAND TOTAL OF INSTITUTIONS	114
GRAND TOTAL OF SCHOLARS ON THE ROLLS ON 31ST MARCH	11,284
<i>Scholars on the 31st March learning—</i>	
English	5,172
A Classical Language	25
A Vernacular language	8,802
<i>Classification of Scholars on 31st March according to Race or Creed—</i>	
Europeans and Eurasians	<div> <div>{</div> <div>Males</div> <div>1,190</div> </div>
	<div> <div>{</div> <div>Females</div> <div>1,033</div> </div>
Indian Christians	<div> <div>{</div> <div>Males</div> <div>892</div> </div>
	<div> <div>{</div> <div>Females</div> <div>877</div> </div>
Hindus—	
Brahmans	<div> <div>{</div> <div>Males</div> <div>485</div> </div>
	<div> <div>{</div> <div>Females</div> <div>93</div> </div>
Non-Brahmans	<div> <div>{</div> <div>Males</div> <div>3,374</div> </div>
	<div> <div>{</div> <div>Females</div> <div>1,506</div> </div>
Muhammadans	<div> <div>{</div> <div>Males</div> <div>1,331</div> </div>
	<div> <div>{</div> <div>Females</div> <div>459</div> </div>
Buddhists	<div> <div>{</div> <div>Males</div> <div>..</div> </div>
	<div> <div>{</div> <div>Females</div> <div>..</div> </div>
Parsis	<div> <div>{</div> <div>Males</div> <div>20</div> </div>
	<div> <div>{</div> <div>Females</div> <div>4</div> </div>
Others	<div> <div>{</div> <div>Males</div> <div>18</div> </div>
	<div> <div>{</div> <div>Females</div> <div>2</div> </div>
GIRLS IN BOYS' SCHOOLS	587
BOYS IN GIRLS' SCHOOLS	384

EDUCATION

No. 8.—STATEMENT of the TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE (in thousands of rupees) from all sources on DIFFERENT CLASSES of PUBLIC INSTITUTION in 1916-17

PROVINCE.	Higher education	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Special schools	Total direct expenditure
	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)
Bengal	28,91	86,40	44,52	14,92	1,74,75
Madras	20,97	47,20	70,13	16,38	1,53,78
Bombay	13,63	35,97	63,48	11,93	1,25,01
United Provinces	19,01	39,81	28,80	8,69	96,31
Bihar and Orissa	4,56	17,13	27,61	9,35	58,65
Punjab	11,15	33,80	19,65	4,83	69,43
Delhi	1,08	1,68	88	10	3,74
Burma	2,13	30,08	10,36	3,11	45,68
Central Provinces and Berar	2,90	12,60	16,15	2,44	34,09
Assam	1,68	7,28	7,51	1,04	17,51
North-West Frontier Province	92	3,11	1,98	17	6,18
Ajmer-Merwara	38	1,47	53	11	2,49
Baluchistan . . . . .	..	56	38	..	94
Coorg . . . . .	..	32	47	7	86
Bangalore	61	1,88	69	27	3,45
TOTAL	1,07,08	3,19,29	2,93,14	73,41	7,92,87

NOTE.—The total expenditure on public institution both (direct and indirect) amounted to Rs. 11,28,83,068 in 1916-17, but details for the distribution of this sum over higher, secondary and primary schools are not available.

EDUCATION

No. 9.—STATEMENT of the total EXPENDITURE (in rupees) from all SOURCES on each class of EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS in BRITISH INDIA

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—					
<i>Arts Colleges—</i>					
English	52,24,384	57,06,424	62,10,149	66,16,018	70,04,602
Oriental	74,337	1,68,820	1,00,234	1,13,561	1,19,146
<i>Professional Colleges—</i>					
Law	3,20,892	3,49,460	3,77,242	3,89,914	4,22,580
Medicine	8,20,259	7,68,450	7,14,657	9,11,160	9,52,881
Engineering	8,21,074	8,55,506	8,90,082	7,90,596	8,26,731
Teaching	3,33,421	4,16,714	4,23,428	4,65,493	5,25,980
Agriculture	2,10,038	2,05,055	1,86,930	3,04,630	3,13,796
Veterinary	90,176	99,940	1,03,115	1,27,837	2,63,620
Commercial . . . . .	..	8,191	49,441	58,804	92,353
Forestry . . . . .	..	..	..	1,03,296	1,01,474
TOTAL	78,94,581	85,06,560	91,45,278	98,80,300	1,07,03,166
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—					
<i>Secondary Schools—</i>					
<i>For Boys—</i>					
High Schools	1,29,90,279	1,48,66,653	1,61,16,032	1,72,58,984	1,88,33,190
Middle English Schools	51,48,268	57,28,325	62,51,097	66,36,868	68,34,996
Middle Vernacular Schools	16,78,387	18,92,903	20,67,107	22,05,210	22,73,246
<i>For Girls—</i>					
High Schools	17,24,824	20,55,619	20,61,838	21,40,118	22,97,708
Middle English Schools	8,22,880	9,87,192	10,88,275	11,59,252	12,26,888
Middle Vernacular Schools	2,39,228	2,90,269	3,20,294	3,20,570	4,63,354
TOTAL	2,26,63,866	2,58,20,961	2,79,02,643	2,97,61,102	3,19,29,182
<i>Primary Schools—</i>					
For Boys	1,98,91,580	2,22,44,993	2,30,74,570	2,42,54,326	2,51,57,789
For Girls	31,72,899	33,88,544	36,21,491	39,16,181	41,50,756
TOTAL	2,30,64,479	2,56,33,537	2,66,96,061	2,81,70,507	2,93,13,545
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—					
<i>Schools for Special Instruction—</i>					
Training Schools for Masters	17,48,918	20,09,597	21,74,252	22,44,384	22,34,900
Training Schools for Mistresses	3,94,341	4,52,480	5,28,128	5,63,207	6,28,910
Schools of Art	2,07,077	2,60,814	3,06,840	2,85,149	2,81,391
Law Schools	6,563	6,478	6,850	6,480	6,620
Medical Schools	3,94,077	4,58,207	4,99,499	6,77,988	6,19,173
Engineering and Surveying Schools	2,54,802	2,35,136	2,02,693	2,52,733	3,02,004
Technical and Industrial Schools	11,54,380	14,42,833	11,05,553	14,54,235	14,70,251
Commercial Schools	1,48,323	1,90,675	1,55,926	1,57,067	1,38,500
Agricultural Schools	21,724	5,252	576	4,645	3,428
Reformatory Schools	2,38,764	2,43,956	2,51,715	2,34,504	2,00,123
Other Schools	10,86,515	11,96,624	13,39,441	12,74,523	14,24,786
TOTAL	56,55,489	64,71,052	66,31,478	71,54,917	73,40,926
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE	5,92,78,415	6,64,32,110	7,03,82,460	7,49,66,835	7,92,86,819
Buildings	1,25,76,767	1,36,95,412	1,78,68,135	1,38,99,602	1,37,08,740
Furniture and Apparatus	18,30,527	23,49,530	20,64,001	11,56,528	1,37,08,740
TOTAL	1,44,07,294	1,60,44,942	1,99,32,136	1,50,56,130	1,37,08,740
University	29,13,656	21,23,658	23,57,888	23,00,715	25,51,925
Direction	7,97,728	8,27,821	8,81,040	8,81,797	8,92,600
Inspection	41,47,115	45,23,065	47,30,165	49,53,734	49,64,587
<i>Scholarships held in—</i>					
Arts Colleges	3,63,902	4,24,834	4,53,444	4,69,521	4,73,024
Medical Colleges	48,577	52,660	63,309	86,586	1,04,336
Other Professional Colleges	1,09,293	1,01,691	99,473	1,14,895	1,61,233
Secondary Schools	5,90,272	6,71,038	7,32,481	7,79,069	8,44,141
Primary Schools	1,50,077	1,52,555	1,58,919	1,70,415	1,92,305
Medical Schools	54,374	63,247	61,433	1,31,006	1,94,472
Technical and Industrial Schools	90,385	82,123	73,435	95,324	1,00,047
Other Special Schools	31,410	47,258	58,879	65,589	96,140
Miscellaneous	78,37,922	89,01,794	91,59,216	99,37,698	93,13,016
TOTAL	1,71,34,711	1,79,71,747	1,91,29,762	2,10,96,549	1,98,87,509
TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE	3,15,42,005	3,40,16,689	3,90,61,898	3,61,52,679	3,35,96,249
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	9,08,22,420	10,04,48,799	10,94,44,358	11,11,19,514	11,28,83,068

EDUCATION

No. 9-I.—STATEMENT of the total EXPENDITURE (in rupees) from all SOURCES on each class of EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS in BENGAL

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—					
<i>Arts Colleges—</i>					
English	15,59,239	16,13,511	18,06,536	17,78,940	18,84,996
<i>Professional Colleges—</i>					
Law	1,66,935	1,84,363	1,96,554	1,96,376	2,15,879
Medicine	3,20,285	2,89,107	2,98,132	2,97,250	3,21,645
Engineering	2,50,123	2,11,851	2,31,243	2,21,302	2,33,795
Teaching	85,010	1,07,906	1,03,147	1,01,700	1,03,905
Agriculture . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1,30,512
TOTAL	23,81,592	24,06,738	26,35,612	25,95,568	28,90,732
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—					
<i>Secondary Schools—</i>					
<i>For Boys—</i>					
High Schools	34,25,857	41,48,418	46,38,442	49,85,898	54,54,986
Middle English Schools	14,53,298	16,40,819	19,84,848	20,64,299	21,46,307
Middle Vernacular Schools	2,27,198	2,28,376	2,18,384	2,03,818	1,99,558
<i>For Girls—</i>					
High Schools	3,82,056	5,04,770	5,14,030	5,02,769	5,42,207
Middle English Schools	1,47,429	1,66,339	1,85,972	1,96,457	2,29,453
Middle Vernacular Schools	46,654	57,219	52,716	60,444	67,261
TOTAL	56,82,492	67,45,941	75,94,392	80,13,685	86,39,772
<i>Primary Schools—</i>					
For Boys	29,37,038	32,65,313	(a)34,33,368	37,40,699	38,19,891
For Girls	5,47,254	4,69,953	4,89,333	5,62,271	6,32,534
TOTAL	34,84,292	37,35,266	39,22,701	43,02,970	44,52,425
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—					
<i>Schools for Special Instruction—</i>					
Training Schools for Masters	2,61,997	2,71,496	3,06,506	3,27,920	3,23,202
Training Schools for Mistresses	51,576	52,663	57,737	62,672	56,829
Schools of Art	44,627	55,754	66,020	55,386	61,250
Medical Schools	1,37,636	1,51,632	1,74,374	1,42,410	1,17,303
Engineering and Surveying Schools	97,535	69,630	58,762	71,969	83,724
Technical and Industrial Schools	1,53,370	1,93,951	1,85,611	1,84,345	2,01,322
Commercial Schools	52,718	47,738	41,348	39,985	45,375
Agricultural Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	185	..
Reformatory Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	5,65,868	6,45,896	7,34,177	5,97,468	6,03,215
TOTAL	13,65,327	14,88,810	16,24,535	14,82,340	14,92,220
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE	1,29,13,703	1,43,76,755	1,57,77,240	1,63,94,563	1,74,75,149
Buildings	23,83,789	26,87,865	38,47,850	22,29,300	20,64,341
Furniture and Apparatus	5,54,471	8,97,619	5,55,558	2,95,426	..
TOTAL	29,38,260	30,85,484	44,03,408	25,24,726	20,64,341
University	10,88,807	8,56,894	10,93,773	24,90,281	13,63,600
Direction	1,78,080	1,51,000	1,61,665	1,63,485	1,51,448
Inspection	7,78,476	7,75,461	9,14,653	9,37,166	9,06,540
<i>Scholarships held in—</i>					
Arts Colleges	1,38,654	1,43,325	1,43,808	1,36,792	1,48,353
Medical Colleges	25,925	29,378	33,514	36,053	35,922
Other Professional Colleges	27,522	24,216	24,183	26,116	41,285
Secondary Schools	75,956	86,015	90,425	94,205	1,00,908
Primary Schools	12,902	9,131	10,589	7,714	7,359
Medical Schools	9,161	9,691	8,074	7,978	7,581
Technical and Industrial Schools	21,816	20,772	13,413	17,879	19,830
Other Special Schools	9,797	23,060	22,093	28,079	16,228
Miscellaneous	20,51,510	24,85,413	27,37,282	28,13,311	19,63,202
TOTAL	44,18,615	46,14,356	52,53,480	67,59,059	47,72,296
TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE	73,56,875	76,99,840	66,56,888	92,83,785	68,36,637
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	2,02,70,578	2,20,76,595	(a)2,54,34,128	2,56,78,348	2,43,11,786

(a) Includes Rs. 603 for institutions maintained by Native States

EDUCATION

No. 9-II.—STATEMENT of the total EXPENDITURE (in rupees) from all SOURCES on each class of EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS in MADRAS

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—					
<i>Arts Colleges—</i>					
English	10,39,021	10,81,732	11,97,292	12,81,239	13,73,402
Oriental . . . . .	..	20,692	24,455	31,675	31,473
<i>Professional Colleges—</i>					
Law	34,797	33,831	39,252	41,066	49,603
Medicine . . . . .	..	..	..	1,00,058	1,13,872
Engineering	1,09,202	1,33,592	1,67,954	1,30,857	1,45,296
Teaching	62,495	62,020	70,614	69,643	76,520
Agriculture . . . . .	..	..	..	82,445	89,454
Veterinary . . . . .	..	..	..	21,599	23,187
Forestry . . . . .	..	..	..	1,03,296	1,03,730
TOTAL	12,45,515	13,31,867	14,99,567	18,61,878	20,06,537
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—					
<i>Secondary Schools—</i>					
<i>For Boys—</i>					
High Schools	23,45,756	25,64,177	29,27,600	31,29,204	33,59,211
Middle English Schools	6,14,872	6,33,845	7,27,258	7,74,405	8,08,419
Middle Vernacular Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
<i>For Girls—</i>					
High Schools	2,77,116	3,38,501	3,53,997	3,51,528	3,81,568
Middle English Schools	1,29,303	1,50,260	1,49,719	1,68,797	1,71,045
Middle Vernacular Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	33,67,047	36,86,783	41,58,574	44,23,934	47,20,243
<i>Primary Schools—</i>					
For Boys	42,54,872	48,70,572	53,50,686	55,39,394	58,87,538
For Girls	7,84,600	8,66,731	9,99,933	10,37,528	11,25,901
TOTAL	50,39,472	57,37,303	63,50,619	65,76,922	70,13,439
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—					
<i>Schools for Special Instruction—</i>					
Training Schools for Masters	4,97,319	6,38,607	6,97,213	6,42,663	6,62,227
Training Schools for Mistresses	1,03,600	1,38,609	1,87,798	1,92,215	2,11,483
Schools of Art	51,324	58,635	58,908	63,742	61,512
Law Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	1,77,316	2,06,931
Engineering and Surveying Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	2,36,918	3,01,370	9,100	3,08,304	3,60,039
Commercial Schools	8,189	11,848	14,351	10,495	10,273
Agricultural Schools	3,659	2,735	..	1,956	1,313
Reformatory Schools	23,438	23,205	24,481	24,437	25,857
Other Schools	33,262	29,591	41,005	45,396	98,642
TOTAL	9,57,709	12,04,600	10,32,856	14,66,564	16,38,277
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE	1,06,09,743	1,19,60,553	1,30,41,616	1,43,29,298	1,53,78,496
Buildings	12,28,094	19,70,011	23,60,882	26,15,268	25,01,975
Furniture and Apparatus	3,80,778	5,63,946	1,06,097	1,26,392	..
TOTAL	16,08,872	25,33,957	29,66,979	27,41,660	25,01,975
University	8,13,260	5,05,952	3,55,602	3,26,753	3,93,728
Direction	1,10,717	1,18,004	96,278	90,545	91,782
Inspection	7,87,960	8,62,256	8,35,573	8,46,917	8,47,023
<i>Scholarships held in</i>					
Arts Colleges	20,283	42,944	40,190	50,801	51,432
Medical Colleges . . . . .	..	..	..	18,783	25,698
Other Professional Colleges	12,053	10,082	9,276	19,240	47,808
Secondary Schools	71,045	79,653	97,071	96,269	1,04,261
Primary Schools	19,784	20,836	23,724	22,848	26,655
Medical Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	31,636	35,502
Technical and Industrial Schools	11,596	6,427	121	7,760	10,157
Other Special Schools	455	4,624	5,320	5,553	5,787
Miscellaneous	16,86,517	18,53,454	18,81,244	20,64,405	21,67,592
TOTAL	35,43,675	35,04,232	33,44,399	35,81,510	38,67,425
TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE	51,52,547	60,38,189	63,11,378	63,23,170	63,09,400
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	1,57,62,290	1,79,98,742	1,93,52,994	2,06,52,468	2,16,87,896

EDUCATION

No. 9-III.—STATEMENT of the total EXPENDITURE (in rupees) from all SOURCES on each class of EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS in BOMBAY

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—					
Arts Colleges—					
English	6,15,884	6,64,051	6,72,120	7,20,045	7,75,716
Professional Colleges—					
Law	25,017	24,409	29,634	32,818	36,073
Medicine	2,95,190	2,48,496	2,66,312	2,56,385	2,44,593
Engineering	1,05,983	1,67,595	1,48,523	1,09,130	1,12,792
Teaching					42,018
Agriculture	77,181	78,502	82,174	82,098	82,098
Commercial		8,191	49,441	58,804	69,772
TOTAL	11,19,255	11,91,244	12,48,204	12,59,280	13,63,662
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—					
Secondary Schools—					
For Boys—					
High Schools	20,04,303	21,89,280	19,77,241	20,20,696	21,34,722
Middle English Schools	7,91,795	8,81,538	7,55,889	8,00,698	8,66,395
For Girls—					
High Schools	3,27,856	3,75,857	3,73,824	4,24,604	4,38,905
Middle English Schools	1,86,155	2,07,892	2,17,557	2,12,609	2,17,511
TOTAL	33,10,109	36,54,567	33,24,511	34,58,307	35,97,533
Primary Schools—					
For Boys	54,10,076	58,24,257	52,38,867	54,03,745	53,71,241
For Girls	8,77,187	9,54,502	8,92,632	9,42,492	9,76,348
TOTAL	62,87,263	67,78,759	61,31,509	63,46,237	63,47,589
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—					
Schools for Special Instruction—					
Training Schools for Masters	2,54,308	2,53,247	2,64,836	2,92,319	2,42,364
Training Schools for Mistresses	98,160	1,08,574	1,15,950	1,33,774	1,53,065
Schools of Art	78,765	75,502	94,384	79,090	74,142
Medical Schools	75,405	81,488	90,572	78,187	5,064
Engineering and Surveying Schools	9,115	7,998	7,151	7,499	7,503
Technical and Industrial Schools	4,03,361	4,86,653	4,26,885	4,07,658	4,00,200
Commercial Schools	53,460	62,638	63,733	68,140	66,568
Agricultural Schools	18,065	2,517	576	2,464	2,115
Reformatory Schools	22,412	1,348	1,320	1	1
Other Schools	96,117	1,30,005	1,11,356	1,45,851	1,71,936
TOTAL	11,09,168	12,09,970	11,76,763	12,14,683	11,12,958
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE	1,18,25,795	1,28,34,540	1,18,80,977	1,22,78,897	1,25,01,142
Buildings	18,85,449	12,61,604	14,86,662	13,72,864	11,23,460
Furniture and Apparatus	1,10,111	1,70,413	4,45,055	86,339	
TOTAL	19,95,560	14,32,017	19,31,718	14,59,203	11,23,460
University	2,18,776	2,55,000	55,000	55,000	2,32,466
Direction	67,757	79,866	1,02,177	91,754	86,646
Inspection	5,30,570	5,91,582	6,13,614	6,40,580	6,50,180
Scholarships held in—					
Arts Colleges	43,905	54,142	45,951	48,914	50,672
Medical Colleges	1,364	641	5,462	5,178	5,492
Other Professional Colleges	20,942	21,770	19,930	22,340	22,956
Secondary Schools	76,814	79,770	76,818	67,927	77,971
Primary Schools	45,717	47,412	44,020	53,419	60,873
Medical Schools		682	682	682	4,276
Technical and Industrial Schools	21,080	20,903	18,415	23,766	19,204
Other Special Schools	8,528	8,991	19,415	15,054	13,635
Miscellaneous	4,90,897	5,25,903	5,73,714	6,48,596	7,39,286
TOTAL	15,26,350	16,86,662	15,74,298	16,73,210	19,64,157
TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE	35,21,910	31,18,679	35,06,016	31,32,413	30,87,617
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	1,53,47,705	1,59,53,219	1,53,86,993	1,54,11,220	1,55,88,759

EDUCATION

No. 9-IV.—STATEMENT of the total EXPENDITURE (in rupees) from all SOURCES on each class of EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS in the UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—					
<i>Arts Colleges—</i>					
English	9,15,859	10,01,719	10,51,846	11,37,467	11,27,546
Oriental	51,835	52,068	53,570	59,865	34,401
<i>Professional Colleges—</i>					
Law	45,976	49,106	48,174	55,416	47,918
Medicine	59,278	87,577	1,03,208	1,11,669	1,13,139
Engineering	3,55,766	3,42,468	3,47,362	3,28,307	3,34,848
Teaching	54,757	59,937	61,892	69,983	76,292
Agriculture	49,150	68,131	48,514	45,078	46,821
Commercial . . . . .	..	..	..	..	22,584
Forestry . . . . .	..	..	..	..	97,744
TOTAL	15,32,621	16,61,006	17,14,566	18,07,785	19,01,292
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—					
<i>Secondary Schools—</i>					
<i>For Boys—</i>					
High Schools	17,93,496	19,96,262	21,27,544	23,20,333	24,46,418
Middle English Schools	2,84,658	3,12,005	4,11,973	3,75,536	3,76,371
Middle Vernacular Schools	1,72,736	5,04,932	5,29,445	5,39,129	5,04,582
<i>For Girls—</i>					
High Schools	3,49,615	3,88,533	3,62,997	3,51,120	3,67,741
Middle English Schools	1,68,470	1,83,357	2,06,489	2,06,597	2,07,131
Middle Vernacular Schools	29,988	49,750	63,204	73,832	78,740
TOTAL	30,98,963	34,34,839	37,01,652	38,66,547	39,80,983
<i>Primary Schools—</i>					
For Boys	18,48,098	20,42,281	22,05,749	24,42,771	26,15,048
For Girls	2,18,138	2,26,394	2,48,746	2,58,696	2,64,944
TOTAL	20,66,236	22,68,675	24,54,495	27,01,467	28,79,992
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—					
<i>Schools for Special Instruction—</i>					
Training Schools for Masters	1,43,255	1,86,502	2,23,555	2,58,437	2,78,648
Training Schools for Mistresses	60,460	54,388	55,401	55,403	60,053
Schools of Art . . . . .	..	37,728	43,626	39,424	41,756
Medical Schools	40,055	62,898	49,836	64,260	44,090
Engineering and Surveying Schools	8,315	5,140	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	2,28,001	2,96,175	3,00,871	3,19,085	2,40,156
Commercial Schools	23,765	22,614	21,190	19,794	..
Agricultural Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools	3,701	36,652	40,001	20,057	20,447
Other Schools	67,397	45,007	45,292	48,511	1,83,006
TOTAL	5,74,949	7,47,104	7,79,775	8,24,971	8,68,456
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE	72,72,769	81,11,624	86,50,488	92,00,770	96,70,724
Buildings	22,56,819	23,82,920	28,65,868	23,01,197	} 27,02,553
Furniture and Apparatus	2,16,873	2,79,199	2,03,493	1,07,128	
TOTAL	24,73,692	26,62,119	30,69,361	24,08,325	27,02,253
University	5,18,471	1,60,361	4,74,229	2,38,091	2,81,725
Direction	81,373	97,545	98,227	91,359	90,543
Inspection	5,15,014	5,42,848	5,41,164	5,71,243	5,66,851
<i>Scholarships held in—</i>					
Arts Colleges	64,195	69,330	75,167	77,099	56,798
Medical Colleges	2,579	4,726	6,790	7,998	9,151
Other Professional Colleges	25,727	23,378	22,459	21,320	19,053
Secondary Schools	1,10,845	1,35,697	1,47,297	1,57,855	1,52,233
Primary Schools	15,974	16,635	18,208	21,900	26,088
Medical Schools	13,040	17,201	16,605	32,153	70,668
Technical and Industrial Schools	8,365	8,492	15,906	12,529	25,249
Other Special Schools	2,563	2,565	288	12,243	5,131
Miscellaneous	10,15,044	9,77,569	10,19,619	10,66,175	11,09,455
TOTAL	23,73,190	20,56,347	24,35,959	23,09,965	24,12,945
TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE	48,46,882	47,18,466	55,05,320	47,18,290	51,15,198
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	1,21,19,651	1,28,30,090	1,41,55,808	1,39,19,060	1,47,45,922

EDUCATION

No. 9-V.—STATEMENT of the total EXPENDITURE (in rupees) from all SOURCES on each class of EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS in BIHAR and ORISSA

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—					
Arts Colleges—					
English	2,57,961	3,08,286	3,50,070	3,99,151	3,99,090
Professional Colleges—					
Law	26,539	23,083	19,844	21,117	26,388
Medicine . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	14,037	17,005	19,922	41,633	30,117
Agriculture . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	2,98,537	3,48,374	3,89,836	4,61,901	4,55,595
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—					
Secondary Schools—					
For Boys—					
High Schools	7,05,173	8,20,557	8,47,547	9,29,733	9,85,724
Middle English Schools	2,50,194	2,94,437	3,62,739	4,01,678	4,44,327
Middle Vernacular Schools	76,328	80,070	1,17,431	1,46,586	1,48,764
For Girls—					
High Schools	15,111	33,047	39,171	48,034	49,970
Middle English Schools	51,305	35,977	47,973	77,368	59,296
Middle Vernacular Schools	13,033	13,383	32,010	21,593	24,936
TOTAL	11,11,144	12,77,471	14,46,871	16,24,992	17,13,017
Primary Schools—					
For Boys	19,33,022	21,99,149	22,89,350	23,48,888	24,86,584
For Girls	1,76,425	2,25,653	2,47,484	2,70,677	2,75,162
TOTAL	21,09,447	24,24,802	25,36,834	26,19,565	27,61,746
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—					
Schools for Special Instruction—					
Training Schools for Masters	2,14,213	2,41,954	2,50,906	2,53,537	2,55,664
Training Schools for Mistresses	22,612	32,113	32,334	30,257	33,583
Schools of Art . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	54,609	66,437	71,946	77,825	79,425
Engineering and Surveying Schools	72,692	74,348	82,943	63,901	87,336
Technical and Industrial Schools	40,058	47,624	55,350	63,964	71,793
Commercial Schools	4,823	4,386	5,027	6,444	5,573
Agricultural Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools	1,23,682	1,17,422	1,22,792	1,23,035	1,19,060
Other Schools	2,71,697	2,85,138	3,37,087	3,61,059	2,82,214
TOTAL	8,04,386	8,69,422	9,58,385	9,80,022	9,34,648
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE	43,23,514	49,20,069	53,31,926	56,86,480	58,65,006
Buildings	8,07,979	14,78,868	16,19,370	12,66,843	} 12,12,233
Furniture and Apparatus	80,309	1,93,808	2,39,654	1,38,220	
TOTAL	8,88,288	16,72,676	18,59,024	14,05,063	12,12,233
University . . . . .	..	51,754	..	..	..
Direction	75,254	73,531	86,586	80,497	77,837
Inspection	4,39,959	5,26,421	5,02,815	5,19,714	5,30,688
Scholarships held in—					
Arts Colleges	18,291	21,495	34,188	37,205	35,812
Medical Colleges	303	338	470	..	..
Other Professional Colleges	1,004	1,374	697	557	814
Secondary Schools	39,749	47,433	41,007	42,169	44,793
Primary Schools	17,699	16,946	15,063	16,217	15,713
Medical Schools	3,441	..	36	291	1,659
Technical and Industrial Schools	7,781	5,112	4,758	4,868	5,542
Other Special Schools	3,882	2,552	3,652	4,332	5,682
Miscellaneous	5,46,398	6,51,884	6,99,224	6,58,329	3,56,301
TOTAL	11,53,761	13,98,840	13,88,496	13,64,179	10,74,841
TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE	20,42,049	30,71,516	32,47,520	27,69,242	22,87,674
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	63,65,563	79,91,585	85,79,446	84,55,722	81,52,080

EDUCATION

No. 9-VI.—STATEMENT of the total EXPENDITURE (in rupees) from all SOURCES on each class of EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS in the PUNJAB*

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—					
<i>Arts Colleges—</i>					
English	4,15,770	4,83,756	4,59,031	5,54,882	6,19,964
Oriental	22,502	24,060	22,209	22,021	33,272
<i>Professional Colleges—</i>					
Law	21,628	20,940	21,052	21,241	21,090
Medicine	1,32,467	1,43,270	1,27,005	1,45,798	1,28,192
Teaching	1,17,122	1,33,261	1,30,676	1,37,554	1,34,666
Agriculture	58,317	58,422	56,242	68,013	68,427
Veterinary	90,176	99,940	1,03,115	1,06,238	1,09,921
TOTAL	8,57,982	9,63,649	9,19,330	10,55,747	11,15,532
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—					
<i>Secondary Schools—</i>					
<i>For Boys—</i>					
High Schools	14,09,051	15,70,110	16,85,797	18,11,599	20,28,539
Middle English Schools	3,52,845	4,39,341	4,81,554	5,79,052	6,05,412
Middle Vernacular Schools	2,03,094	2,44,560	2,88,964	3,30,062	3,46,327
<i>For Girls—</i>					
High Schools	1,73,750	1,75,972	1,99,022	2,19,827	2,20,275
Middle English Schools	61,872	83,845	70,449	69,633	75,360
Middle Vernacular Schools	59,198	63,843	62,714	84,081	1,03,767
TOTAL	22,59,810	25,77,671	27,88,505	30,94,254	33,79,680
<i>Primary Schools—</i>					
For Boys	10,33,860	12,43,577	13,70,437	15,13,980	15,82,683
For Girls	2,31,842	2,84,747	3,15,611	3,72,415	3,81,886
TOTAL	12,65,702	15,28,324	16,86,048	18,86,395	19,64,569
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—					
<i>Schools for Special Instruction—</i>					
Training Schools for Masters	94,114	1,11,648	1,18,434	1,40,556	1,41,277
Training Schools for Mistresses	14,496	16,821	31,156	30,058	36,870
Schools of Art	32,361	33,195	43,902	47,507	42,731
Medical Schools	57,158	62,970	71,056	82,985	65,392
Engineering and Surveying Schools	28,462	37,146	40,454	37,195	36,797
Technical and Industrial Schools	59,037	75,832	79,250	1,00,716	1,09,340
Commercial Schools	5,373	6,215	4,820	4,357	4,186
Reformatory Schools	28,746	29,932	28,250	29,091	26,996
Other Schools	13,519	11,732	17,087	18,764	19,696
TOTAL	3,33,316	3,88,491	4,34,409	4,91,231	4,83,294
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE	47,16,810	54,58,135	58,28,292	65,27,627	69,43,075
Buildings	20,20,108	18,53,722	25,29,073	23,36,307	17,06,458
Furniture and apparatus	1,93,429	3,32,697	2,51,332	2,09,066	
TOTAL	22,13,537	21,86,419	27,80,405	25,45,373	17,06,458
University	2,72,835	2,91,697	3,77,236	2,78,624	2,78,281
Direction	75,617	82,575	81,026	78,409	77,343
Inspection	3,06,586	3,33,569	3,40,303	3,88,161	4,12,491
<i>Scholarships held in—</i>					
Arts Colleges	31,897	43,009	48,461	50,825	56,009
Medical Colleges	6,292	6,195	4,969	5,492	6,004
Other Professional Colleges	20,474	17,714	17,376	18,023	24,076
Secondary Schools	94,081	1,00,758	1,26,440	1,51,038	1,81,668
Primary Schools	16,410	19,891	22,672	24,066	25,075
Medical Schools	24,658	28,564	27,257	22,738	34,177
Technical and Industrial Schools	17,626	17,529	17,594	21,525	15,781
Other Special Schools	100	333			564
Miscellaneous	8,51,248	10,57,739	10,46,776	11,04,864	1,02,518
TOTAL	17,17,824	19,99,573	21,10,110	21,43,765	22,13,787
TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE	39,31,361	41,85,992	48,91,515	46,89,138	39,20,445
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	86,48,171	96,44,127	1,07,18,807	1,12,16,765	1,08,63,820

* Includes Delhi up to 1913-14

EDUCATION

No. 9-VII.—STATEMENT of the total EXPENDITURE (in rupees) from all SOURCES on each class of EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS in DELHI

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—			
<i>Arts Colleges—</i>			
English	66,971	66,704	76,168
Oriental . . . . .	..	..	..
<i>Professional Colleges—</i>			
Law . . . . .	..	..	..
Medicine . . . . .	..	..	31,440
Teaching . . . . .	..	..	..
Agriculture . . . . .	..	..	..
Veterinary . . . . .	..	..	..
TOTAL	66,971	66,704	1,07,608
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—			
<i>Secondary School's—</i>			
<i>For Boys—</i>			
High Schools	87,966	96,106	1,06,482
Middle English Schools	4,627	5,411	11,837
Middle Vernacular Schools	7,649	7,823	5,861
<i>For Girls—</i>			
High Schools . . . . .	..	..	..
Middle English Schools	33,039	32,096	25,787
Middle Vernacular Schools . . . . .	..	5,967	18,212
TOTAL	1,33,281	1,47,443	1,68,179
<i>Primary Schools—</i>			
For Boys	65,281	65,517	78,049
For Girls	10,026	11,007	9,759
TOTAL	75,307	76,524	87,808
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—			
<i>Schools for Special Instruction—</i>			
Training Schools for Masters . . . . .	..	..	..
Training Schools for Mistresses . . . . .	..	..	853
Schools of Art . . . . .	..	..	..
Medical Schools	6,466	8,809	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools . . . . .	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	8,234	8,618	9,593
Commercial Schools . . . . .	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools . . . . .	..	..	..
Other Schools . . . . .	..	..	..
TOTAL	14,700	17,427	10,446
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE	2,90,259	3,08,058	3,74,041
Buildings and Furniture and apparatus			
Buildings	1,39,531	1,02,943	} 8,10,579
Furniture and apparatus	7,813	3,703	
TOTAL	1,47,344	1,06,646	8,10,579
University Direction and Inspection			
University . . . . .	..	..	..
Direction . . . . .	..	..	..
Inspection	2,595	2,928	3,873
Scholarships held in—			
Arts Colleges	1,716	2,318	2,388
Medical Colleges	305	404	4,075
Other Professional Colleges . . . . .	..	..	..
Secondary Schools	7,968	9,270	10,967
Primary Schools . . . . .	..	266	1,273
Medical Schools . . . . .	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	549	578	588
Other Special Schools . . . . .	..	..	161
Miscellaneous	28,433	25,200	24,931
TOTAL	41,566	40,964	48,259
TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE	1,88,910	1,47,610	8,58,838
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	4,79,169	4,55,668	12,32,879

EDUCATION

No. 9-VIII.—STATEMENT of the total EXPENDITURE (in rupees) from all SOURCES on each class of EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS in BURMA

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—					
Arts Colleges—					
English	1,46,988	1,78,884	1,95,366	2,03,647	2,13,134
Professional Colleges—(None)					
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—					
Secondary Schools—					
For Boys—					
High Schools	7,19,186	8,88,993	10,49,929	10,67,506	11,21,615
Middle English Schools	7,69,764	7,78,584	7,38,826	7,80,278	8,00,649
Middle Vernacular Schools	4,05,880	5,21,187	5,50,505	5,86,120	6,31,893
For Girls—					
High Schools	1,86,100	2,19,275	2,00,923	2,20,505	2,35,769
Middle English Schools	84,160	91,054	94,982	1,08,095	1,11,105
Middle Vernacular Schools	51,692	61,951	67,848	76,689	1,07,337
TOTAL	22,16,782	25,61,044	27,03,013	28,39,193	30,08,368
Primary Schools—					
For Boys	6,54,278	8,54,141	9,95,163	9,03,007	8,63,352
For Girls	1,93,988	1,30,927	1,49,951	1,66,660	1,72,202
TOTAL	8,48,266	9,85,068	11,45,114	10,69,667	10,35,554
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—					
Schools for Special Instruction—					
Training Schools for Masters	1,53,715	1,58,199	1,58,558	1,57,342	1,60,191
Training Schools for Mistresses	26,657	25,953	25,034	37,711	41,207
Law Schools	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Engineering and Surveying Schools	41,338	43,668	48,873	47,431	47,735
Technical and Industrial Schools	2,458	4,560	5,665	4,029	11,662
Commercial Schools . . . . .	..	4,236	5,457	7,852	5,965
Reformatory Schools	20,279	19,142	18,714	21,711	21,922
Other Schools	18,475	18,600	20,375	15,987	16,513
TOTAL	2,68,922	2,80,358	2,88,676	2,98,063	3,11,195
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE	34,80,958	40,05,354	43,32,169	44,10,570	45,68,251
Buildings	5,16,736	5,92,380	9,24,892	3,12,211	2,73,382
Furniture and Apparatus	17,594	60,045	54,788	33,553	..
TOTAL	5,34,330	6,52,425	9,79,680	3,45,764	2,73,382
Direction	76,445	85,921	91,524	1,35,937	1,35,932
Inspection	3,99,157	4,48,107	4,98,787	5,22,820	5,22,200
Scholarships held in—					
Arts Colleges	9,752	11,376	10,688	10,183	9,244
Medical Colleges	11,871	11,042	11,556	12,617	14,908
Secondary Schools	21,068	31,830	31,762	25,556	32,010
Primary Schools	9,899	7,259	13,094	14,903	18,821
Medical Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	24,458	29,741
Special Schools	3,932	4,877	6,120	13,720	15,549
Miscellaneous	7,88,734	8,96,481	9,59,740	9,97,602	10,59,107
TOTAL	13,20,858	14,96,893	16,23,271	17,57,796	18,37,512
TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE	18,55,188	21,49,318	26,02,951	21,03,560	21,10,894
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	53,36,146	61,54,672	69,35,120	65,14,130	66,79,145

EDUCATION

No. 9-IX.—STATEMENT of the total EXPENDITURE (in rupees) from all SOURCES on each class of EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS in the CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—					
<i>Arts Colleges—</i>					
English	1,59,228	1,96,231	1,91,394	2,31,526	2,05,275
<i>Professional Colleges—</i>					
Law	13,039	13,728	13,856	7,889	11,292
Engineering . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	25,390	36,585	42,177	44,980	46,926
Agriculture . . . . .	..	..	..	26,996	26,996
TOTAL	1,97,657	2,46,544	2,47,427	3,11,391	2,90,489
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—					
<i>Secondary Schools—</i>					
<i>For Boys—</i>					
High Schools	2,46,606	2,69,939	2,92,843	3,16,591	3,45,734
Middle English Schools	3,66,449	4,54,620	4,88,321	5,29,676	5,40,429
Middle Vernacular Schools	2,31,016	2,35,006	2,52,017	2,66,595	2,88,517
<i>For Girls—</i>					
High Schools	9,386	11,655	11,468	15,621	16,076
Middle English Schools	21,835	27,889	34,231	6,459	41,806
Middle Vernacular Schools	20,007	25,325	24,103	28,037	27,139
TOTAL	8,95,299	10,24,434	11,02,983	11,62,979	12,59,701
<i>Primary Schools—</i>					
For Boys	11,01,987	12,16,343	12,75,499	14,01,943	14,31,206
For Girls	1,58,073	1,59,942	1,68,570	1,92,635	1,83,499
TOTAL	12,60,060	13,76,285	14,44,069	15,94,578	16,14,705
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—					
<i>Schools for Special Instruction—</i>					
Training Schools for Masters	71,864	82,483	82,618	91,063	87,481
Training Schools for Mistresses	16,780	20,771	21,845	19,911	19,795
Medical Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	15,100	4,656
Engineering and Surveying Schools . . . . .	..	..	24,510	24,740	33,372
Technical and Industrial Schools	20,210	27,179	25,435	46,422	54,961
Agricultural Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools	16,506	16,255	16,157	16,172	15,840
Other Schools . . . . .	..	..	3,029	24,090	27,490
TOTAL	1,25,360	1,46,688	1,73,594	2,37,498	2,43,595
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE	24,78,376	27,93,951	29,68,073	33,06,446	34,08,490
Buildings	5,83,118	5,24,070	6,68,158	6,74,496	} 6,48,033
Furniture and Apparatus	1,37,524	1,39,898	65,345	65,466	
TOTAL	7,20,642	6,63,968	7,33,503	7,39,962	6,48,033
University . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Direction	46,497	57,529	77,342	63,791	74,198
Inspection	2,27,099	2,57,491	2,57,219	2,74,431	2,69,981
<i>Scholarships held in—</i>					
Arts Colleges	13,555	12,973	12,229	12,712	12,796
Medical Colleges . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2,966
Other Professional Colleges	740	2,757	5,327	7,299	4,507
Secondary Schools	52,675	54,798	57,662	64,004	69,698
Primary Schools	4,843	5,602	2,871	2,414	3,261
Medical Schools . . . . .	..	..	904	2,843	2,836
Technical and Industrial Schools	1,160	1,101	1,335	3,972	2,375
Other Special Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	2,742	4,562
Miscellaneous	2,42,224	2,79,543	2,88,424	3,04,964	3,92,613
TOTAL	5,88,793	6,71,794	7,03,313	7,39,172	8,39,793
TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE	13,09,435	13,35,762	14,36,816	14,79,134	14,87,826
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	37,87,811	41,29,713	44,04,889	47,85,580	48,93,316

EDUCATION

No. 9-X.—STATEMENT of the total EXPENDITURE (in rupees) from all SOURCES on each class of EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS in ASSAM

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—					
Arts Colleges—					
English	77,483	92,122	1,17,354	1,42,938	1,53,514
Professional Colleges—					
Law . . . . .	..	..	8,876	13,991	14,337
Teaching . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	77,483	92,122	1,26,230	1,56,929	1,67,851
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—					
Secondary Schools—					
For Boys—					
High Schools	2,07,115	2,46,592	2,92,586	3,68,009	3,88,472
Middle English Schools	1,60,053	1,78,035	1,70,167	1,94,120	1,96,367
Middle Vernacular Schools	33,430	35,362	50,618	66,358	79,496
For Girls—					
High Schools	3,534	8,009	6,406	6,110	6,295
Middle English Schools	12,545	28,871	35,380	38,246	41,244
Middle Vernacular Schools	8,399	9,893	11,285	15,378	16,190
TOTAL	4,25,376	5,06,762	5,66,442	6,88,221	7,28,064
Primary Schools—					
For Boys	5,02,079	5,51,726	6,43,464	6,55,378	6,91,429
For Girls	35,708	41,334	60,545	59,744	59,476
TOTAL	5,37,787	5,93,060	704,009	7,15,122	7,50,905
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—					
Schools for Special Instruction—					
Training Schools for Masters	40,576	37,176	39,194	48,889	49,759
Training Schools for Mistresses . . . . .	..	225	870	1,206	942
Schools of Art . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	563	478	850	480	620
Medical Schools	29,214	32,732	35,249	31,096	26,312
Engineering and Surveying Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	5,668	3,695	6,671	8,562	8,143
Commercial Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	20,180	30,655	30,033	17,397	18,706
TOTAL	96,201	1,04,961	1,12,867	1,07,630	1,04,482
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE	11,36,847	12,96,905	15,09,548	16,67,902	17,51,302
Buildings	2,82,506	5,31,474	5,78,301	4,50,797	2,85,842
Furniture and Apparatus	86,305	91,142	76,032	41,740	
TOTAL	3,68,811	6,22,616	6,54,333	4,92,537	2,85,842
Direction	55,897	52,292	51,383	46,061	53,898
Inspection	1,29,778	1,43,964	1,76,751	1,96,882	1,88,211
Scholarships held in—					
Arts Colleges	12,008	19,238	26,670	27,572	29,178
Medical Colleges . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Other Professional Colleges	634	240	..	..	734
Secondary Schools	36,403	36,029	33,714	38,334	38,242
Primary Schools	5,051	5,403	5,157	3,807	3,486
Medical Schools	4,074	6,995	7,798	8,302	7,812
Technical and Industrial Schools	961	1,787	1,344	2,447	1,521
Other Special Schools	1,551	..	1,676	3,501	4,441
Miscellaneous	1,51,939	1,42,818	1,85,863	2,00,214	1,94,623
TOTAL	3,98,296	4,08,766	4,90,356	5,27,120	5,22,146
TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE	7,67,107	10,31,382	11,44,689	10,19,657	8,07,088
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	19,03,954	23,28,287	26,54,237	26,87,559	25,59,290

EDUCATION

No. 9-XI—STATEMENT of the total EXPENDITURE (in rupees) from all SOURCES on each class of EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS in the NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—					
Arts Colleges—					
English	16,862	57,158	73,038	66,812	76,317
Professional Colleges—					
Teaching . . . . .	..	..	..	..	15,536
TOTAL	16,862	57,158	73,038	66,812	91,853
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—					
Secondary Schools—					
For Boys—					
High Schools	1,19,390	1,55,207	1,67,771	1,92,239	2,14,212
Middle English Schools	18,724	23,131	27,893	23,717	36,339
Middle Vernacular Schools	22,649	33,464	39,048	42,443	49,257
For Girls—					
Middle English Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	2,870	3,296
Middle Vernacular Schools	2,140	2,194	3,070	5,288	7,574
TOTAL	1,62,903	2,13,996	2,37,782	2,66,557	3,10,678
Primary Schools—					
For Boys	84,967	1,14,180	1,41,169	1,64,002	1,70,538
For Girls	14,036	16,187	19,524	26,023	27,319
TOTAL	99,003	1,30,367	1,60,693	1,90,025	1,97,857
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—					
Schools for Special Instruction—					
Training Schools for Masters	11,645	16,268	20,572	18,046	17,095
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE	2,90,413	4,17,789	4,92,085	5,41,440	6,17,483
Buildings	5,51,559	3,82,731	2,82,226	1,85,820	} 2,47,220
Furniture and apparatus	43,535	1,14,978	55,391	49,045	
TOTAL	5,95,094	4,97,709	3,37,617	2,34,865	2,47,220
University . . . . .	..	..	..	25	25
Direction	30,091	29,558	34,829	39,959	35,341
Inspection	25,035	30,995	34,153	39,232	39,783
Scholarships held in—					
Arts Colleges	120	5,592	14,046	13,496	19,079
Medical Colleges	243	340	323	61	120
Secondary Schools	7,628	12,482	13,387	23,082	16,792
Primary Schools	1,013	1,248	1,371	1,504	335
Medical Schools . . . . .	..	114	77	125	220
Technical and Industrial Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Other Special Schools	602	256	315	365	197
Miscellaneous	11,956	29,541	36,545	48,516	54,033
TOTAL	76,688	1,10,126	1,35,046	1,66,365	1,65,925
TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE	6,71,782	6,07,835	4,72,663	4,01,230	4,13,145
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	9,62,195	10,25,624	9,64,748	9,42,670	10,30,628

EDUCATION

No. 9-XII.—STATEMENT of the total EXPENDITURE (in rupees) from all SOURCES on each class of EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS in AJMER-MERWARA

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—					
Arts Colleges—					
English	22,089	28,974	29,131	32,667	38,626
Professional Colleges— (None)					
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—					
Secondary Schools—					
For Boys—					
High School	81,780	88,297	93,146	1,03,659	90,607
Middle English Schools	6,056	9,946	13,041	16,276	18,942
Middle Vernacular schools					16,136
For Girls—					
High School	19,806	11,708	12,484	19,725	6,582
Middle English Schools			1,261	2,086	12,464
Middle Vernacular Schools					2,065
TOTAL	1,07,642	1,09,951	1,19,932	1,41,746	1,46,796
Primary Schools—					
For Boys	24,329	23,583	23,386	31,204	44,185
For Girls	8,771	8,000	13,875	9,844	8,702
TOTAL	33,100	31,583	37,261	41,048	52,887
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—					
Schools for Special Instruction—					
Training Schools for Masters	2,168	6,710	5,141	5,840	6,810
Training Schools for Mistresses	2,594	2,363			1,254
Technical and Industrial Schools			2,486	2,530	2,733
TOTAL	4,762	9,073	7,627	8,370	10,797
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE	1,67,593	1,79,581	1,93,951	2,23,831	2,40,106
Buildings	25,128	28,267	59,321	46,556	37,494
Furniture and Apparatus	7,025	3,000	3,443		
TOTAL	32,153	31,267	62,764	46,556	37,494
University	1,507	2,000	2,043	1,941	2,100
Direction	3,653	5,116	6,616	6,400	6,389
Inspection					
Scholarships held in—					
Arts Colleges	912	1,410	1,230	1,604	1,223
Secondary Schools	2,350	3,722	5,435	5,635	4,512
Primary Schools	657	1,826	1,363	619	552
Other Special Schools					180
Miscellaneous			464	3,679	
TOTAL	9,079	14,074	17,151	19,878	14,956
TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE	41,232	45,341	79,915	66,434	52,450
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	2,08,825	2,24,922	2,73,866	2,90,265	3,01,556

EDUCATION

No. 9-XIII.—STATEMENT of the total EXPENDITURE (in rupees) from all SOURCES on each class of EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS in BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

	1916-17
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—	
<i>Arts Colleges—</i>	
English . . . . .	..
Oriental . . . . .	..
<i>Professional Colleges—</i>	
Law . . . . .	..
Medicine . . . . .	..
Engineering . . . . .	..
Teaching . . . . .	..
Agriculture . . . . .	..
Commercial . . . . .	..
Forestry . . . . .	..
TOTAL . . . . .	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—	
<i>Secondary Schools—</i>	
<i>For Boys—</i>	
High Schools	35,406
Middle English Schools	14,125
Middle Vernacular Schools	2,855
<i>For Girls—</i>	
High Schools . . . . .	..
Middle English Schools	1,940
Middle Vernacular Schools	1,799
TOTAL	56,125
<i>Primary Schools—</i>	
For Boys	31,172
For Girls	7,257
TOTAL	38,429
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—	
<i>Schools for Special Instruction—</i>	
Training Schools for Masters . . . . .	..
Training Schools for Mistresses . . . . .	..
Schools of Art . . . . .	..
Medical Schools . . . . .	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools . . . . .	..
Technical and Industrial Schools . . . . .	..
Commercial Schools . . . . .	..
Agricultural Schools . . . . .	..
Reformatory Schools . . . . .	..
Other Schools . . . . .	..
TOTAL . . . . .	..
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE	94,554
Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus	24,797
TOTAL	24,797
University . . . . .	..
Direction	17,295
Inspection	4,062
Scholarships held in—	
Arts Colleges . . . . .	..
Medical Colleges . . . . .	..
Other Professional Colleges . . . . .	..
Secondary Schools	6,972
Primary Schools	1,911
Medical Schools . . . . .	..
Technical and Industrial Schools . . . . .	..
Other Special Schools . . . . .	..
Miscellaneous	1,711
TOTAL	31,951
TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE	56,748
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	1,51,302

EDUCATION

No. 9-XIV—STATEMENT of the total EXPENDITURE (in rupees) from all SOURCES on each class of EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS in COORG

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—(Nil)					
Arts Colleges—None					
Professional Colleges—None					
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—					
Secondary Schools—					
For Boys—					
High Schools	14,346	17,118	20,766	21,070	24,070
Middle English Schools	3,836	3,673	3,856	5,039	..
For Girls—					
Middle English Schools	8,117	6,711	7,083	7,175	8,114
Middle Vernacular Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	26,299	27,502	31,705	33,284	32,184
Primary Schools—					
For Boys	29,368	39,871	42,151	43,798	40,931
For Girls	4,483	4,174	5,261	6,189	5,753
TOTAL	33,851	44,045	47,412	49,987	46,684
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—					
Schools for Special Instruction—					
Training Schools for Masters	3,744	5,307	6,719	7,772	6,559
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE	63,894	76,854	85,836	91,043	85,427
Buildings	35,482	1,500	6,000	5,000	} 4,233
Furniture and Apparatus	2,573	2,785	..	450	
TOTAL	38,055	4,285	6,000	5,450	4,233
Inspection	3,823	5,255	5,922	7,260	7,850
Scholarships held in—					
Arts Colleges	330	..	..	..	..
Medical Colleges . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Other Professional Colleges	192	163	225	..	..
Secondary Schools	1,658	2,851	3,495	3,725	3,114
Primary Schools	128	366	787	738	923
Miscellaneous	1,440	1,449	1,888	1,843	..
TOTAL	7,582	10,084	12,317	13,566	11,887
TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE	45,637	14,369	18,317	19,016	16,120
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	1,09,531	91,223	1,04,153	1,10,059	1,01,547

EDUCATION.

No. 9-XV.—STATEMENT of the total EXPENDITURE (in rupees) from all SOURCES on each class of EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS in BANGALORE.

	1916-17
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—	
<i>Arts Colleges—</i>	
English	60,854
Oriental . . . . .	..
<i>Professional Colleges—</i>	
Law . . . . .	..
Medicine . . . . .	..
Engineering . . . . .	..
Teaching . . . . .	..
Agriculture . . . . .	..
Commercial . . . . .	..
Forestry . . . . .	..
TOTAL	60,854
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—	
<i>Secondary Schools—</i>	
<i>For Boys—</i>	
High Schools	96,992
Middle English Schools	29,077
Middle Vernacular Schools . . . . .	..
<i>For Girls—</i>	
High Schools	32,320
Middle English Schools	21,136
Middle Vernacular Schools	8,334
TOTAL	1,87,859
<i>Primary Schools—</i>	
For Boys	43,942
For Girls	25,014
TOTAL	68,956
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—	
<i>Schools for Special Instruction—</i>	
Training Schools for Masters	3,623
Training Schools for Mistresses	12,976
Schools of Art . . . . .	..
Medical Schools . . . . .	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools	6,227
Technical and Industrial Schools	710
Commercial Schools . . . . .	..
Agricultural Schools . . . . .	..
Reformatory Schools	3,368
Other Schools . . . . .	..
TOTAL	26,904
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE	3,44,573
Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus	66,440
TOTAL	66,440
University . . . . .	..
Direction . . . . .	..
Inspection	7,965
<i>Scholarships held in—</i>	
Arts Colleges . . . . .	..
Medical Colleges . . . . .	..
Other Professional Colleges . . . . .	..
Secondary Schools . . . . .	..
Primary Schools . . . . .	..
Medical Schools . . . . .	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	14,020
Other Special Schools	1,47,644
Miscellaneous . . . . .	..
TOTAL	1,69,629
TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE	2,36,069
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	5,80,642

EDUCATION

No. 10—STATEMENT of the total EXPENDITURE (in rupees) on PUBLIC INSTRUCTION from each SOURCE in BRITISH INDIA

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Managed by Government—</i>					
Provincial Revenues	1,28,92,181	1,41,18,707	1,63,22,971	1,53,63,030	1,51,37,810
Local Funds	96,271	89,855	81,402	96,315	1,05,131
Municipal Funds	42,973	66,510	24,200	21,657	31,616
Fees	30,46,593	34,26,394	36,27,005	38,83,891	41,49,457
Endowments	3,80,850	3,96,349	3,84,733	4,75,365	98,916
Subscriptions and other sources	19,317	61,261	25,809	30,096	1,95,926
TOTAL	1,64,78,190	1,81,59,076	2,04,66,120	1,98,70,354	1,97,18,856
<i>Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards—</i>					
Provincial Revenues	32,92,346	31,27,499	36,72,343	34,75,767	37,66,173
Local Funds	90,70,009	1,06,59,866	1,19,71,175	1,33,05,703	1,26,92,176
Municipal Funds	22,36,245	25,13,514	30,82,569	32,28,208	34,28,387
Fees	19,39,292	20,50,869	21,54,395	22,57,738	23,61,636
Endowments	79,679	74,408	1,05,485	81,273	27,000
Subscriptions and other sources	1,27,094	1,07,309	88,861	96,650	2,21,172
TOTAL	1,67,44,665	1,85,33,465	2,10,74,828	2,24,45,339	2,24,96,553
<i>Maintained by Native States—</i>					
Native State Revenues	14,40,297	16,02,222	..	..	..
Local Funds in Native States	80,924	94,343	..	..	..
Municipal Funds in Native States	13,839	16,046	..	..	..
Fees	2,40,782	2,47,679	..	..	..
Endowments	61,845	64,011	..	..	..
Subscriptions and other sources	8,174	47,638	..	..	..
TOTAL	18,45,861	20,71,939	..	..	..
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards—</i>					
Provincial Revenues	92,60,278	1,08,68,359	1,32,38,346	1,06,29,576	1,07,75,504
Local Funds	23,77,839	32,70,221	38,05,315	37,94,180	37,24,163
Municipal Funds	9,51,035	10,65,289	11,28,820	12,43,083	13,07,692
Fees	1,09,52,340	1,19,58,191	1,28,29,531	1,36,21,835	1,45,32,780
Endowments	64,04,337	67,26,006	74,39,369	77,59,825	20,01,591
Subscriptions and other sources	24,24,377	30,91,716	28,66,064	31,16,033	97,11,367
TOTAL	3,23,70,206	3,69,79,782	4,13,07,445	4,01,64,532	4,20,53,097
<i>Unaided—</i>					
Fees	36,46,723	40,55,926	44,91,564	47,52,494	53,37,639
Endowments	18,03,955	18,48,914	18,18,744	17,65,223	9,49,266
Subscriptions and other sources	7,98,109	8,27,950	10,63,992	10,02,823	24,40,148
TOTAL	62,48,787	67,32,790	(c) 74,65,600	(d) 75,42,740	87,27,053
UNIVERSITY, DIRECTION, INSPECTION, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND MISCELLANEOUS—					
Provincial Revenues	86,20,875	81,87,086	88,98,843	1,00,40,376	94,45,719
Local Funds	7,78,644	7,63,514	8,18,950	8,39,087	8,54,140
Municipal Funds	1,25,971	1,37,857	1,50,373	1,69,718	1,67,826
Fees	43,60,784	49,68,194	55,09,471	58,89,319	54,89,651
All other sources	32,48,437	39,15,096	37,52,125	41,58,049	39,30,173
TOTAL	1,71,34,711	1,79,71,747	1,91,29,762	2,10,96,549	1,98,87,509
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—					
Provincial Revenues (a)	3,41,87,186	3,65,53,496	4,24,19,119	3,96,03,046	3,91,62,853
Local Funds	1,23,24,839	1,47,96,608	1,66,84,988	1,80,44,045	1,73,78,535
Municipal Funds	33,56,599	37,83,709	43,87,126	46,65,110	40,39,083
Fees	2,41,86,519	2,67,07,253	2,86,12,197	3,04,05,277	3,18,71,138
All other sources	1,67,67,277	1,86,07,733	1,73,40,928	1,84,02,036	1,95,31,459
TOTAL	(b) 9,08,22,420	(b) 10,04,48,799	(b) 10,94,44,358*	(b) 11,11,19,514	11,28,83,068

(a) Includes expenditure from Imperial Revenues in the case of Ajmer-Merwara (table No. 10-XII)

(b) Exclusive of the expenditure in British Baluchistan which amounted to:

Rs. 1,78,846 in 1912-13 Rs. 1,81,058 in 1913-14 Rs. 1,80,182 in 1915-16
Rs. 2,56,378 in 1914-15

(c) Includes Rs. 1,300 from Provincial Revenues in the United Provinces

(*) Rs. 808 for institutions maintained by Native States in Bengal

(d) Rs. 1,200 from Municipal revenues and Rs. 2,100 from Provincial Revenues in the United Provinces

EDUCATION

No. 10-I—STATEMENT of the total EXPENDITURE (in rupees) on PUBLIC INSTRUCTION from each SOURCE in BENGAL

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Managed by Government—</i>					
Provincial Revenues	27,62,533	28,27,385	34,70,705	30,58,569	27,41,874
Local Funds	6,402	4,501	6,644	5,875	4,005
Municipal Funds	224	199	149	144	163
Fees	8,50,028	9,39,862	9,93,733	9,87,771	10,74,109
Endowments	88,630	51,952	64,844	46,472	20,389
Subscriptions and other sources	3,580	5,106	4,194	6,492	27,130
TOTAL	37,11,397	38,29,005	45,40,269	41,05,323	38,68,470
<i>Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards—</i>					
Provincial Revenues	23,200	15,471	21,976	30,879	26,756
Local Funds	5,37,396	6,97,618	7,23,851	6,34,163	5,78,575
Municipal Funds	12,627	15,594	14,715	10,442	12,461
Fees	2,27,737	2,76,251	2,98,883	3,00,722	3,04,432
Endowments	12,966	18,655	16,148	12,693	6,519
Subscriptions and other sources	24,196	29,176	21,537	18,551	28,715
TOTAL	8,38,122	10,52,765	10,97,110	10,07,453	9,57,468
<i>Maintained by Native States—</i>					
Native State Revenues	1,224	579	..	..	..
Local Funds in Native States . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Funds in Native States . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Fees	1,055	384	..	..	..
Endowments . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Subscriptions and other sources	120	24	..	..	..
TOTAL	2,399	987	..	..	..
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards—</i>					
Provincial Revenues	15,39,918	17,79,956	28,90,315	17,75,767	18,23,867
Local Funds	9,07,494	13,63,041	15,56,470	14,94,702	14,97,167
Municipal Funds	1,31,656	1,36,362	1,43,469	1,51,857	1,83,115
Fees	36,70,819	38,96,142	41,22,610	43,02,104	46,03,211
Endowments	9,38,644	7,30,656	8,07,999	8,66,994	4,33,290
Subscriptions and other sources	8,38,908	9,08,252	8,62,517	10,88,276	15,71,934
TOTAL	80,27,439	88,14,409	1,03,83,380	96,19,100	1,01,10,003
<i>Unaided—</i>					
Fees	22,49,861	26,17,637	29,68,669	31,33,846	34,81,661
Endowments	6,42,446	7,32,480	7,22,108	5,79,639	3,00,011
Subscriptions and other sources	3,80,299	4,14,956	4,68,569	4,73,928	7,61,877
TOTAL	32,72,606	37,65,073	41,59,286	41,87,413	46,03,549
UNIVERSITY, DIRECTION, INSPECTION, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND MISCELLANEOUS—					
Provincial Revenues	20,50,315	17,28,877	21,44,664	29,71,260	20,57,201
Local Funds	1,34,232	1,45,702	1,40,582	1,35,127	1,43,301
Municipal Funds	10,982	17,109	9,295	6,918	8,948
Fees	16,62,882	18,19,794	20,92,501	23,18,686	14,78,726
All other sources	5,60,204	9,02,874	8,66,438	13,27,068	10,84,030
TOTAL	44,18,615	46,14,356	52,53,480	67,59,059	47,72,296
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—					
Provincial Revenues	64,97,260	64,99,336	87,02,910	78,99,472	66,65,647
Local Funds	15,87,425	22,22,587	24,33,947	22,78,570	22,25,748
Municipal Funds	1,55,764	1,69,830	1,68,228	1,70,605	2,07,539
Fees	86,62,382	95,50,070	1,04,76,627	1,10,43,129	1,09,39,549
All other sources	33,67,747	36,34,763	36,52,416	42,26,572	32,73,303
TOTAL	2,02,70,578	2,20,76,595	(a) 2,54,34,128	2,56,78,348	2,43,11,786

(a) Includes Rs 003 for institutions maintained by Native States

EDUCATION

No. 10-II—STATEMENT of the total EXPENDITURE (in rupees) on PUBLIC INSTRUCTION from each SOURCE in MADRAS

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Managed by Government—</i>					
Provincial Revenues	14,92,670	17,50,283	22,43,860	25,68,689	30,18,277
Local Funds	2,428	1,938	1,577	12,576	22,194
Municipal Funds	1,800	2,877	2,580	4,134	4,374
Fees	2,05,315	2,26,220	2,47,861	2,85,938	3,14,081
Endowments	25,417	23,770	19,244	33,783	3,328
Subscriptions and other sources	2,068	322	40	2,636	25,324
TOTAL	17,23,758	20,05,410	25,15,122	29,07,756	33,87,581
<i>Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards—</i>					
Provincial Revenues	66,184	1,01,392	18,757	32,226	26,508
Local Funds	17,12,902	23,77,277	29,04,837	29,96,309	28,57,773
Municipal Funds	3,31,170	4,81,853	7,86,719	8,00,141	6,08,898
Fees	5,37,691	5,74,476	6,03,250	6,37,585	6,50,404
Endowments	5,608	4,914	5,789	7,156	2,467
Subscriptions and other sources	23,201	2,013	2,176	11,175	16,817
TOTAL	26,79,754	35,46,925	43,21,523	44,84,592	41,02,667
<i>Maintained by Native States—</i>					
Native State Revenues . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Local Funds in Native States . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Funds in Native States . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Fees	68	230	..	..	..
Endowments	301	369	..	..	..
Subscriptions and other sources	1,506	1,272	..	..	..
TOTAL	1,875	1,871	..	..	..
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards—</i>					
Provincial Revenues	24,59,155	31,13,689	30,78,753	28,62,617	32,02,275
Local Funds	1,325	1,638	1,057	3,153	3,442
Municipal Funds	81,875	73,335	61,163	56,742	60,856
Fees	24,55,759	27,35,642	30,34,484	32,34,743	34,24,813
Endowments	21,01,773	22,50,906	22,58,910	27,37,753	1,42,876
Subscriptions and other sources	2,41,359	3,59,371	3,12,461	2,91,684	28,53,647
TOTAL	73,40,046	85,34,481	87,46,828	91,86,697	96,87,909
<i>Unaided—</i>					
Fees	2,03,030	1,99,575	2,04,849	2,32,150	2,29,120
Endowments	2,03,162	1,77,464	1,51,930	1,96,802	8,420
Subscriptions and other sources	57,990	28,784	68,338	62,961	4,04,774
TOTAL	4,67,182	4,05,823	4,25,117	4,91,913	6,42,314
UNIVERSITY, DIRECTION, INSPECTION, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND MISCELLANEOUS—					
Provincial Revenues	18,01,896	16,03,633	13,29,974	13,91,610	14,46,013
Local Funds	10,687	12,827	12,131	18,052	22,644
Municipal Funds	9	45	60	3,367	2,218
Fees	7,39,125	8,70,143	10,00,266	10,79,672	12,09,406
All other sources	9,91,958	10,17,584	10,01,963	10,88,809	11,27,084
TOTAL	35,43,675	35,04,232	33,44,399	35,81,510	38,07,425
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—					
Provincial Revenues	58,19,905	65,68,997	66,71,314	68,55,142	76,93,073
Local Funds	17,27,342	23,93,680	29,19,605	30,80,095	29,06,053
Municipal Funds	4,14,654	5,63,010	8,50,522	8,04,384	6,76,346
Fees	41,43,988	46,06,286	50,90,710	54,70,088	58,27,887
All other sources	36,53,401	38,66,760	38,20,813	44,32,759	45,44,537
TOTAL	1,57,62,290	1,79,98,742	1,93,52,994	2,06,52,468	2,16,87,896

EDUCATION

No. 10-III—STATEMENT of the total EXPENDITURE (in rupees) on PUBLIC INSTRUCTION from each SOURCE in BOMBAY

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Managed by Government—</i>					
Provincial Revenues	20,38,448	16,39,451	17,01,320	14,97,277	14,76,117
Local Funds	65,220	65,373	59,719	64,395	57,465
Municipal Funds	14,484	16,932	11,344	9,889	11,834
Fees	5,34,389	5,62,554	5,44,137	6,01,945	6,77,839
Endowments	66,029	74,729	79,105	59,917	58,914
Subscriptions and other sources	2,434	45,469	11,295	5,940	15,638
TOTAL	27,21,004	24,04,508	24,06,820	22,39,363	22,29,107
<i>Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards—</i>					
Provincial Revenues	26,28,372	29,42,320	35,00,533	33,12,020	36,31,049
Local Funds	9,97,948	8,02,450	7,75,048	10,55,255	6,96,964
Municipal Funds	8,20,222	8,83,603	9,53,034	10,68,071	11,63,556
Fees	3,62,675	3,80,034	3,94,685	3,98,707	4,07,590
Endowments	40,066	39,644	56,986	38,061	7,353
Subscriptions and other sources	23,183	21,290	22,599	30,509	54,875
TOTAL	48,81,466	50,69,371	57,62,885	59,02,623	59,61,387
<i>Maintained by Native States—</i>					
Native State Revenues	12,94,642	14,23,255	..	..	..
Local Funds in Native States	54,787	72,718	..	..	..
Municipal Funds in Native States	9,615	9,974	..	..	..
Fees	2,30,652	2,35,338	..	..	..
Endowments	52,279	63,593	..	..	..
Subscriptions and other sources	6,328	33,837	..	..	..
TOTAL	16,48,303	18,38,715	..	..	..
<i>Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards—</i>					
Provincial Revenues	11,30,666	14,76,978	20,03,466	16,01,486	13,81,883
Local Funds	16,005	17,602	19,592	15,659	17,439
Municipal Funds	1,30,721	1,31,477	1,35,812	1,41,298	1,56,437
Fees	11,53,678	11,97,306	12,56,161	13,38,691	13,81,623
Endowments	12,56,992	12,09,28	13,74,918	15,23,128	2,11,826
Subscriptions and other sources	2,74,289	2,88,430	3,35,247	3,44,743	14,67,151
TOTAL	39,63,151	43,32,721	51,25,216	49,65,005	46,33,839
<i>Unaided—</i>					
Fees	3,55,361	4,06,639	3,82,040	3,95,424	5,06,075
Endowments	2,24,048	1,79,169	1,71,579	2,02,412	1,24,404
Subscriptions and other sources	28,022	35,434	24,055	33,183	1,52,680
TOTAL	6,07,431	6,21,242	5,77,674	6,31,019	8,00,169
UNIVERSITY, DIRECTION, INSPECTION, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND MISCELLANEOUS—					
Provincial Revenues	10,84,797	9,95,478	10,02,309	10,60,073	10,62,268
Local Funds	82,281	77,357	79,489	81,636	1,05,429
Municipal Funds	10,509	11,424	15,332	14,759	16,096
Fees	—1,147	1,69,359	1,47,703	1,86,265	4,29,664
All other sources	3,49,910	4,33,044	3,29,465	3,24,477	3,56,700
TOTAL	15,26,350	16,86,662	15,74,298	16,73,210	19,64,157
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—					
Provincial Revenues	68,82,283	70,54,227	82,07,028	74,76,856	75,50,817
Local Funds	11,62,254	9,62,782	9,33,848	12,16,945	8,87,297
Municipal Funds	9,84,936	10,43,409	11,15,542	12,34,617	13,90,073
Fees	26,35,608	29,51,260	27,24,726	29,21,032	33,53,891
All other sources	36,82,624	39,41,550	21,45,249	23,62,370	24,47,681
TOTAL	1,53,47,705	1,59,53,219	1,53,80,993	1,54,11,220	1,55,88,759

EDUCATION

No. 10-IV—STATEMENT of the total EXPENDITURE (in rupees) on PUBLIC INSTRUCTION from each SOURCE in the UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Managed by Government—</i>					
Provincial Revenues	21,44,507	21,44,120	21,24,155	23,06,004	21,80,560
Local Funds	356	319	1,279	909	1,618
Municipal Funds	3,282	3,162	1,971	294	1,110
Fees	3,40,104	3,82,893	4,26,840	4,61,860	5,03,903
Endowments	10,967	9,952	76,461	1,07,263	7,711
Subscriptions and other sources	356	102	407	344	80,450
TOTAL	24,99,572	25,40,548	26,31,113	28,76,674	30,75,352
<i>Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards—</i>					
Provincial Revenues	31,304	35,271	53,285	57,871	54,612
Local Funds	21,97,621	26,27,135	28,18,943	33,13,771	35,23,098
Municipal Funds	2,59,259	3,73,021	3,71,628	3,36,139	4,23,444
Fees	2,85,122	3,23,572	3,37,955	3,65,362	3,89,093
Endowments	9,187	3,308	9,226	9,405	5,476
Subscriptions and other sources	17,357	14,868	13,824	11,844	15,823
TOTAL	27,99,850	33,77,575	36,04,861	40,94,392	44,11,546
<i>Maintained by Native States—</i>					
Native State Revenues	21,408	44,852	..	..	..
Local Funds in Native States	6,663	..	..	..	..
Municipal Funds in Native States . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Fees	1,533	1,755	..	..	..
Endowments	834	..	..	..	..
Subscriptions and other sources . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	30,488	46,607	..	..	..
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards—</i>					
Provincial Revenues	15,07,517	15,87,030	19,95,610	11,72,832	11,75,294
Local Funds	2,75,632	2,77,460	2,83,764	2,66,299	2,01,097
Municipal Funds	91,950	1,01,690	1,09,144	98,375	99,597
Fees	8,65,138	9,98,044	10,69,441	11,82,426	12,57,428
Endowments	7,40,515	8,87,973	9,06,870	8,40,328	3,09,312
Subscriptions and other sources	3,54,496	3,41,173	3,11,747	3,12,181	9,64,308
TOTAL	38,37,248	41,93,370	46,70,576	38,72,441	40,07,126
<i>Unaided—</i>					
Fees	1,81,957	1,92,393	2,28,751	2,20,892	2,60,962
Endowments	3,50,838	3,54,569	3,90,023	3,52,670	1,95,084
Subscriptions and other sources	46,508	68,681	1,03,225	1,69,826	3,82,907
TOTAL	5,79,303	6,15,643	(a) 8,13,299	(b) 7,65,588	8,38,953
UNIVERSITY, DIRECTION, INSPECTION, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND MISCELLANEOUS—					
Provincial Revenues	11,18,285	9,07,454	11,95,203	11,02,772	10,65,084
Local Funds	1,83,730	1,20,033	1,29,637	1,33,258	1,34,468
Municipal Funds	17,481	17,023	22,186	24,264	22,270
Fees	6,58,473	6,07,868	6,87,431	6,55,605	7,02,795
All other sources	3,95,221	4,08,969	4,01,502	3,94,066	4,88,328
TOTAL	23,73,199	20,56,347	24,25,959	23,09,965	24,12,945
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—					
Provincial Revenues	48,03,612	46,73,875	54,59,553	46,60,479	47,96,188
Local Funds	26,57,339	30,24,947	32,33,623	37,14,237	38,00,881
Municipal Funds	3,71,972	4,94,896	5,04,929	4,60,272	5,46,981
Fees	23,32,327	25,06,925	27,50,418	28,86,145	31,14,181
All other sources	19,54,403	21,29,447	22,07,285	21,97,927	24,28,291
TOTAL	1,21,19,651	1,28,30,090	1,41,55,808	1,39,19,080	1,47,45,922

(a) Includes Rs. 91,300 from Provincial Revenues.

(b) " Rs. 21,990 " " " and Rs. 1,200 from municipal funds.

EDUCATION

No. 10-V—STATEMENT of the total EXPENDITURE (in rupees) on PUBLIC INSTRUCTION from each SOURCE in BIHAR and ORISSA

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Managed by Government—</i>					
Provincial Revenues	12,83,899	19,46,638	22,90,985	18,30,949	15,81,633
Local Funds	2,370	913	2,372	2,250	875
Municipal Funds	346	51	221	133	..
Fees	2,13,520	2,44,890	2,60,177	2,94,226	3,27,533
Endowments	22,203	16,390	17,460	45,160	2,521
Subscriptions and other sources	3,053	2,211	2,659	7,867	28,125
TOTAL	15,25,391	22,11,093	25,73,874	21,80,585	19,43,687
<i>Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards—</i>					
Provincial Revenues	48	37	641	5,100	1,101
Local Funds	72,553	1,00,787	1,77,844	2,28,241	2,93,506
Municipal Funds	4,987	7,303	8,497	12,483	17,740
Fees	29,297	34,072	42,299	61,432	70,480
Endowments	2,738	1,054	920	2,549	448
Subscriptions and other sources	6,192	4,565	4,989	4,532	6,748
TOTAL	1,15,815	1,47,823	2,35,190	3,14,337	3,80,423
<i>Maintained by Native States—</i>					
Native State Revenues	50,488	58,101	..	..	..
Local Funds in Native States . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Funds in Native States . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Fees	3,797	4,542	..	..	..
Endowments	379	49	..	..	..
Subscriptions and other sources	144	258	..	..	..
TOTAL	54,808	62,950	..	..	..
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards—</i>					
Provincial Revenues	5,18,208	7,02,046	6,25,307	5,55,160	5,82,449
Local Funds	6,22,860	8,94,967	10,77,408	11,83,371	11,58,864
Municipal Funds	42,331	78,180	91,537	1,08,378	1,47,287
Fees	10,29,198	11,07,349	11,64,819	12,09,150	12,57,848
Endowments	3,93,301	3,96,239	4,22,282	4,48,891	22,256
Subscriptions and other sources	2,73,351	3,48,574	3,73,861	3,52,902	7,97,721
TOTAL	28,79,249	35,27,355	37,55,214	38,57,852	39,66,425
<i>Unaided—</i>					
Fees	4,07,547	3,98,122	4,05,706	4,52,169	4,96,275
Endowments	1,41,612	1,43,166	1,31,218	2,01,490	47,289
Subscriptions and other sources	87,380	1,02,236	89,748	85,110	2,33,140
TOTAL	6,36,539	6,43,524	6,26,672	7,38,769	7,76,704
UNIVERSITY, DIRECTION, INSPECTION, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND MISCELLANEOUS—					
Provincial Revenues	5,79,031	7,19,790	7,54,953	7,40,077	7,88,624
Local Funds	1,26,089	1,31,429	1,54,564	1,43,423	1,19,754
Municipal Funds	4,425	6,029	7,941	7,233	7,721
Fees	1,81,502	2,70,554	2,38,800	2,49,464	84,798
All other sources	2,62,714	2,71,038	2,32,238	2,23,982	73,944
TOTAL	11,53,761	13,98,840	13,88,496	13,64,179	10,74,841
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—					
Provincial Revenues	23,81,386	33,71,057	36,71,886	31,40,986	29,57,757
Local Funds	8,24,047	11,28,746	14,13,550	15,57,335	15,73,599
Municipal Funds	52,089	91,508	1,08,196	1,28,227	1,72,748
Fees	18,64,861	20,59,529	21,11,801	22,66,441	22,36,934
All other sources	12,43,180	13,40,885	12,74,013	13,62,733	12,11,042
TOTAL	63,65,563	79,91,585	85,79,446	84,55,722	81,52,080

EDUCATION

No. 10-VI—STATEMENT of the total EXPENDITURE (in rupees) on PUBLIC INSTRUCTION from each SOURCE in the PUNJAB

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Managed by Government—</i>					
Provincial Revenues	13,48,585	16,21,559	19,67,397	16,77,913	14,62,449
Local Funds	8,534	9,419	2,174	2,583	3,401
Municipal Funds	10,501	10,472	892	1,346	465
Fees	4,14,942	4,25,202	4,29,942	4,50,183	4,85,408
Endowments	1,55,925	1,36,592	1,21,194	1,48,917	20,996
Subscriptions and other sources	398	47	..	464	4,809
TOTAL	19,38,885	22,03,291	25,21,599	22,81,406	19,77,528
<i>Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards—</i>					
Provincial Revenues	4,62,700	4,317	45,587	773	2,557
Local Funds	13,74,982	19,06,201	20,84,692	23,76,735	21,01,849
Municipal Funds	2,60,444	3,34,703	3,54,810	3,93,000	4,06,972
Fees	3,91,043	4,12,799	4,21,359	4,32,724	4,74,03
Endowments	7,786	6,187	15,190	6,469	4,861
Subscriptions and other sources	24,042	25,162	15,384	10,289	78,496
TOTAL	25,20,997	26,89,369	29,37,222	32,19,990	30,68,938
<i>Maintained by Native States—(None)</i>					
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards—</i>					
Provincial Revenues	7,18,147	6,66,089	7,31,556	10,80,529	7,10,274
Local Funds	90,694	1,24,760	1,55,841	1,89,873	2,15,800
Municipal Funds	90,051	1,10,099	1,22,390	1,56,051	1,80,460
Fees	5,94,966	6,96,886	6,98,005	7,74,180	8,60,010
Endowments	3,01,571	3,90,423	6,07,512	5,34,698	4,53,214
Subscriptions and other sources	2,15,317	3,19,596	3,32,424	3,51,845	4,96,437
TOTAL	20,10,746	23,07,853	26,47,718	30,86,876	29,16,215
<i>Unaided—</i>					
Fees	1,96,719	1,85,140	2,26,899	2,38,347	2,70,284
Endowments	1,31,497	1,39,906	1,58,870	1,45,367	1,59,265
Subscriptions and other sources	1,23,503	1,18,955	1,16,389	1,01,014	2,87,313
TOTAL	4,59,719	4,44,041	5,02,158	4,84,728	6,86,862
UNIVERSITY, DIRECTION, INSPECTION, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND MISCELLANEOUS—					
Provincial Revenues	5,72,425	6,01,727	6,72,010	7,43,990	9,33,856
Local Funds	1,51,591	1,81,994	1,96,262	2,18,073	2,19,175
Municipal Funds	49,150	48,921	47,142	49,048	55,067
Fees	5,11,073	5,83,910	6,05,404	6,43,371	6,45,712
All other sources	4,33,585	5,83,021	5,89,592	4,89,283	3,59,977
TOTAL	17,17,824	19,99,573	21,10,110	21,43,765	22,13,787
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—					
Provincial Revenues	31,01,869	28,93,692	34,17,026	35,02,905	31,09,136
Local Funds	16,25,801	22,22,806	21,39,325	27,87,274	25,40,260
Municipal Funds	4,10,146	5,04,195	5,25,772	5,99,445	6,42,964
Fees	21,03,723	23,03,937	23,81,609	25,38,805	27,35,592
All other sources	14,01,612	17,19,497	19,55,175	17,88,336	18,35,368
TOTAL	86,48,171	96,44,127	1,07,18,807	1,12,16,765	1,08,63,320

EDUCATION

No. 10-VII—STATEMENT of the total EXPENDITURE (in rupees) on PUBLIC INSTRUCTION from each SOURCE in DELHI

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—			
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT—			
<i>Managed by Government—</i>			
Provincial Revenues	13,924	20,046	25,952
Local Funds . . . . .	..	..	..
Municipal Funds . . . . .	..	..	..
Fees	11,236	12,398	11,802
Endowments	84	231	..
Subscriptions and other sources . . . . .	..	..	..
TOTAL	25,244	32,675	37,754
<i>Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards—</i>			
Provincial Revenues . . . . .	..	17,000	..
Local Funds	27,769	35,752	57,304
Municipal Funds	39,234	31,872	29,475
Fees	5,794	6,278	7,359
Endowments . . . . .	..	..	..
Subscriptions and other sources	180	..	..
TOTAL	72,977	90,902	94,138
<i>Maintained by Native States—(None)</i>			
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—			
<i>Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards—</i>			
Provincial Revenues	1,68,669	95,635	1,76,117
Local Funds	1,2 9	1,646	1,643
Municipal Funds	14,629	17,490	20,421
Fees	66,349	71,329	86,324
Endowments	54,308	59,627	90,349
Subscriptions and other sources	28,332	32,706	6,65,235
TOTAL	3,33,556	2,78,433	10,40,089
<i>Unaided—</i>			
Fees	952	186	4,821
Endowments . . . . .	..	..	6,862
Subscriptions and other sources	4,874	12,508	956
TOTAL	5,826	12,694	12,639
UNIVERSITY, DIRECTION, INSPECTION,			
SCHOLARSHIPS, AND MISCELLANEOUS—			
Provincial Revenues	9,638	11,575	17,900
Local Funds	4,027	4,322	4,579
Municipal Funds	1,477	1,092	1,801
Fees	6,114	4,8 3	2,008
All other sources	20,310	18,982	20,971
TOTAL	41,566	40,964	48,159
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—			
Provincial Revenues	1,92,231	1,44,356	2,19,969
Local Funds	33,065	41,720	63,526
Municipal Funds	55,340	50,454	51,697
Fees	90,445	95,084	1,13, 14
All other sources	1,03,088	1,24,154	7,81, 73
TOTAL	4,79,169	4,55,668	12,32,879

EDUCATION

No. 10-VIII—STATEMENT of the total EXPENDITURE (in rupees) on PUBLIC INSTRUCTION from each SOURCE in BURMA

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Managed by Government—</i>					
Provincial Revenues	9,04,474	9,76,189	10,80,971	8,24,721	8,34,794
Local funds . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Funds . . . . .	..	8,818	..	..	..
Fees	2,21,905	3,02,252	3,36,731	3,47,444	3,42,662
Endowments . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Subscriptions and other sources . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	11,26,379	12,87,259	14,17,702	11,72,165	11,77,456
<i>Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards—</i>					
Provincial Revenues	31,383	3,706	5,344	6,300	6,742
Local Funds	26,821	28,261	37,627	46,616	39,229
Municipal Funds	25,963	29,255	42,757	1,865	23,197
Fees	55,174	17,708	20,830	20,518	19,786
Endowments . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Subscriptions and other sources . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1,39,341	78,930	1,06,558	75,299	88,954
<i>Maintained by Native States— (None)</i>					
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards—</i>					
Provincial Revenues	6,49,525	8,62,296	10,80,231	9,01,927	9,83,940
Local Funds	4,08,244	5,30,651	6,46,787	5,88,458	5,74,674
Municipal Funds	3,49,746	3,96,353	4,09,412	4,57,465	4,08,387
Fees	8,76,754	9,73,971	10,19,457	10,72,433	10,91,50
Endowments	3,12,233	3,78,933	5,93,374	3,25,843	1,85,766
Subscriptions and other sources	1,53,266	1,45,100	1,16,871	1,51,892	3,20,741
TOTAL	27,49,568	32,87,354	37,82,132	35,01,018	35,61,258
<i>Unaided—</i>					
Fees . . . . .	..	4,236	5,457	7,852	5,965
Endowments . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Subscriptions and other sources . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . . . .	..	4,236	5,457	7,852	5,965
UNIVERSITY, DIRECTION, INSPECTION, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND MISCELLANEOUS—					
Provincial Revenues	6,46,193	7,29,353	8,03,975	9,71,977	9,42,918
Local Funds	8,825	8,805	7,950	4,790	2,609
Municipal Funds	12,049	12,754	14,511	19,242	18,727
Fees	4,99,662	5,50,290	5,97,263	5,83,919	6,36,066
All other sources	1,54,129	1,95,891	1,99,572	1,77,868	2,37,192
TOTAL	13,20,858	14,96,893	16,23,271	17,57,796	18,37,512
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—					
Provincial Revenues	22,31,575	25,71,544	29,70,521	27,04,925	27,68,394
Local Funds	4,43,890	5,87,517	6,92,364	6,39,864	6,16,412
Municipal Funds	3,87,753	4,47,180	4,66,680	4,78,572	4,50,311
Fees	16,53,205	18,48,457	19,79,738	20,32,166	21,01,329
All other sources	6,19,623	7,19,974	8,25,317	6,58,603	7,43,699
TOTAL	53,36,146	61,54,672	69,35,120	65,14,130	66,79,145

EDUCATION

No. 10-IX—STATEMENT of the total EXPENDITURE (in rupees) on PUBLIC INSTRUCTION from each SOURCE in the CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Managed by Government—</i>					
Provincial Revenues	4,64,748	5,44,271	5,54,956	7,05,324	7,47,904
Local Funds	20	20	50	..	149
Municipal Funds	5,082	140	55	891	863
Fees	1,37,414	1,50,556	1,61,249	2,12,039	2,15,849
Endowments	6,381	2,173	1,542	29,132	786
Subscriptions and other sources	7,145	2,233	1,491	2,272	1,391
TOTAL	6,20,790	6,99,393	7,19,343	9,49,658	9,66,942
<i>Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards—</i>					
Provincial Revenues . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Local Funds	13,44,446	13,67,276	14,99,079	17,13,598	16,17,889
Municipal Funds	3,82,606	3,20,198	4,08,196	4,84,316	5,20,227
Fees . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Endowments . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Subscriptions and other sources . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	16,77,052	16,87,474	19,07,275	21,97,914	21,38,116
<i>Maintained by Native States—</i>					
Native State Revenues	72,535	75,435	..	..	..
Local Funds in Native States	19,474	21,625	..	..	..
Municipal Funds in Native States	4,224	6,072	..	..	..
Fees	3,677	5,430	..	..	..
Endowments	8,002	..	..	..	..
Subscriptions and other sources	76	12,247	..	..	..
TOTAL	1,07,988	1,20,809	..	..	..
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards—</i>					
Provincial Revenues	3,15,819	3,23,508	3,37,965	2,94,048	2,91,291
Local Funds	9,075	9,858	9,022	7,704	7,050
Municipal Funds	17,608	16,800	17,660	18,572	16,010
Fees	1,54,208	1,82,947	2,11,733	2,19,710	2,09,344
Endowments	2,13,350	3,00,481	3,57,908	2,34,726	78,042
Subscriptions and other sources	19,625	30,958	24,636	52,533	2,26,519
TOTAL	7,29,685	8,64,552	9,58,924	8,27,293	8,28,256
<i>Unaided—</i>					
Fees	3,381	7,726	25,573	15,285	17,153
Endowments	42,410	56,057	51,301	46,591	13,865
Subscriptions and other sources	12,712	21,908	39,160	9,667	92,191
TOTAL	63,503	85,691	1,16,034	71,543	1,23,209
UNIVERSITY, DIRECTION, INSPECTION, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND MISCELLANEOUS—					
Provincial Revenues	4,05,962	5,14,193	5,10,268	5,28,719	5,57,003
Local Funds	34,904	37,248	33,635	34,903	28,849
Municipal Funds	14,570	16,115	22,303	32,694	21,045
Fees	62,861	44,779	73,550	92,225	1,30,609
All other sources	70,496	59,468	63,557	50,631	1,02,287
TOTAL	5,88,793	6,71,794	7,03,313	7,39,172	8,39,793
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—					
Provincial Revenues	11,86,529	13,82,034	14,03,189	15,28,991	15,96,198
Local Funds	13,89,445	14,14,402	15,41,786	17,56,205	16,53,937
Municipal Funds	3,69,866	3,53,253	4,48,214	5,36,473	5,58,145
Fees	3,66,541	3,91,429	4,72,105	5,39,259	5,72,955
All other sources	4,76,430	5,88,595	5,39,595	4,25,552	5,15,081
TOTAL	37,87,811	41,29,713	44,04,889	47,85,580	48,96,316

EDUCATION

No. 10-X—STATEMENT of the total EXPENDITURE (in rupees) on PUBLIC INSTRUCTION from each SOURCE in ASSAM

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Managed by Government—</i>					
Provincial Revenues	3,65,564	6,01,114	6,91,625	7,10,148	4,90,688
Local Funds	4,286	3,027	2,839	1,976	1,806
Municipal Funds	83	72	62	..	..
Fees	1,07,469	1,44,546	1,63,450	1,75,885	1,82,737
Endowments	3,305	5,988	3,388	3,018	1,657
Subscriptions and other sources	283	3,354	516	396	6,910
TOTAL	4,80,990	7,53,101	8,61,880	8,91,423	6,83,798
<i>Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards—</i>					
Provincial Revenues	8,423	13,319	8,946	2,324	3,333
Local Funds	5,03,998	5,44,748	6,93,659	6,52,427	6,64,974
Municipal Funds	10,159	26,802	36,354	36,324	26,224
Fees	18,989	19,765	15,401	19,563	21,467
Endowments	1,328	617	964	4,345	75
Subscriptions and other sources	5,896	10,235	8,172	9,750	19,448
TOTAL	5,48,793	6,15,486	7,63,496	7,24,733	7,35,521
<i>Maintained by Native States—</i>					
Native State Revenues . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Local Funds in Native States . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Funds in Native States . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Fees . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Endowments . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Subscriptions and other sources . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards—</i>					
Provincial Revenues	1,01,929	1,49,830	1,53,719	1,29,826	1,30,039
Local Funds	42,591	46,535	49,923	38,592	33,385
Municipal Funds	4,548	4,134	4,492	4,572	4,646
Fees	94,454	1,00,688	1,06,661	1,26,833	1,30,661
Endowments	98,946	95,468	93,936	1,03,552	17,438
Subscriptions and other sources	35,764	39,465	34,852	30,968	1,13,389
TOTAL	3,78,232	4,36,120	4,43,583	4,34,343	4,29,553
<i>Unaided—</i>					
Fees	37,035	41,542	40,836	54,267	59,133
Endowments	32,413	38,231	34,803	27,124	41,821
Subscriptions and other sources	28,195	30,041	19,283	28,549	87,313
TOTAL	97,643	1,09,814	94,922	1,09,940	1,88,267
UNIVERSITY, DIRECTION, INSPECTION, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND MISCELLANEOUS—					
Provincial Revenues	2,95,198	3,09,549	3,74,518	3,85,538	3,72,762
Local Funds	31,026	30,727	34,960	33,157	33,286
Municipal Funds	1,529	1,854	2,917	2,114	2,395
Fees	44,042	43,290	49,025	62,217	70,505
All other sources	26,501	23,346	28,936	44,094	43,198
TOTAL	3,98,296	4,08,766	4,90,356	5,27,120	5,22,146
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—					
Provincial Revenues	7,71,114	10,76,324	12,32,593	12,27,836	9,97,022
Local Funds	5,81,991	6,25,387	7,81,381	7,26,152	7,33,451
Municipal Funds	16,319	32,862	43,825	43,010	33,265
Fees	3,01,989	3,49,831	3,75,373	4,38,765	4,64,503
All other sources	2,32,631	2,43,888	2,21,065	2,51,796	3,31,049
TOTAL	19,03,854	23,28,287	26,54,237	26,87,559	25,59,290

EDUCATION

No. 10-XI—STATEMENT of the total EXPENDITURE (in rupees) on PUBLIC INSTRUCTION from each SOURCE in the NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Managed by Government—</i>					
Provincial Revenues	12,474	38,445	63,827	59,369	78,557
Local Funds . . . . .	..	502	..	..	..
Municipal Funds . . . . .	..	16,665	..	..	..
Fees	1	22,330	23,826	25,721	24,771
Endowments . . . . .	..	..	..	21	..
Subscriptions and other sources . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
TOTAL	12,475	76,938	87,653	85,111	1,03,333
<i>Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards—</i>					
Provincial Revenues	234	..	2,11,036	2,36,678	2,40,965
Local Funds	2,89,368	1,91,727	62,251	42,017	1,70,734
Municipal Funds	1,65,507	32,210	9,683	10,725	12,091
Fees	27,877	8,009	62	595	..
Endowments . . . . .	..	19	..	..	..
Subscriptions and other sources	27	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	4,83,013	2,31,965	2,83,032	2,90,015	4,23,790
<i>Maintained by Native States—(None)</i>					
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards—</i>					
Provincial Revenues	3,00,188	2,03,517	1,18,977	1,21,935	1,14,116
Local Funds	2,801	3,329	3,612	4,268	3,352
Municipal Funds	5,699	9,832	15,207	18,567	18,912
Fees	35,747	45,137	49,778	56,465	62,302
Endowments	23,965	36,939	25,185	52,774	46,605
Subscriptions and other sources	10,901	3,04,795	1,27,791	1,46,357	81,657
TOTAL	3,79,301	6,03,549	3,40,556	4,00,366	3,27,074
<i>Unaided—</i>					
Fees . . . . .	..	..	498	..	1,946
Endowments	1,999	2,565	81	..	120
Subscriptions and other sources	8,719	481	1,17,888	813	8,440
TOTAL	10,718	3,046	1,18,467	813	10,506
UNIVERSITY, DIRECTION, INSPECTION, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND MISCELLANEOUS—					
Provincial Revenues	55,224	68,212	81,359	1,04,574	96,205
Local Funds	14,108	16,156	24,511	31,249	37,395
Municipal Funds	4,751	6,052	6,263	8,208	9,649
Fees	804	6,216	9,371	11,061	12,312
All other sources	1,801	13,490	13,542	11,273	10,364
TOTAL	76,688	1,10,126	1,35,046	1,66,365	1,65,925
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—					
Provincial Revenues	3,68,120	3,10,174	2,79,968	2,85,878	2,88,878
Local Funds	3,06,277	2,10,710	2,39,187	2,72,195	2,81,752
Municipal Funds	1,76,057	64,759	83,747	68,792	1,92,295
Fees	64,429	81,692	93,156	1,03,972	1,13,512
All other sources	47,312	3,58,289	2,68,690	2,11,833	1,47,191
TOTAL	9,02,195	10,25,624	9,61,748	9,42,370	10,30,628

EDUCATION

No. 10-XII—STATEMENT of the total EXPENDITURE (in rupees) on PUBLIC INSTRUCTION from each SOURCE in AJMER-MERWARA

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Managed by Government—</i>					
Imperial Revenues	49,528	73,213	86,882	67,608	95,180
Local Funds	6,655	4,847	4,748	5,751	9,812
Municipal Funds	7,068	7,028	6,806	4,706	8,307
Fees	13,018	15,669	17,107	17,954	20,265
Endowments	1,784	1,580	1,435	1,436	2,614
Subscriptions and other sources . . . . .	..	2,417	5,207	3,685	3,920
TOTAL	78,053	1,04,752	1,22,185	1,01,140	1,40,098
<i>Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards—</i>					
Imperial Revenues . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Local Funds . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Funds	3,086	2,969	3,259	4,839	7,937
Fees	194	254	428	331	737
Endowments . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Subscriptions and other sources . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	3,280	3,223	3,687	5,170	8,674
<i>Maintained by Native States—(None)</i>					
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards—</i>					
Imperial Revenues	13,616	18,013	50,358	34,844	27,484
Local Funds . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Funds	4,570	6,647	3,405	13,446	4,720
Fees	20,433	22,686	28,304	32,106	33,487
Endowments	24,047	18,997	26,177	31,511	4,695
Subscriptions and other sources	1,604	1,873	1,911	11,702	40,335
TOTAL	64,270	68,216	1,10,155	1,23,609	1,10,721
<i>Unaided—</i>					
Fees	3,832	2,916	1,334	2,076	2,646
Endowments	30,530	25,307	6,831	13,128	3,248
Subscriptions and other sources	19,781	6,434	12,523	25,264	21,213
TOTAL	54,143	34,657	20,688	40,468	27,107
UNIVERSITY, DIRECTION, INSPECTION, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND MISCELLANEOUS—					
Imperial Revenues	5,193	7,852	9,550	10,482	9,994
Local Funds	1,043	1,225	998	842	962
Municipal Funds	516	531	946	779	739
Fees	1,507	2,000	2,043	1,941	2,100
All other sources	820	2,466	3,614	5,834	1,161
TOTAL	9,079	14,074	17,151	19,878	14,956
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—					
Imperial Revenues	68,337	99,078	1,46,790	1,12,934	1,32,658
Local Funds	7,698	6,072	5,746	6,593	10,774
Municipal Funds	15,240	17,173	14,416	23,770	21,703
Fees	58,834	43,525	49,216	54,408	59,235
All other sources	78,666	59,074	57,698	92,560	77,186
TOTAL	2,08,325	2,24,922	2,73,866	2,90,265	3,01,556

EDUCATION

No. 10-XIII.—STATEMENT of the total EXPENDITURE (in rupees) on PUBLIC INSTRUCTION from each SOURCE in BRITISH BALUCHISTAN

	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—	
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT—	
<i>Managed by Government—</i>	
Provincial Revenues	64,294
Local Funds	3,806
Municipal Funds	3,500
Fees	6,871
Endowments . . . . .	..
Subscriptions and other sources	1,105
TOTAL	79,576
<i>Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards—</i>	
Provincial Revenues	1,380
Local Funds	7,214
Municipal Funds	1,866
Fees	89
Endowments . . . . .	..
Subscriptions and other sources . . . . .	..
TOTAL	10,549
<i>Maintained by Native States—(None)</i>	
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—	
<i>Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards—</i>	
Provincial Revenues	4,210
Local Funds . . . . .	..
Municipal Funds	5,224
Fees	8,128
Endowments . . . . .	..
Subscriptions and other sources	9,676
TOTAL	27,238
<i>Unaided—</i>	
Fees . . . . .	..
Endowments . . . . .	..
Subscriptions and other sources	1,988
TOTAL	1,988
UNIVERSITY, DIRECTION, INSPECTION, SCHOLARSHIPS AND MISCELLANEOUS—	
Provincial Revenues	30,135
Local Funds	1,442
Municipal Funds	120
Fees . . . . .	..
All other sources	254
TOTAL	31,951
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—	
Provincial Revenues	1,00,019
Local Funds	12,462
Municipal Funds	10,710
Fees	15,088
All other sources	13,023
TOTAL	1,51,302

EDUCATION

No. 10-XIV—STATEMENT of the total EXPENDITURE (in rupees) on PUBLIC INSTRUCTION from each SOURCE in COORG

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Managed by Government—</i>					
Provincial Revenues	24,751	29,252	32,364	36,413	31,613
Local Funds	103	96	120	120	..
Municipal Funds	8,493	9,420	10,716	10,527	11,503
Fees	149	10	16	15	..
Endowments . . . . .	..	..	..	..	19
Subscriptions and other sources . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	33,496	38,778	43,216	47,075	43,135
<i>Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards—</i>					
Provincial Revenues	40,498	11,666	17,274	11,274	10,535
Local Funds	11,974	16,386	16,790	16,155	12,436
Municipal Funds	1,215	998	1,115	6,699	1,774
Fees	3,493	3,499	3,828	3,791	3,823
Endowments	2	10	..	..	..
Subscriptions and other sources . . . . .	..	..	..	..	250
TOTAL	57,182	32,559	39,007	37,919	28,818
<i>Maintained by Native States—(None)</i>					
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—					
<i>Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards—</i>					
Provincial Revenues	3,590	3,420	3,420	3,870	7,643
Local Funds	318	380	570	450	300
Municipal Funds	480	480	480	270	120
Fees	1,386	1,393	1,729	1,665	1,332
Endowments . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Subscriptions and other sources	5,497	4,129	3,414	5,244	4,909
TOTAL	11,271	9,802	9,613	11,499	14,304
<i>Unaided—</i>					
Fees . . . . .	..	..	..	..	276
Endowments . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Subscriptions and other sources . . . . .	..	..	..	..	3,127
TOTAL . . . . .	..	..	..	..	3,403
UNIVERSITY, DIRECTION, INSPECTION, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND MISCELLANEOUS—					
Provincial Revenues	6,356	8,820	10,422	11,629	11,038
Local Funds	128	211	201	255	247
Municipal Funds . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Fees . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
All other sources	1,098	1,053	1,694	1,682	602
TOTAL	7,582	10,084	12,317	13,566	11,887
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—					
Provincial Revenues	75,195	53,158	63,480	63,186	60,829
Local Funds	12,420	16,977	17,561	16,860	12,983
Municipal Funds	1,798	1,574	1,715	7,089	1,894
Fees	13,372	14,312	16,273	15,983	16,934
All other sources	6,746	5,202	5,124	6,941	8,907
TOTAL	1,09,531	91,223	1,04,153	1,10,059	1,01,547

EDUCATION.

No. 10-XV.—STATEMENT of the total EXPENDITURE (in Rupees) on PUBLIC INSTRUCTION from each SOURCE in BANGALORE.

	1916-17
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—	
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT—	
<i>Managed by Government—</i>	4,918
Provincial Revenues . . . . .	..
Local Funds	21
Municipal Funds . . . . .	..
Fees . . . . .	..
Endowments . . . . .	..
Subscriptions and other sources . . . . .	..
TOTAL	4,939
<i>Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards—</i>	1,600
Provincial Revenues	13,882
Local Funds	82
Municipal Funds . . . . .	..
Fees . . . . .	..
Endowments . . . . .	..
Subscriptions and other sources . . . . .	..
TOTAL	15,564
<i>Maintained by Native States—(None)</i>	
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—	
<i>Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards—</i>	1,65,122
Provincial Revenues . . . . .	..
Local Funds	1,500
Municipal Funds	1,14,919
Fees	5,913
Endowments	97,638
Subscriptions and other sources . . . . .	..
TOTAL	3,85,092
<i>Unaided—</i>	2,322
Fees	877
Endowments	2,219
Subscriptions and other sources . . . . .	..
TOTAL	5,418
UNIVERSITY, DIRECTION, INSPECTION, SCHOLARSHIPS AND MISCELLANEOUS—	54,628
Provincial Revenues . . . . .	..
Local Funds	1,030
Municipal Funds	89,890
Fees	24,081
All other sources . . . . .	..
TOTAL	1,69,629
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—	2,26,268
Provincial Revenues	16,412
Local Funds	2,07,234
Municipal Funds	1,30,728
Fees . . . . .	..
All other sources . . . . .	..
TOTAL	5,80,642

EDUCATION

No. 11—*STAGES of INSTRUCTION in PUBLIC SCHOOLS for GENERAL EDUCATION in BRITISH INDIA*

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.	134,393	138,320	138,795	145,485	149,896
NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE ROLLS ON 31ST MARCH	6,265,604	6,597,767	6,554,066	6,775,014	7,005,065
HIGH STAGE—					
Passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but not passed the Matriculation Examination					
Boys	153,925	168,224	177,915	190,415	212,070
Girls	3,118	3,417	3,674	3,730	3,991
TOTAL	157,043	171,641	181,589	194,145	216,061
MIDDLE STAGE—					
Passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage					
Boys	290,899	316,610	326,080	347,417	366,329
Girls	13,783	14,803	15,415	17,139	18,795
TOTAL	304,682	331,413	341,495	364,556	385,124
UPPER PRIMARY STAGE—					
Passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage					
Boys	538,490	564,162	551,325	578,157	588,148
Girls	41,143	44,650	44,581	49,604	51,955
TOTAL	579,633	608,812	596,406	627,761	640,103
LOWER PRIMARY STAGE—					
Not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage—					
Reading printed books					
Boys	3,131,956	3,201,376	3,190,877	3,238,719	3,295,747
Girls	495,798	544,918	563,138	603,197	630,349
TOTAL	3,627,754	3,746,294	3,754,015	3,841,916	3,926,096
Not reading printed books					
Boys	1,248,373	1,358,039	1,289,988	1,332,760	1,404,667
Girls	348,116	381,568	390,573	413,876	433,014
TOTAL	1,596,489	1,739,607	1,680,561	1,746,636	1,837,681
TOTAL					
Boys	5,363,646	5,608,411	5,536,685	5,687,468	5,866,961
Girls	901,958	989,353	1,017,381	1,087,546	1,138,104
TOTAL	6,265,604	6,597,767	6,554,066	6,775,014	7,005,065

EDUCATION

No. 11-I—STAGES of INSTRUCTION in PUBLIC SCHOOLS for GENERAL EDUCATION in BENGAL

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS .	37,277	36,978	38,519	42,998	44,722
NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE ROLLS ON 31ST MARCH	1,549,449	1,566,454	1,607,175	1,714,916	1,790,346
HIGH STAGE—					
Passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but not passed the Matriculation Examination { Boys	63,289	70,948	79,658	87,876	99,864
Girls	653	628	704	765	841
TOTAL .	63,942	71,576	80,362	88,641	100,705
MIDDLE STAGE—					
Passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage { Boys	75,427	84,539	92,157	95,725	100,908
Girls	1,044	1,270	1,342	1,470	1,460
TOTAL .	76,471	85,809	93,499	97,195	102,368
UPPER PRIMARY STAGE—					
Passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage { Boys	115,412	122,334	129,797	114,776	117,428
Girls	2,894	2,910	2,973	3,226	3,105
TOTAL .	118,306	125,244	123,770	118,002	120,533
LOWER PRIMARY STAGE—					
Not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage—					
Reading printed books { Boys	668,408	665,752	654,369	690,970	710,477
Girls	82,674	85,459	86,646	100,656	110,128
TOTAL .	751,082	751,211	741,015	791,626	820,605
Not reading printed books { Boys	413,053	402,130	424,559	454,938	475,047
Girls	126,595	130,484	143,970	164,514	171,088
TOTAL .	539,648	532,614	568,529	619,452	646,135
TOTAL { Boys	1,335,589	1,345,703	1,371,540	1,444,235	1,503,724
Girls	213,860	220,751	235,635	270,681	286,622
TOTAL .	1,549,449	1,566,454	1,607,175	1,714,916	1,790,346

EDUCATION

No. 11-II—STAGES of INSTRUCTION in PUBLIC SCHOOLS for GENERAL EDUCATION in
MADRAS and BOMBAY

	MADRAS					BOMBAY				
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	26,942	27,894	28,877	30,225	31,022	13,956	14,668	11,435	11,355	11,220
NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE ROLLS ON 31st MARCH	1,230,848	1,328,406	1,401,393	1,472,796	1,514,713	894,553	932,253	738,733	738,290	723,168
HIGH STAGE— Passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but not passed the Matriculation Ex- amination { Boys .	23,225	24,921	26,982	29,240	31,301	29,530	30,280	23,894	21,948	23,238
Girls .	598	663	696	714	774	1,217	1,399	1,470	1,299	1,272
TOTAL .	23,823	25,584	27,678	29,954	32,075	30,747	31,679	25,364	23,247	24,510
MIDDLE STAGE— Passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage { Boys .	43,977	47,837	51,413	55,785	59,969	36,847	40,070	28,470	31,517	32,550
Girls .	4,694	4,903	5,118	5,531	5,870	2,945	3,135	2,979	3,263	3,649
TOTAL .	48,671	52,740	56,531	61,316	65,839	39,792	43,205	31,449	34,780	36,199
UPPER PRIMARY STAGE— Passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but not passed beyond the Up- per Primary stage { Boys .	50,285	53,441	55,474	58,863	60,295	129,600	121,338	93,893	100,687	100,765
Girls .	7,338	7,668	7,808	8,653	8,944	11,650	11,864	9,764	10,948	10,951
TOTAL .	57,623	61,109	63,282	67,516	69,239	141,250	133,202	103,657	111,635	111,716
LOWER PRIMARY STAGE— Not passed beyond the Lower Pri- mary stage— Reading printed books { Boys .	717,910	771,078	807,864	842,534	858,611	348,279	355,346	275,735	312,227	299,759
Girls .	156,320	174,097	186,798	195,474	203,317	61,053	65,490	53,023	66,359	66,942
TOTAL .	874,230	945,175	994,662	1,038,008	1,061,928	409,332	420,836	328,758	378,586	366,701
Not reading printed books { Boys .	162,530	172,714	183,407	194,476	199,720	205,783	230,248	187,989	138,302	133,495
Girls .	63,971	71,084	75,833	81,526	85,912	67,646	73,083	61,516	51,740	50,547
TOTAL .	226,501	243,798	259,240	276,002	285,632	273,429	303,331	249,505	190,042	184,042
TOTAL { Boys .	997,927	1,069,991	1,125,140	1,180,898	1,209,896	750,042	777,282	609,981	604,631	589,807
Girls .	232,921	258,415	276,253	291,898	304,817	144,511	154,971	128,752	133,609	133,361
TOTAL .	1,230,848	1,328,406	1,401,393	1,472,796	1,514,713	894,553	932,253	738,733	738,290	723,168

EDUCATION

No. 11-III—STAGES of INSTRUCTION in PUBLIC SCHOOLS for GENERAL EDUCATION in the UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH and BIHAR and ORISSA

	UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH					BIHAR and ORISSA				
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	11,822	12,197	12,332	12,266	12,390	24,414	24,811	23,859	23,868	24,896
NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE ROLLS ON 31st MARCH	681,322	710,395	725,686	737,833	785,977	734,355	752,099	716,321	711,395	745,224
HIGH STAGE—										
Passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but not passed the Matriculation Examination { Boys	7,488	8,479	9,237	9,657	10,831	12,982	14,151	16,374	17,900	19,944
Girls	205	232	230	271	280	59	79	73	84	109
TOTAL	7,693	8,711	9,467	9,928	11,111	13,041	14,230	16,447	17,984	20,053
MIDDLE STAGE—										
Passed beyond the Upper Primary stage but not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage { Boys	48,294	51,078	53,560	56,014	55,915	13,820	15,087	16,644	17,845	19,060
Girls	1,237	1,335	1,359	1,395	1,493	211	227	275	326	346
TOTAL	49,531	52,413	54,919	57,409	57,408	14,031	15,314	16,919	18,171	19,406
UPPER PRIMARY STAGE—										
Passed beyond the Lower Primary stage but not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage { Boys	80,642	87,709	94,149	105,481	98,829	31,839	34,911	36,640	38,787	40,055
Girls	2,513	2,840	2,919	3,234	3,165	1,039	1,137	1,143	1,251	1,313
TOTAL	83,155	90,549	97,068	108,715	1,01,994	32,878	36,048	37,783	39,988	41,368
LOWER PRIMARY STAGE—										
Not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage—										
Reading printed books { Boys	425,589	443,086	442,580	387,677	399,445	358,374	296,940	291,038	272,835	279,793
Girls	35,430	39,641	40,097	35,189	33,899	33,001	29,519	31,435	31,133	32,083
TOTAL	461,019	482,727	482,677	422,866	433,344	391,375	326,459	322,493	303,968	311,881
Not reading printed books { Boys	69,478	65,060	69,198	120,627	158,277	233,559	297,659	280,040	266,449	285,784
Girls	10,446	10,935	12,357	18,288	23,843	49,471	62,359	62,639	64,835	66,732
TOTAL	79,924	75,995	81,555	138,915	182,120	283,030	360,048	322,679	331,284	352,516
TOTAL										
Boys	631,491	655,412	668,724	679,456	723,297	650,574	658,778	620,756	618,766	644,636
Girls	49,831	54,983	56,962	58,377	62,680	83,781	93,321	95,565	97,629	100,588
TOTAL	681,322	710,395	725,686	737,833	785,977	734,355	752,099	716,321	711,395	745,224

EDUCATION

No. 11-IV—STAGES of INSTRUCTION in PUBLIC SCHOOLS for GENERAL EDUCATION in the
PUNJAB* and BURMA

	PUNJAB					BURMA				
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	4,860	5,461	5,880	6,163	6,350	6,343	6,733	7,977	8,678	9,125
NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE ROLLS ON 31st MARCH	337,486	371,599	377,698	393,015	410,362	278,039	319,270	355,608	370,224	385,572
HIGH STAGE—										
Passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but not passed the Matriculation Examination { Boys	7,535	8,375	8,805	9,376	10,655	1,270	1,636	2,009	2,252	2,310
Girls	133	145	185	208	194	148	172	217	247	312
TOTAL	7,668	8,520	8,990	9,584	10,849	1,418	1,808	2,226	2,499	2,622
MIDDLE STAGE—										
Passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage { Boys	27,934	30,149	31,831	33,783	36,471	14,491	15,484	16,476	18,209	19,150
Girls	1,223	1,252	1,189	1,582	1,734	1,654	1,851	2,123	2,463	2,724
TOTAL	29,157	31,401	33,020	35,365	38,205	16,145	17,335	18,599	20,672	21,874
UPPER PRIMARY STAGE—										
Passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage { Boys	50,456	56,792	60,433	64,017	70,397	36,246	38,573	41,401	43,417	46,472
Girls	4,709	5,827	5,941	6,518	7,043	8,503	9,557	10,824	12,271	13,539
TOTAL	55,165	62,619	66,374	70,535	77,440	44,749	48,130	52,225	55,688	60,011
LOWER PRIMARY STAGE—										
Not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage—										
Reading printed books { Boys	208,995	227,911	227,654	232,372	236,089	146,206	166,956	187,660	193,545	198,083
Girls	32,905	37,533	38,403	42,426	43,227	69,521	85,041	94,898	97,820	102,982
TOTAL	241,900	265,444	266,057	274,798	279,316	215,727	251,997	282,558	291,365	301,065
Not reading printed books { Boys	2,348	2,312	1,880	2,034	2,725	..	..	..	..	..
Girls	1,243	1,303	1,377	699	1,827	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	3,596	3,615	3,257	2,733	4,552	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL { Boys	297,268	325,539	330,603	341,582	356,337	198,213	222,649	247,546	257,423	266,015
Girls	40,218	46,060	47,095	51,433	54,025	79,826	98,621	108,062	112,801	119,567
TOTAL	337,486	371,599	377,698	393,015	410,362	278,039	319,270	355,608	370,224	385,572

* Includes Delhi up to 1913-14.

EDUCATION

No. 11-V—STAGES of INSTRUCTION in PUBLIC SCHOOLS for GENERAL EDUCATION in DELHI

		1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS		109	117	130
NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE ROLLS ON 31ST MARCH		9,366	9,914	10,745
HIGH STAGE—				
Passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but not passed the Matriculation Examination	Boys	538	528	634
	Girls	..	7	22
	TOTAL .	538	535	656
MIDDLE STAGE—				
Passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage	Boys	1,276	1,412	1,443
	Girls	115	109	117
	TOTAL .	1,391	1,521	1,560
UPPER PRIMARY STAGE—				
Passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage	Boys	1,331	1,469	1,637
	Girls	259	239	283
	TOTAL .	1,620	1,708	1,920
LOWER PRIMARY STAGE—				
Not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage—				
Reading printed books	Boys	4,405	4,461	5,052
	Girls	1,330	1,571	1,476
	TOTAL .	5,735	6,032	6,528
Not reading printed books	Boys	82	118	81
	Girls	..	..	..
	TOTAL .	82	118	81
	Boys	7,662	7,988	8,847
	Girls	1,704	1,926	1,898
	TOTAL .	9,366	9,914	10,745

EDUCATION

No. 11-VI—STAGES of INSTRUCTION in PUBLIC SCHOOLS for GENERAL EDUCATION in the
CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR and ASSAM

	CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR					ASSAM				
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	4,223	4,600	4,484	4,461	4,471	3,967	4,265	4,493	4,455	4,483
NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE ROLLS ON 31st MARCH	333,181	362,816	344,842	345,062	346,455	182,539	203,241	220,922	223,505	221,418
HIGH STAGE—										
Passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but not passed the Ma- triculation Examination { Boys	3,665	3,713	4,069	4,630	4,924	4,106	4,763	5,370	5,884	6,597
{ Girls	51	43	46	59	58	40	46	46	69	66
TOTAL	3,716	3,756	4,115	4,689	4,982	4,146	4,809	5,416	5,953	6,663
MIDDLE STAGE—										
Passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage { Boys	19,082	19,807	20,648	22,049	22,971	6,290	7,305	7,856	8,861	9,586
{ Girls	513	526	547	550	614	156	182	248	313	308
TOTAL	19,595	20,333	21,195	22,599	23,585	6,446	7,487	8,104	9,174	9,894
UPPER PRIMARY STAGE—										
Passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage { Boys	33,230	36,581	35,271	37,243	38,275	6,199	7,738	7,317	7,149	6,955
{ Girls	1,760	2,071	1,947	2,234	2,349	186	238	355	335	293
TOTAL	35,040	38,652	37,218	39,477	40,624	6,385	7,976	7,672	7,484	7,248
LOWER PRIMARY STAGE—										
Not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage—										
Reading printed books { Boys	154,698	173,276	168,870	169,207	167,765	77,611	74,960	105,244	105,265	104,667
{ Girls	15,029	17,145	16,289	17,210	17,262	6,306	6,960	10,123	11,142	12,056
TOTAL	169,727	190,421	185,159	186,417	185,027	83,917	81,920	115,367	116,407	116,723
Not reading printed books { Boys	89,662	93,571	81,726	76,883	75,972	69,279	85,788	68,422	69,065	65,948
{ Girls	15,441	16,083	15,429	15,197	16,265	12,366	15,261	15,941	15,422	14,942
TOTAL	105,103	109,654	97,155	91,880	92,237	81,645	101,049	84,363	84,487	80,890
TOTAL										
{ Boys	300,387	326,948	310,584	309,812	309,907	163,485	180,554	194,209	196,224	193,753
{ Girls	32,794	35,868	34,258	35,250	36,548	19,054	22,687	26,713	27,281	27,665
TOTAL	333,181	362,816	344,842	345,062	346,455	182,539	203,241	220,922	223,505	221,418

EDUCATION

No. 11-VII—STAGES of INSTRUCTION in PUBLIC SCHOOLS for GENERAL EDUCATION in the
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	399	512	623	674	681
NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE ROLLS ON 31ST MARCH	29,645	35,591	40,198	42,054	40,981
HIGH STAGE—					
Passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but not passed the Matriculation Examination { Boys	575	640	643	708	763
Girls	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	575	640	643	708	763
MIDDLE STAGE—					
Passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage { Boys	3,477	3,986	4,444	4,758	5,115
Girls	23	27	24	31	85
TOTAL .	3,500	4,013	4,468	4,789	5,200
UPPER PRIMARY STAGE—					
Passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage { Boys	2,784	2,844	2,843	3,519	3,735
Girls	239	218	289	308	274
TOTAL .	3,023	3,062	3,132	3,827	4,009
LOWER PRIMARY STAGE—					
Not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage—					
Reading printed books { Boys	20,377	19,651	18,889	21,862	24,111
Girls	2,043	2,218	2,318	2,363	2,440
TOTAL .	22,420	21,869	21,207	24,225	26,551
Not reading printed books { Boys	20	5,356	10,099	7,698	3,970
Girls	107	151	649	807	488
TOTAL .	127	5,507	10,748	8,505	4,458
TOTAL { Boys	27,233	32,977	36,918	38,545	37,694
Girls	2,412	2,614	3,280	3,509	3,287
TOTAL .	29,645	35,591	40,198	42,054	40,981

EDUCATION

No. 11-VIII—STAGES of INSTRUCTION in PUBLIC SCHOOLS for GENERAL EDUCATION in
AJMER-MERWARA and COORG

	AJMER-MERWARA					COORG				
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	97	99	103	124	154	93	102	104	101	102
NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE ROLLS ON 31st MARCH	7,270	7,984	8,224	8,867	9,460	6,917	7,659	7,900	7,643	7,720
High Stage—										
Passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but not passed the Ma- triculation Examina- tion										
Boys	185	236	234	241	256	75	82	102	175	130
Girls	14	10	7	7	3	..	..	..	..	3
TOTAL	199	246	241	248	259	75	82	102	175	133
Middle Stage—										
Passed beyond the Up- per Primary stage, but not passed be- yond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage										
Boys	977	928	900	1,159	1,302	283	340	315	300	436
Girls	52	49	48	65	65	31	46	48	41	44
TOTAL	1,029	977	1,038	1,224	1,367	314	386	363	341	480
Upper Primary Stage—										
Passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but not pass- ed beyond the Up- per Primary stage										
Boys	1,011	1,167	1,392	1,987	1,685	736	734	854	812	750
Girls	146	135	149	193	169	166	185	210	194	214
TOTAL	1,157	1,302	1,541	2,180	1,854	902	919	1,064	1,006	964
Lower Primary Stage—										
Not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage—										
Reading printed books										
Boys	2,671	3,107	3,353	2,702	3,702	2,838	3,223	3,196	3,062	3,323
Girls	303	348	305	380	366	1,213	1,407	1,473	1,474	1,454
TOTAL	2,974	3,545	3,658	3,082	4,068	4,051	4,630	4,669	4,536	4,777
Not reading printed books										
Boys	1,708	1,684	1,509	1,435	1,716	953	987	1,077	935	818
Girls	203	230	237	198	196	622	595	625	650	548
TOTAL	1,911	1,914	1,746	1,633	1,912	1,575	1,582	1,702	1,585	1,366
TOTAL										
Boys	6,552	7,212	7,478	7,524	8,661	4,885	5,366	5,544	5,284	5,457
Girls	718	772	746	843	799	2,032	2,293	2,356	2,359	2,263
TOTAL	7,270	7,984	8,224	8,367	9,460	6,917	7,659	7,900	7,643	7,720

EDUCATION

No. 11-IX.—*STAGES of INSTRUCTION in PUBLIC SCHOOLS for GENERAL EDUCATION in
BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.*

				1916-17
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS				71
NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE ROLLS ON 31ST MARCH				3,503
HIGH STAGE—				
Passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but not passed the Matriculation Examination.	Boys			88
	Girls			
TOTAL				88
MIDDLE STAGE—				
Passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage but not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.	Boys			523
	Girls			17
TOTAL				540
UPPER PRIMARY STAGE—				
Passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage but not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.	Boys			317
	Girls			88
TOTAL				405
LOWER PRIMARY STAGE—				
Not passed beyond Lower Primary Stage—				
Reading Printed Books	Boys			1,707
	Girls			501
TOTAL				2,208
Not Reading Printed Books	Boys			215
	Girls			47
TOTAL				262
TOTAL	Boys			2,850
	Girls			653
TOTAL				3,503

EDUCATION

No. 11-X.—*STAGES of INSTRUCTION in PUBLIC SCHOOLS for GENERAL EDUCATION in BANGALORE.*

				19'6-17
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS				79
NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE ROLLS ON 3' ST MARCH				9,421
HIGH STAGE—				
Passed beyond the Lower Secondary (M' ddle) Stage, but not passed the Matricula- tion Examination.			{ Boys	535
			{ Girls	57
TOTAL				592
MIDDLE STAGE—				
Passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage but not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (M. ddle) Stage.			{ Boys	930
			{ Girls	269
TOTAL				1,199
Upper PRIMARY STAGE—				
Passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage but not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			{ Boys	553
			{ Girls	225
TOTAL				778
Lower PRIMARY STAGE—				
Not passed beyond Lower Primary Stage—				
Reading Printed Books			{ Boys	3,163
			{ Girls	2,211
TOTAL				5,374
Not Reading Printed Books			{ Boys	899
			{ Girls	579
TOTAL				1,478
TOTAL			{ Boys	6,080
			{ Girls	3,341
TOTAL				9,421

EDUCATION

No. 12. —NUMBER of PUPILS in each STAGE of INSTRUCTION, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING to SEX, RACE or CREED.

1		Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indian Christians	HINDUS.		Muham- madans	Buddhists	Parsis	Others	Total of Columns 2—9	Depressed Classes	Total of Columns 10—11
				Brahmans	Non- Brahmans							
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
College Stage	Males .	735	1,485	20,235	26,509	6,064	534	805	1,029	57,996	221	57,617
	Females	432	275	62	165	9	1	60	12	1,016	6	1,022
High Stage	Males .	1,614	4,244	59,383	104,348	33,315	1,995	2,088	2,013	200,000	3,070	212,070
	Females	1,203	1,196	201	738	26	31	409	87	3,981	10	3,991
Middle Stage	Males .	4,925	11,131	85,957	169,702	63,267	15,412	2,768	6,431	359,593	6,736	366,329
	Females	3,043	6,033	1,392	3,550	613	1,385	1,253	374	18,543	252	18,795
Upper Stage. Primary	Males .	4,346	13,551	95,273	204,272	107,318	33,749	1,047	15,891	570,447	17,701	588,148
	Females	3,944	7,479	6,166	10,596	3,611	10,774	775	1,588	50,933	1,022	51,955
Lower Stage. Primary	Males .	10,102	90,711	431,440	2,486,692	1,095,021	179,176	3,207	63,459	4,359,808	340,600	4,700,414
	Females	9,661	80,228	132,784	483,946	216,784	95,681	3,586	11,644	1,013,714	49,646	1,063,363
Special Schools	Males .	676	3,837	33,279	24,318	55,262	6,085	494	756	124,707	1,555	126,262
	Females	904	2,906	1,110	1,336	10,043	278	44	138	16,750	583	17,342
Private Institutions	Males .	21	4,765	34,880	148,552	180,261	187,843	269	3,460	560,066	10,621	570,687
	Females	30	2,462	3,207	13,374	50,346	2,504	103	544	72,579	1,372	73,951
GRAND TOTAL	Males	22,419	120,724	760,456	3,254,393	1,540,508	429,794	10,678	93,045	6,241,017	380,510	6,621,527
	Females	20,126	80,570	145,012	519,105	281,432	110,054	6,230	14,837	1,177,525	52,394	1,230,419
	TOTAL	42,545	210,303	905,468	3,773,498	1,821,940	540,448	16,908	107,432	7,418,542	433,404	7,851,946

EDUCATION

No. 13—ABSTRACT STATEMENT—NUMBER of UNIVERSITY GRADUATES in BRITISH INDIA

PROVINCE		NUMBER OF GRADUATES IN					TOTAL
		Arts	Medicine	Engineering	Oriental languages and literature	Other faculties	
Bengal*	1907-08	676	2	11	..	210	899
	1908-09	779	7	14	..	265	1,065
	1909-10	447	8	12	..	36	503
	1910-11	661	7	13	..	162	843
	1911-12	921	3	16	..	246	1,186
	1912-13	1,427	25	10	..	254	1,716
	1913-14	1,618	53	10	..	316	1,997
	1914-15	1,746	61	10	..	267	2,084
	1915-16	2,100	101	22	..	365	2,588
	1916-17	2,233	125	6	..	538	2,902
Madras	1907-08	564	13	6	..	124	707
	1908-09	579	7	6	..	106	698
	1909-10	669	16	5	..	(a) 146	690
	1910-11	(b) 897	9	(c) 5	..	82	984
	1911-12	910	..	18	..	177	1,105
	1912-13	1,025	..	10	..	211	1,246
	1913-14	2,197	..	18	..	465	2,680
	1914-15	1,414	38	11	..	155	1,618
	1915-16	1,243	16	34	..	291	1,584
	1916-17						
Bombay	1907-08	326	1	..	..	132	459
	1908-09	407	..	..	..	113	520
	1909-10	398	2	..	..	154	554
	1910-11	340	2	..	..	145	487
	1911-12	529	6	..	..	180	715
	1912-13	483	7	..	..	174	664
	1913-14	505	45	31	..	168	749
	1914-15	585	94	44	..	151	824
	1915-16	598	10	36	..	226	870
	1916-17	673	78	47	..	240	1,044
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1907-08	261	..	..	..	52	313
	1908-09	235	..	..	..	72	307
	1909-10	300	..	..	..	278	578
	1910-11	431	..	..	..	192	623
	1911-12	408	..	..	..	380	788
	1912-13	411	..	..	..	499	910
	1913-14	421	..	..	..	178	599
	1914-15	475	16	..	..	176	667
	1915-16	516	31	19	..	484	1,050
	1916-17	675	51	17	..	695	1,438
Bihar and Orissa	1912-13	147	..	..	..	12	159
	1913-14	131	..	..	..	19	150
	1914-15	199	..	..	..	13	212
	1915-16	194	..	..	..	17	211
	1916-17	232	..	..	..	31	263
Punjab†	1907-08	143	1	..	2	32	178
	1908-09	172	..	..	..	55	227
	1909-10	212	4	..	1	65	282
	1910-11	188	3	..	..	93	284
	1911-12	188	3	..	..	94	285
	1912-13	218	..	..	..	77	295
	1913-14	259	..	..	..	56	315
	1914-15	282	29	..	..	33	344
	1915-16	360	39	..	..	58	457
	1916-17	612	16	..	..	109	737

* Includes Bihar and Orissa and excludes Eastern Bengal in 1911-12

† Inclusive of Delhi for the years up to 1913-14

(a) The examination in Law was not held in 1909-10

(b) " " Arts " " 1910-11

(c) " " Engineering " " 1910-11

EDUCATION

No. 13—ABSTRACT STATEMENT—NUMBER of UNIVERSITY GRADUATES in BRITISH INDIA—continued

PROVINCE		NUMBER OF GRADUATES IN					TOTAL
		Arts	Medicine	Engineering	Oriental languages and literature	Other facilities	
Delhi	1914-15	23	..	..	..	..	23
	1915-16	33	..	..	..	..	33
	1916-17	27	..	..	..	..	27
Burma	1907-08	7	..	..	..	..	7
	1908-09	9	..	..	..	..	9
	1909-10	8	..	..	..	..	8
	1910-11	13	..	..	..	..	13
	1911-12	21	..	..	..	..	21
	1912-13	29	..	..	..	..	29
	1913-14	24	..	..	..	..	24
	1914-15	54	..	..	..	..	54
	1915-16	46	..	..	..	..	46
	1916-17	53	..	..	..	..	53
Central Provinces and Berar	1907-08	26	..	..	..	8	34
	1908-09	31	..	..	..	48	79
	1909-10	32	..	..	..	41	73
	1910-11	31	..	..	..	63	94
	1911-12	68	..	..	..	23	91
	1912-13	57	..	..	..	23	80
	1913-14	70	..	..	..	50	120
	1914-15	72	..	..	..	92	164
	1915-16	89	..	..	..	70	159
	1916-17	118	..	..	..	168	286
Assam (a)	1907-08	73	..	..	..	28	101
	1908-09	43	..	..	..	37	80
	1909-10	48	..	..	..	2	50
	1910-11	108	..	..	..	13	121
	1911-12	156	..	..	..	..	156
	1912-13	26	..	..	..	..	26
	1913-14	17	..	..	..	..	17
	1914-15	27	..	..	..	..	27
	1915-16	34	..	..	..	..	34
	1916-17	50	..	..	..	3	53
North-West Frontier Province	1907-08	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1908-09	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1909-10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1910-11	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911-12	3	..	..	..	..	3
	1912-13	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1913-14	4	..	..	..	..	4
	1914-15	4	..	..	..	..	4
	1915-16	14	..	..	..	..	14
	1916-17	12	..	..	..	2	14
Ajmer-Merwara	1907-08	2	..	..	..	..	2
	1908-09	2	..	..	..	..	2
	1909-10	2	..	..	..	..	2
	1910-11	6	..	..	..	..	6
	1911-12	3	..	..	..	..	3
	1912-13	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1913-14	2	..	..	..	..	2
	1914-15	3	..	..	..	..	3
	1915-16	13	..	..	..	..	13
	1916-17	6	..	..	..	..	6
TOTAL OF ALL PROVINCES	1907-08	2,078	17	17	2	586	2,700
	1908-09	2,257	14	20	..	696	2,987
	1909-10	2,116	30	17	1	576	2,740
	1910-11	1,778	21	13	..	814	2,626
	1911-12	3,104	12	21	..	1,005	4,232
	1912-13	3,708	32	28	..	1,216	4,984
	1913-14	4,076	98	51	..	998	5,223
	1914-15	5,617	200	72	..	1,197	7,086
	1915-16	5,411	219	88	..	1,375	7,093
	1916-17	5,934	286	104	..	2,083	8,407

(a) Includes Eastern Bengal in 1911-12

EDUCATION

No. 13.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT—NUMBER of UNIVERSITY UNDER-GRADUATES in BRITISH INDIA.

PROVINCE		Arts.	Medicine	Engineer- ing	Oriental languages and literature	Other faculties	TOTAL
Bengal	1907	5,271	523	94	..	412	6,300
	1908	5,075	510	100	..	499	6,184
	1909	7,037	567	109	..	952	8,665
	1910	8,723	606	92	..	953	10,374
	1911	10,354	632	88	..	869	11,943
	1912	12,588	708	93	..	1,450	14,839
	1913	14,300	769	97	..	1,928	17,094
	1914	15,952	847	104	..	2,151	19,054
	1915	16,690	932	94	..	2,514	20,230
	1916	17,866	984	78	..	2,627	21,555
Madras	1907	5,314	175	..	..	..	5,489
	1908	5,053	205	..	..	..	5,258
	1909	5,515	226	..	..	..	5,741
	1910	4,743	253	..	..	..	4,996
	1911	5,609	244	..	..	..	5,853
	1912	6,694	254	12	..	..	6,960
	1913	7,020	258	23	..	..	8,201
	1914	9,248	234	26	..	..	9,508
	1915	10,008	272	25	..	..	10,305
	1916	9,625	259	30	..	..	9,914
Bombay	1907	2,466	679	143	..	87	3,375
	1908	2,352	560	155	..	72	3,139
	1909	2,425	526	143	..	104	3,198
	1910	2,723	558	148	..	104	3,533
	1911	2,959	564	102	..	88	3,713
	1912	3,305	531	148	..	102	4,086
	1913	3,499	538	166	..	104	4,307
	1914	4,057	623	166	..	283	5,129
	1915	3,475	648	197	..	151	4,471
	1916	4,702	644	189	..	305	5,840
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1907	2,378	..	..	..	..	2,378
	1908	2,740	..	..	..	..	2,740
	1909	2,854	..	..	..	..	2,854
	1910	2,792	..	..	..	..	2,792
	1911	2,999	29	..	..	..	3,028
	1912	3,325	57	..	..	5	3,387
	1913	3,626	84	..	..	7	3,717
	1914	3,991	108	..	..	19	4,118
	1915	4,453	134	..	..	37	4,624
	1916	4,537	137	..	..	37	4,711

EDUCATION

No. 13.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT—NUMBER of UNIVERSITY UNDER-GRADUATES in
BRITISH INDIA—continued.

PROVINCE		Arts	Medicine	Engineering	Oriental languages and literature	Other faculties	TOTAL
Bihar and Orissa	1907	735	..	..	..	..	735
	1908	740	..	..	..	..	740
	1909	1,157	..	..	..	32	1,189
	1910	1,248	..	..	..	42	1,290
	1911	1,435	..	..	..	50	1,485
	1912	1,700	..	..	..	75	1,775
	1913	2,081	..	..	..	97	2,178
	1914	2,256	..	..	..	101	2,357
	1915	2,488	..	..	..	154	2,642
	1916	2,534	..	..	..	231	2,765
Punjab	1907	646	27	144	311	..	1,128
	1908	708	32	208	192	..	1,140
	1909	655	24	131	231	..	1,041
	1910	702	43	110	231	..	1,086
	1911	870	37	78	286	..	1,271
	1912	983	34	22	321	..	1,360
	1913	1,027	45	26	419	..	1,517
	1914	1,092	49	..	475	..	1,616
	1915	1,133	47	..	551	..	1,731
	1916	1,362	76	..	625	..	2,063
Delhi	1907	47	..	..	..	..	47
	1908	41	..	..	..	..	41
	1909	57	..	..	..	..	57
	1910	55	..	..	..	..	55
	1911	62	..	..	..	..	62
	1912	78	..	..	..	..	78
	1913	88	..	..	..	..	88
	1914	82	..	..	..	..	82
	1915	98	..	..	..	..	98
	1916	118	..	..	..	..	118
Burma	1907	178	..	..	..	..	178
	1908	165	..	..	..	..	165
	1909	263	..	..	..	..	263
	1910	292	..	..	..	..	292
	1911	328	..	..	..	..	328
	1912	348	..	..	..	..	348
	1913	459	..	..	..	..	459
	1914	584	..	..	..	..	584
	1915	655	..	..	..	..	655
	1916	682	..	..	..	..	682

EDUCATION

No. 13.—*ABSTRACT STATEMENT—NUMBER of UNIVERSITY UNDER-GRADUATES in BRITISH INDIA—concluded.*

PROVINCE		Arts	Medicine	Engineering	Oriental languages and literature	Other faculties	TOTAL
Central Provinces and Berar	1907	368	..	..	..	..	368
	1908	400	..	..	..	..	400
	1909	473	..	..	..	..	473
	1910	526	..	..	..	..	526
	1911	559	..	..	..	..	559
	1912	631	..	..	..	..	631
	1913	704	..	..	..	..	704
	1914	863	..	..	..	..	863
	1915	1,011	..	..	..	..	1,011
	1916	993	..	..	..	..	993
Assam	1907	66	..	..	..	..	66
	1908	80	..	..	..	..	80
	1909	113	..	..	..	..	113
	1910	165	..	..	..	..	165
	1911	262	..	..	..	..	262
	1912	337	..	..	..	..	337
	1913	433	..	..	..	..	433
	1914	523	..	..	..	13	536
	1915	573	..	..	..	35	608
	1916	740	..	..	..	45	785
North-West Frontier Province	1907	10	..	..	..	..	10
	1908	9	..	..	..	..	9
	1909	9	..	..	..	..	9
	1910	14	..	..	..	..	14
	1911	12	..	..	..	..	12
	1912	17	..	..	..	..	17
	1913	43	..	..	..	..	43
	1914	61	..	..	..	..	61
	1915	38	..	..	..	..	38
	1916	68	..	..	..	..	68
Ajmer-Merwara	1907	66	..	..	..	..	66
	1908	76	..	..	..	..	76
	1909	70	..	..	..	..	70
	1910	55	..	..	..	..	55
	1911	39	..	..	..	..	39
	1912	50	..	..	..	..	50
	1913	63	..	..	..	..	63
	1914	83	..	..	..	..	83
	1915	109	..	..	..	..	109
	1916	131	..	..	..	..	131
TOTAL	1907	17,545	1,404	381	311	499	20,140
	1908	17,439	1,307	463	192	571	19,972
	1909	20,628	1,343	383	231	1,088	23,673
	1910	22,068	1,460	350	231	1,099	25,178
	1911	25,488	1,506	268	286	1,007	28,555
	1912	30,056	1,584	275	321	1,632	33,868
	1913	34,243	1,694	312	419	2,136	38,804
	1914	38,892	1,861	296	475	2,567	44,091
	1915	40,731	2,033	316	551	2,891	46,522
	1916	43,358	2,100	297	625	3,245	49,625

EDUCATION

No. 14—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE, and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER who OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in BRITISH INDIA*

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
<i>Arts Colleges—</i>				
Master of Arts	355	455	626	489
Master of Science . . . . .	..	81	100	80
Bachelor of Arts	2,863	3,102	3,315	4,106
" " (Honours) Final . . . . .	..	..	46	87
" " (Honours) Preliminary	91	104	70	134
English language . . . . .	..	..	1	..
B.Sc.	368	353	357	515
First B.A.	1,703	554	353	163
First Arts and Intermediate Examinations	5,399	6,151	7,021	7,126
Previous Examination	964	165	45	93
<i>Oriental Colleges—</i>				
Honours in Sanskrit	173	197	249	251
" " Arabic	9	11	10	2
" " Persian	20	12	30	17
" " Gurumukhi	7	17	28	18
High Proficiency in Sanskrit	496	560	689	712
" " " Arabic	14	5	12	10
" " " Persian	9	2	3	3
" " " Gurumukhi . . . . .	..	..	..	..
" " " Urdu . . . . .	..	3	1	5
" " " Punjabi	7	12	13	16
" " " Hindi	1	..	2	..
Proficiency in Sanskrit	332	420	416	397
" " Arabic	28	16	25	23
" " Persian . . . . .	..	3	4	5
" " Urdu . . . . .	..	..	..	1
" " Gurumukhi	1	..	..	..
" " Hindi	2	2	1	4
" " Punjabi . . . . .	..	5	2	9
<i>Colleges for Professional Training—</i>				
<i>Law—</i>				
Doctor of Law	1	..	..	..
Master " "	5	5	4	7
Bachelor of "	1,258	1,305	2,024	1,368
First LL.B. Examination	187	190	190	283
First Examination in Law	302	307	332	308
Preliminary Examination in Law . . . . .	..	..	..	607
Intermediate Examination in Law . . . . .	..	..	..	463
<i>Medicine—</i>				
M.S.	1	..	..	2
M.D.	1	3	4	2
M.B.	25	51	61	99
Final Professional Examination for M.B.B.S. . . . .	..	..	34	105
Second professional Examination for M.B.B.S.	54	92	67	112
Honours in Medicine . . . . .	..	1	..	..
First M.B.	126	105	95	134
L.M.S.	61	178	112	59
First L.M.S.	131	13	..	61
Additional Test in Chemistry	51	58	48	52
Preliminary Scientific M.B.	120	143	128	156
" " L.M.S.	152	109	136	238
" " B.S.Sc. . . . .	..	..	..	2
Bachelor of Hygiene	5	3	2	9
First professional Examination for M.B.B.S.	81	69	100	167
Special certificate class Examination for females	3	..	2	..
Intermediate M.B.B.S. Examination	48	62	79	148

* Figures for 1916-17 according to new arrangements appear in table No. 12-A

EDUCATION

No. 14—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE, and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER who OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in BRITISH INDIA—
continued

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
<i>Colleges for Professional Training—continued</i>				
<i>Engineering—</i>				
B.C.E.	16	20	16	69
B.E. . . . .	..	..	44	..
L.C.E.	44	24	16	42
First L.C.E. . . . .	..	..	..	..
Examination in Art Drawing . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Second Examination in Engineering . . . . .	..	..	56	36
First Examination in Engineering	52	45	40	41
<i>Roorkee College Examinations—</i>				
Civil Engineer	86	92	14	19
Electrical Engineer . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Upper Subordinate	33	37	31	33
Lower "	55	53	36	40
Teaching	445	528	541	633
<i>Agriculture—</i>				
Diploma	54	27	36	41
Second Examination	16	17	28	23
First "	22	26	24	20
Veterinary "	55	52	50	111
Commercial " . . . . .	..	1	168	104
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>				
Upper Secondary Examination . . . . .	..	..	..	..
<i>Matriculation—</i>				
Boys	11,432	12,741	12,723	14,124
Girls	120	189	155	181
'B' Final Examination . . . . .	..	..	13	21
<i>Elementary certificate examination—</i>				
Boys	5,958	46	50	28
Girls . . . . .	..	51	48	53
<i>High School Examination for Europeans—</i>				
Boys	128	131	125	125
Girls	68	63	72	57
<i>School final Examination—</i>				
Boys	417	6,652	7,246	7,038
Girls	33	..	108	112
<i>Middle School Examination—</i>				
Boys	43,229	46,038	48,748	44,791
Girls	1,261	1,472	1,667	1,145
<i>Cambridge Preliminary Examination</i>				
Cambridge Junior Examination . . . . .	..	13	73	115
Cambridge Senior Examination	110	152	103	221
Cambridge Senior Examination	71	69	47	120
<i>High School Scholarship Examination—</i>				
Boys	250	299	..	..
Girls	2	4	..	..
Vernacular Final Examination . . . . .	..	..	5,256	5,479
<i>Upper Primary Examination—</i>				
Boys	137,024	142,664	143,697	130,709
Girls	6,458	7,132	7,238	5,617
<i>Lower Primary Examination—</i>				
Boys	232,402	254,796	256,949	171,237
Girls	19,867	25,296	26,931	14,964
Public Service Certificate Examination	3,873	3,500	23	19
Teachers Examination for students outside training school	423	238	460	650
<i>Schools for Special Instruction—</i>				
Training School Examination for Masters	4,213	5,747	7,528	8,386
Training School Examination for Mistresses	770	653	989	934
School of Arts Examination	8,397	11,314	12,814	5,189
Medical Examination	491	592	633	732
Engineering and Surveying Examination	719	571	570	597
Industrial School Examination	724	965	915	1,061
Commercial "	94	186	121	458
Agricultural Examination . . . . .	..	..	..	115
Sanskrit Title Examination	1,982	2,080	2,287	2,532
Madrasa Central Examination	166	385	428	201
Other School Examination	3,111	3,246	3,058	2,458

EDUCATION

No. 14-1—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE, and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER who OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in BENGAL

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
<i>Arts Colleges—</i>				
Master of Arts	165	219	317	251
M.Sc.	35	47	55	57
Bachelor of Arts	1,010	1,134	1,148	1,458
B.Sc.	252	218	226	334
First Arts and Intermediate Examinations	2,339	2,437	2,938	2,831
<i>Oriental Colleges—(None)—</i>				
<i>Colleges for Professional Training—</i>				
<i>Law—</i>				
Master of Law	254	316	1,208	365
Bachelor of				463
Intermediate B. L. Examination				602
Preliminary B. L. Examination				
<i>Medicine—</i>				
M. D.	25	51	61	99
M.B.	107	81	95	134
First M.B.	19			
L.M.S.	120	143	128	156
Preliminary Scientific M.B.				
<i>Engineering—</i>				
B.C.E.	10	10	10	22
L.C.E.	11	10	5	15
I. E. Examination				
<i>Teaching</i>	54	80	67	79
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>				
<i>Matriculation—</i>				
Boys	5,017	4,876	5,511	5,946
Girls	25	61	44	60
B. Class Examination		17	10	17
<i>Elementary certificate examination—</i>				
Boys	40	42	46	24
Girls	26	41	42	47
Cambridge Senior Examination	71	69	33	80
Cambridge Junior Examination	110	137	61	132
<i>Middle School Examination—</i>				
Boys	17,635	19,626	22,166	25,403
Girls	147	159	204	190
<i>Upper Primary Examination—</i>				
Boys	37,435	38,702	41,081	42,688
Girls	500	529	467	529
<i>Lower Primary Examination—</i>				
Boys	75,659	74,143	74,116	77,170
Girls	2,779	3,080	3,396	3,623
<i>Schools for Special Instruction—</i>				
Training School Examination for Masters	149	74	958	1,040
Training School Examination for Mistresses			76	65
School of Arts Examination	9	28	18	53
Medical Examination	110	78	97	87
Engineering and Surveying Examination	265	252	193	146
Commercial School Examination		83	78	35
Sanskrit Title Examination	1,163	1,274	1,311	1,464
Madrasa Central Examination	186	385	428	301
Other School Examinations	71			

EDUCATION

No. 14-II—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE, and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER who OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in MADRAS and in BOMBAY

[illegible]

EDUCATION

No. 14-II—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER who OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in MADRAS and in BOMBAY—continued

	MADRAS				BOMBAY			
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Cambridge Senior Examination. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Cambridge Junior Examination. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
Cambridge Preliminary Examination. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>								
School Final Examination—								
Boys	4,299	4,758	5,421	5,030	609	759	723	459
Girls	80	102	108	103	..	..	..	..
<i>Matriculation—</i>								
Boys	46	26	16	8	1,434	2,717	1,542	2,258
Girls . . . . .	..	..	1	..	52	75	52	81
<i>Middle School Examination—</i>								
Boys . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2,365	2,491	1,678	3,756
Girls . . . . .	..	..	..	..	36	57	62	239
Vernacular Final Examination . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,560	3,515
<i>Upper Primary Examination—</i>								
Boys . . . . .	..	..	..	..	27,764	27,711	20,825	22,682
Girls . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2,364	2,671	2,163	2,388
<i>Lower Primary Examination—</i>								
Boys . . . . .	..	..	..	..	41,531	48,568	35,717	38,053
Girls . . . . .	..	..	..	..	4,051	6,566	5,560	5,840
<i>High School Examination for Europeans—</i>								
Boys . . . . .	..	..	..	..	20	33	30	32
Girls . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public Service Certificate Examination . . . . .	..	..	..	..	3,829	3,476	..	..
<i>Schools for Special Instruction—</i>								
Training School Examination for Masters	1,236	1,467	1,646	1,674	1,243	1,278	1,382	1,457
Training School Examination for Mistresses	336	123	320	285	297	361	350	364
School of Arts Examination	1,207	1,628	1,923	1,991	5,742	7,642	8,662	2,250
Medical Examination . . . . .	..	..	..	..	263	295	332	370
Engineering and Surveying Examination	220	79	161	229	19	22	22	66
Industrial School Examination	293	318	329	350	..	..	..	88
Commercial School Examination . . . . .	..	..	..	..	150	223	..	288
Agricultural Examination . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	102	..	115
Other School Examination . . . . .	..	..	..	..	490	510	678	26

EDUCATION

No. 14-III—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE, and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER who OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in the UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH and in BIHAR and ORISSA

	UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH				BIHAR AND ORISSA			
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
<i>Arts Colleges—</i>								
Master of Arts	81	42	121	57	..	..	..	..
M.Sc.	26	9	38	14	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Arts	242	313	252	370	140	123	191	174
B.Sc.	62	57	64	75	7	8	8	20
First Arts and Intermediate Examinations	609	594	697	700	279	268	413	416
Previous Examination . . . . .	..	79	..	93	..	..	..	..
<i>Oriental Colleges—</i>								
Honours in Sanskrit	159	183	212	216	..	..	..	..
High Proficiency in Sanskrit	474	522	635	656	..	..	..	..
" " " Arabic	5	3	8	6	..	..	..	..
Proficiency in Sanskrit	260	333	294	266	..	..	..	..
" " " Arabic	28	16	25	23	..	..	..	..
<i>Colleges for Professional Training—</i>								
<i>Law—</i>								
Doctor of Law	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Law	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of "	257	178	338	484	12	19	13	17
Preliminary B. L. Examination . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Previous Examination in law	240	251	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Medicine—</i>								
M.B. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
First M.B.	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Final professional examination for M. B.,	..	..	16	31	..	..	..	..
B.S. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
L.M.S. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
First L.M.S. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Preliminary Scientific M.B.	19	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " " L.M.S. . . . .	..	..	27	19	..	..	..	..
First professional M.B., B.S. . . . .	..	24	33	16	..	..	..	..
<i>Engineering—</i>								
B.C.E. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
L.C.E. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. E. Examination. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Roorkee College Examinations—</i>								
Civil Engineer	10	17	14	19	..	..	..	..
Electrical Engineer . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Subordinate.	33	37	31	33	..	..	..	..
Lower "	55	53	36	40	..	..	..	..
Teaching "	60	58	64	69	6	11	11	34
<i>Agriculture—</i>								
Higher class Examination	24	..	2	4	..	..	..	..
Commercial Examination . . . . .	..	..	115	1	..	..	..	..
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>								
<i>Matriculation—</i>								
Boys	747	879	777	704	1,254	1,166	1,315	1,387
Girls	18	22	21	5	6	7	7	8
School leaving certificate examination . . . . .	..	722	969	996	..	..	..	..
B. Final examination . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
<i>High School Examination for Europeans—</i>								
Boys	75	60	59	50	..	..	..	..
Girls	25	23	27	14	..	..	..	..
<i>Cambridge local examination—</i>								
Senior . . . . .	..	2	14	..	..	..	..	..
Junior . . . . .	..	15	33	..	..	..	9	7
Preliminary . . . . .	..	13	49	..	..	..	24	24
<i>Elementary Certificate Examination—</i>								
Boys . . . . .	..	..	..	..	13	4	4	4
Girls . . . . .	..	..	..	..	7	10	6	6
<i>Middle School Examination—</i>								
Boys	5,681	6,331	6,940	7,733	3,893	4,447	4,893	5,509
Girls	194	195	207	216	48	44	50	59
<i>Upper Primary Examination—</i>								
Boys	20,726	21,481	23,505	24,877	7,726	9,298	9,967	10,990
Girls	340	304	385	424	138	202	177	216
<i>Lower Primary Examination—</i>								
Boys . . . . .	..	..	..	..	21,471	22,384	23,526	25,425
Girls . . . . .	..	..	..	..	781	870	856	1,109
<i>Schools for Special Instruction—</i>								
Training School Examination for Masters	822	1,182	1,438	1,883	733	788	926	1,047
Training School Examination for Mistresses	37	43	37	41	38	30	75	35
School of Arts Examination . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Examination	42	45	56	30	33	120	33	53
Engineering and Surveying Examination . . . . .	..	..	..	..	90	115	98	71
Industrial School Examination	245	591	548	568	..	..	..	..
Commercial school examination . . . . .	..	..	..	97	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Examination . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sanskrit Title Examination . . . . .	..	..	..	..	819	801	976	1,068
Madrasa Central Examination . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other School Examinations	1,301	1,716	1,698	1,688	..	570	515	710

EDUCATION

No. 14-IV—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE, and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER who OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in the PUNJAB* and in DELHI

	PUNJAB*				DELHI	
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16
Arts Colleges—						
Master of Arts	28	29	26	36	5	7
Master of Science	5	5	7	9	..	..
Bachelor of Arts	173	190	232	290	18	26
B.Sc.	12	35	17	25	..	..
First Arts	517	635	624	690	41	61
Oriental Colleges—						
Master of Oriental Learning . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Oriental Learning . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
First Arts Oriental Faculty . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Honours in Sanskrit	14	14	37	35	..	..
" " Arabic	9	11	10	2	..	..
" " Persian	20	12	30	17	..	..
" " Punjabi . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " Gurumukhi	7	17	28	18	..	..
High Proficiency in Sanskrit	22	38	54	56	..	..
" " Arabic	9	2	4	4	..	..
" " Persian	9	2	3	3	..	..
" " Urdu . . . . .	..	3	1	5	..	..
" " Punjabi	7	12	13	16	..	..
" " Pashto . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " Hindi	1	..	2	..	..	..
" " Gurumukhi . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Proficiency in Sanskrit	72	87	122	131	..	..
" " Arabic . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " Persian . . . . .	..	3	4	5	..	..
" " Urdu	1	..	..	1	..	..
" " Gurumukhi . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " Punjabi	2	5	2	9	..	..
" " Hindi	1	2	1	4	..	..
Colleges for Professional Training—						
Law—						
Bachelor of Law	77	56	33	58	..	..
First Examination in Law	53	78	63	59	..	..
Intermediate Examination in Law . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licentiate Examination in Law . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
First Certificate Examination in Law . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Preliminary Examination in Law . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special Tests Examination in Law . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine—						
M. S. . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..
M.B. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
First M.B. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
L.M.S. . . . .	..	3	2	..	..	..
First L.M.S. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Preliminary Scientific L.M.S. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Final professional Examination for M.B., . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.S.	24	18	18	38	..	..
Second professional Examination for M.B., . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.S.	18	33	20	21	..	..
First professional Examination for M.B., . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.S.	29	33	17	33	..	..
Special Certificate Class Examination for . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	3	..	2	..	..	..
Additional Test in Chemistry	51	58	48	52	..	..
Engineering—(None)						
Teaching	181	253	266	261	..	..
Agriculture	8	9	14	14	..	..
Veterinary	56	52	50	49	..	..
Schools for General Education—						
Matriculation—						
Boys	1,928	1,911	2,223	2,382	117	116
Girls	8	13	17	13	..	..
High School Examination for Europeans—						
Boys	18	23	17	22	..	..
Girls	24	23	25	17	..	..
Middle School Examination—						
Boys	1,672	1,507	46	44	51	65
Girls	145	206	209	231	19	24
Vernacular Final Examination . . . . .	..	..	1,690	1,903	..	..
Upper Primary Examination—						
Boys . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Girls . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower Primary Examination—						
Boys . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Girls . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public Service Certificate Examination	376	391	464	413	..	..
Schools for Special Instruction—						
Training School Examination for Masters	173	25	40	42	..	..
Training School Examination for Mistresses	43	188	132	144	..	..
School of Arts Examination	96	54	115	134	..	..
Medical Examination . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Examination	26	66	49	34	..	..
Industrial School Examination	23	39	19	34	1	6
Commercial School Examination . . . . .	..	28	33	27	10	11
Sanskrit Title Examination . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other School Examinations . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes Delhi up to 1913-14

EDUCATION

No. 14-V—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE, and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER who OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in BURMA

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
<i>Arts Colleges—</i>				
Master of Arts . . . . .	..	..	1	1
Bachelor of Arts	29	24	52	39
B. Sc. . . . .	..	..	1	6
First Arts and Intermediate Examinations	91	65	134	98
<i>Oriental Colleges—(None)</i>				
<i>Colleges for Professional Training—</i>				
<i>Law—</i>				
Bachelor of Law . . . . .	..	..	..	..
First Examination in Law . . . . .	..	..	..	..
<i>Medicine—(None)</i>				
<i>Engineering—(None)</i>				
<i>Teaching . . . . .</i>	..	..	..	..
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>				
<i>Matriculation—</i>				
Boys	225	257	249	257
Girls . . . . .	..	..	4	3
<i>A. V. High School Final Examination—</i>				
Boys . . . . .	..	..	..	207
Girls . . . . .	..	..	..	9
<i>High School Examination for Europeans—</i>				
Boys	15	15	19	21
Girls	19	17	20	26
<i>Middle School Examination—</i>				
Boys	8,998	9,861	10,633	1,918
Girls	662	759	870	150
<i>Upper Primary Examination—</i>				
Boys	23,509	25,542	28,124	10,623
Girls	2,317	2,669	3,144	1,240
<i>Lower Primary Examination—</i>				
Boys	88,562	104,004	117,044	30,583
Girls	11,887	14,340	16,584	3,784
Public Service Certificate Examination	44	24	23	19
Teachers Examination for students outside training school	423	238	160	650
<i>Schools for Special Instruction—</i>				
Training School Examination for Masters	138	210	253	236
Training School Examination for Mistresses	32	45	53	69
Medical Examination . . . . .	..	..	..	58
Engineering and Surveying Examination	29	37	47	51
Industrial School Examination . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Sanskrit Examinations . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Madrasa Maktab Examination . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Other School Examinations	94	141	167	34

EDUCATION

No. 14-VI—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE, and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER who OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in the CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR and in ASSAM

	CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR				ASSAM			
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
<i>Arts Colleges—</i>								
Master of Arts	1	2	7	17	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Arts	50	63	55	62	19	12	21	29
B. Sc.	6	5	10	10	7	5	6	5
First Arts and Intermediate Examinations	73	139	134	162	74	110	114	115
<i>Oriental Colleges—(None)</i>								
<i>Colleges for Professional Training—</i>								
<i>Law—</i>								
Bachelor of Law	23	50	92	70	..	..	..	..
First Examination in Law . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Preliminary Examination in Law . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Previous examination	48	61	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Medicine—(None)</i>								
<i>Engineering—(None)</i>								
<i>Teaching</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>								
<i>Matriculation—</i>								
Boys	308	389	423	462	289	315	348	394
Girls	11	10	7	5	..	..	2	1
<i>School Final Examination—</i>								
Boys	362	311	133	346	..	..	..	..
Girls . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>High School Scholarship Examination—</i>								
Boys	250	299	..	..	..	..	..	..
Girls	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Middle School Examination—</i>								
Boys	1,467	14	15	9	1,007	1,275	1,519	150
Girls	10	11	14	16	12	38	23	6
<i>Upper Primary Examination—</i>								
Boys	18,189	18,264	18,114	18,349	1,675	1,666	2,081	..
Girls	538	625	747	609	202	67	166	..
<i>Lower Primary Examination—</i>								
Boys . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5,179	5,697	6,546	..
Girls . . . . .	..	..	..	..	226	261	276	..
<i>Schools for Special Instruction—</i>								
Training School Examination for Masters	201	357	396	522	..	..	..	..
Training School Examination for Mistresses	14	26	38	33	..	..	..	..
Schools of Art Examination	1,272	1,828	2,078	771	..	..	..	..
Medical Examination . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Examination . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial School Examination . . . . .	..	17	18	15	..	..	..	..
Sanskrit Examinations . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madrasa Maktab Examinations . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other School Examinations . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

EDUCATION

No. 14-VII—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE, and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER who OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in the NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
<i>Arts Colleges—</i>				
Master of Arts . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Arts. . . . .	..	4	4	14
First Arts	4	7	18	39
<i>Oriental Colleges—</i>				
Honours in Sanskrit . . . . .	..	..	..	..
„ „ Persian . . . . .	..	..	..	..
„ „ Arabic . . . . .	..	..	..	..
High Proficiency in Sanskrit . . . . .	..	..	..	..
„ „ „ Persian . . . . .	..	..	..	..
„ „ „ Pashto . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Proficiency in Sanskrit . . . . .	..	..	..	..
„ „ Arabic . . . . .	..	..	..	..
„ „ Persian . . . . .	..	..	..	..
„ „ Pashto . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Additional Examination in English for Oriental Titles . . . . .	..	..	..	..
<i>Colleges for Professional Training—</i>				
<i>Law—</i>				
First Examination in Law . . . . .	..	..	..	..
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>				
<i>Matriculation—</i>				
Boys	130	152	130	186
Girls . . . . .	..	..	..	..
<i>Middle School Examination—</i>				
Boys	406	599	603	111
Girls	7	3	9	8
<i>Upper Primary Examination—</i>				
Boys . . . . .	..	65	..	..
Girls	59	..	89	211
<i>Lower Primary Examination—</i>				
Boys . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Girls	143	179	259	609
<i>Schools for Special Instruction—</i>				
Training School Examination for Masters	32	45	52	95

EDUCATION

No. 14-VIII—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE, and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER who OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in AJMER-MERWARA and in COORG

	Ajmer-Merwara				Coorg			
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
<i>Arts Colleges—</i>								
Master of Arts . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Arts . . . . .	..	2	3	7	..	..	..	..
„ „ Science . . . . .	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
First Arts	23	20	27	34	..	..	..	..
Previous Examination . . . . .	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Oriental Colleges—</i>								
Honours in Sanskrit . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ Persian . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ Arabic . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Proficiency in Sanskrit . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ „ Persian . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ „ Pashto . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Proficiency in Sanskrit . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ Arabic . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ Persian . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ Pashto . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Additional Examination in English for Oriental Titles . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Colleges for Professional Training—</i>								
<i>Law—</i>								
First Examination in Law . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>								
<i>Matriculation—</i>								
Boys	38	52	67	50	..	..	..	..
Girls . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Middle School Examination—</i>								
Boys	105	87	152	93	..	..	..	..
Girls . . . . .	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
<i>Upper Primary Examination—</i>								
Boys . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Girls . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Lower Primary Examination—</i>								
Boys . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Girls . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vernacular Final Examination . . . . .	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..
Public Service Certificate Examination . . . . .	..	..	..	..	3	5	7	..
<i>Schools for Special Instruction—</i>								
Training School Examination for Masters	1	9	6	21	..	..	..	28
Sanskrit Title Examination . . . . .	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other School Examination	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

EDUCATION

No. 14-A.—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER WHO OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in BRITISH INDIA

				1916-17				
ARTS COLLEGES								
Doctor of Philosophy			{ Males Females . . . . .	.. ..			
Doctor of Science			{ Males Females . . . . .	.. ..			
Master of Arts			{ Males Females	650 6				
Master of Science			{ Males Females	152 ..				
Bachelor of Arts (Honours)			{ Males Females	767 13				
"	"	Part I	Males	111				
Bachelor of Arts (pass)			{ Males Females	3,387 42				
Bachelor of Arts (pass) Part I			{ Males Females	358 8				
Bachelor of Science (Honours)			{ Males Females	102 ..				
Bachelor of Science (pass)			{ Males Females	337 1				
Intermediate in Arts			{ Males Females	5,415 79				
Intermediate in Science			{ Males Females	1,513 3				
ORIENTAL COLLEGES								
Master of Oriental Learning			{ Males Females . . . . .	.. ..			
Bachelor of Oriental Learning			{ Males Females . . . . .	.. ..			
Intermediate, Oriental Faculty			{ Males Females . . . . .	.. ..			
Title examinations conducted by Universities or taken by students from institutions of Collegiate grade.	Sanskrit		{ Males Females	1,565 22				
	Vidvan		Males	14				
	Arabic		{ Males Females	57 12				
	Persian		{ Males Females	65 ..				
	Pashto		Males	1				
	Pali		{ Males Females . . . . .	.. ..			
	Hindi		{ Males Females	10 7				
	Urdu		{ Males Females	3 2				
	Punjabi		{ Males Females	46 3				
	Bengali		{ Males Females . . . . .	.. ..			

EDUCATION

No. 14-A.—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER WHO OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in BRITISH INDIA—continued

		1916-17				
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING						
<i>Law</i>						
Doctor of Law	{ Males . Females .	.. ..			
Master of Law	{ Males . Females .	10 ..				
Bachelor of Law	{ Males . Females .	1,711 1				
Bachelor of Commerce	Males .	26				
<i>Medicine</i>						
Doctor of Medicine or Surgery	{ Males . Females .	2 ..				
Doctor of Hygiene	{ Males . Females .	1 ..				
Master of Surgery	{ Males . Females .	.. ..			
Master of Obstetrics	{ Males . Females .	.. ..			
Bachelor of Medicine or Surgery	{ Males . Females .	273 10				
First M. B. Examination	{ Males . Females .	258 7				
Bachelor of Hygiene	{ Males . Females .	.. ..			
Final Membership	Males .	1				
Bachelor of Sanitary Science	{ Males . Females .	.. ..			
Preliminary Scientific Examination in Medicine]]	{ Males . Females .	17 1				
Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery	{ Males . Females .	44 2				
<i>Engineering</i>						
Master of Civil Engineering	{ Males . Females .	.. ..			
Bachelor of Civil Engineering	{ Males . Females .	63 ..				
Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering	Males .	5				
Licentiate of Civil Engineering	{ Males . Females .	13 ..				
EXAMINATIONS NOT CONDUCTED BY UNIVERSITIES FOR						
Civil Engineers	{ Males . Females .	36 ..				
Electrical Engineers	{ Males . Females .	6 ..				
Mechanical Engineers	Males .	15				
Upper Subordinates	{ Males . Females .	76 ..				
Lower Subordinates	{ Males . Females .	110 ..				
P. W. D. Accountants	Males .	14				
TEACHING						
Post-graduate degrees or licences	{ Males . Females .	263 11				
Under-graduate licences or diplomas	{ Males . Females .	223 27				

EDUCATION

No. 14-A—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER WHO OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in BRITISH INDIA—continued

			1916-17				
<i>Agriculture</i>							
Master of Agriculture	{ Males . . . . .	..				
	{ Females . . . . .	..				
Bachelor of Agriculture	{ Males	41					
	{ Females . . . . .	..				
Licentiate of Agriculture	{ Males	25					
	{ Females . . . . .	..				
Veterinary Examinations	{ Males	103					
	{ Females . . . . .	..				
Commercial Examinations	{ Males	271					
	{ Females . . . . .	..				
Technological Examinations	Males	47					
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION							
Matriculation	{ Males	14,009					
	{ Females	190					
School final or leaving certificate	{ Males	8,115					
	{ Females	174					
'B' Final examination	{ Males	32					
	{ Females . . . . .	..				
High School examination for Europeans	{ Males	114					
	{ Females	113					
Cambridge senior examination	{ Males	182					
	{ Females	138					
Cambridge junior examination	{ Males	250					
	{ Females	148					
Cambridge higher examination	Males . . . . .	..				
Cambridge preliminary examination	{ Males	810					
	{ Females	160					
Vernacular high examination	{ Males	5,046					
	{ Females	76					
Anglo-vernacular middle examination	{ Males	36,568					
	{ Females	829					
Vernacular middle examination	{ Males	5,632					
	{ Females	373					
Middle examination for Europeans	{ Males	118					
	{ Females	91					
Upper primary examination	{ Males	135,634					
	{ Females	5,372					
Lower primary examination	{ Males	170,165					
	{ Females	113,241					
Public service certificate examination	{ English, and vernacular	13					

EDUCATION

No. 14-A—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER WHO OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in BRITISH INDIA—concluded

		1916-17				
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION						
Training school examinations for masters—						
Secondary		1,324				
Primary		8,276				
Training school examinations for mistresses—						
Secondary		205				
Primary		1,135				
Teachers' examinations for those who are not students of a training school	Males	608				
	Females	49				
School of Art examinations	Males	3,979				
	Females	198				
Engineering school examinations	Males	131				
	Females . . . . .	..			
Overseer examinations	Males	49				
Examination in Surveying	Males	72				
	Females . . . . .	..			
Sub-Overseer examinations	Males	92				
Industrial school examination	Males	872				
	Females . . . . .	..			
Commercial school examination	Males	147				
	Females . . . . .	..			
Agricultural school examination	Males	133				
	Females . . . . .	..			
Title or other Oriental examinations conducted by authorities other than Universities or taken by students in institutions of non-collegiate grade.	Sanskrit	Males	419			
		Females	1			
	Arabic	Males	5			
		Females . . . . .	..		
	Persian	Males . . . . .	..		
		Females . . . . .	..		
	Fali	Males . . . . .	..		
		Females . . . . .	..		
	Other school examinations	Males	5,056			
		Females	85			

EDUCATION

No. 14-A I—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER WHO OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in BENGAL and MADRAS

				BENGAL.				MADRAS.					
				1916-17					1916-17				
ARTS COLLEGES													
Doctor of Philosophy	{	Males . . . . .	..						..
		Females . . . . .	..						..
Doctor of Science	{	Males . . . . .	..						..
		Females . . . . .	..						..
Master of Arts	{	Males	305						57				
		Females	2						1				
Master of Science	{	Males	88						..				
		Females . . . . .	..						..
Bachelor of Arts (Honours)	{	Males	294						115				
		Females	2						2				
„ „ Part I		Males . . . . .	..						111				
Bachelor of Arts (pass)	{	Males	1,270						580				
		Females	11						11				
Bachelor of Arts (pass) Part I	{	Males . . . . .	..						358				
		Females . . . . .	..						8				
Bachelor of Science (Honours)	{	Males	85						..				
		Females . . . . .	..						..
Bachelor of Science (pass)	{	Males	176						..				
		Females . . . . .	..						..
Intermediate in Arts	{	Males	2,388						555				
		Females	26						11				
Intermediate in Science	{	Males	665						..				
		Females . . . . .	..						..
ORIENTAL COLLEGES													
Master of Oriental Learning	{	Males . . . . .	..						..
		Females . . . . .	..						..
Bachelor of Oriental Learning	{	Males . . . . .	..						..
		Females . . . . .	..						..
Intermediate Oriental Faculty	{	Males . . . . .	..						..
		Females . . . . .	..						..
Sanskrit	{	Males . . . . .	..						12				
		Females . . . . .	..						..
Vidvan	{	Males . . . . .	..						14				
		Females . . . . .	..						..
Arabic	{	Males . . . . .	..						..
		Females . . . . .	..						..
Persian	{	Males . . . . .	..						..
		Females . . . . .	..						..
Pashto	{	Males . . . . .	..						..
		Females . . . . .	..						..
Title examinations conducted by Universities or taken by students from institutions of collegiate grade	{	Males . . . . .	..						..
		Females . . . . .	..						..
Hindi	{	Males . . . . .	..						..
		Females . . . . .	..						..
Urdu	{	Males . . . . .	..						..
		Females . . . . .	..						..
Punjabi	{	Males . . . . .	..						..
		Females . . . . .	..						..
Bengali	{	Males . . . . .	..						..
		Females . . . . .	..						..

EDUCATION

No. 14-A I—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER WHO OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in BENGAL and MADRAS—
continued

			BENGAL				MADRAS				
			1916-17				1916-17				
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING											
Law											
Doctor of Law		{ Males	..				..
		{ Females	..				..
Master of Law		{ Males	2				8				
		{ Females	..				..
Bachelor of Law		{ Males	485				176				
		{ Females	1				..				
Bachelor of Commerce		{ Males	..				..
Medicine											
Doctor of Medicine or Surgery		{ Males	2				..				
		{ Females	..				..
Doctor of Hygiene		{ Males	..				..
		{ Females	..				..
Master of Surgery		{ Males	..				..
		{ Females	..				..
Master of Obstetrics		{ Males	..				..
		{ Females	..				..
Bachelor of Medicine or Surgery		{ Males	122				16				
		{ Females	1				..				
First M. B. Examination		{ Males	151				..				
		{ Females	3				..				
Bachelor of Hygiene		{ Males	..				..
		{ Females	..				..
Final Membership		{ Males	1				..				
Bachelor of Sanitary Science		{ Males	..				..
		{ Females	..				..
Preliminary Scientific Examination in Medicine		{ Males	..				..
		{ Females	..				..
Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery		{ Males	..				11				
		{ Females	..				1				
Engineering											
Master of Civil Engineering		{ Males	..				..
		{ Females	..				..
Bachelor of Civil Engineering		{ Males	6				12				
		{ Females	..				..
Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering		{ Males	..				3				
Licentiate of Civil Engineering		{ Males	13				..				
		{ Females	..				..
EXAMINATIONS NOT CONDUCTED BY UNIVERSITIES FOR											
Civil Engineers		{ Males	..				19				
		{ Females	..				..
Electrical Engineers		{ Males	..				..
		{ Females	..				..
Mechanical Engineers		{ Males	..				5				
Upper Subordinates		{ Males	..				43				
		{ Females	..				..
Lower Subordinates		{ Males	..				56				
		{ Females	..				..
F. W. D. Accountants		{ Males	..				..
TEACHING											
Post-graduate degrees or licences		{ Males	44				106				
		{ Females	6				1				
Under-graduate licences or diplomas		{ Males	35				..				
		{ Females	5				..				

EDUCATION

No. 14-A I—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER WHO OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in BENGAL and MADRAS—
continued

			BENGAL					MADRAS				
			1916-17					1916-17				
<i>Agriculture</i>												
Master of Agriculture	Males	..	..					..
	Females	..	..					..
Bachelor of Agriculture	Males	..	..					..
	Females	..	..					..
Licentiate of Agriculture	Males	..	..					..
	Females	..	..					..
Veterinary Examinations	Males	25	..					..
	Females	..	..					..
Commercial Examinations	Males	..	..					..
	Females	..	..					..
Technological Examinations	Males	..	..					..
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION												
Matriculation	Males	8,349	..					1				
	Females	65	..					..
School final or leaving certificate	Males	43	..					5,316				
	Females	44	..					118				
'B' Final examination	Males	25	..					..
	Females	..	..					..
High School examination for Europeans	Males	..	..					23				
	Females	..	..					37				
Cambridge senior examination	Males	52	..					8				
	Females	41	..					7				
Cambridge junior examination	Males	92	..					5				
	Females	48	..					5				
Cambridge higher examination	Males	..	..					..
Cambridge preliminary examination	Males	90	..					..
	Females	36	..					..
Vernacular high examination	Males	..	..					..
	Females	..	..					..
Anglo-vernacular middle examination	Males	25,551	..					..
	Females	165	..					..
Vernacular middle examination	Males	1,383	..					..
	Females	61	..					..
Middle examination for Europeans	Males	..	..					29				
	Females	..	..					39				
Upper primary examination	Males	44,020	..					..
	Females	620	..					..
Lower primary examination	Males	80,406	..					..
	Females	3,085	..					..
Public service certificate examination	English and vernacular	..	..					..

EDUCATION

No. 14-A I—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER WHO OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in BENGAL and MADRAS—concluded

	BENGAL				MADRAS			
	1916-17				1916-17			
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION								
Training school examinations for masters—								
Secondary	133				413			
Primary	928				2,045			
Training school examinations for mistresses—								
Secondary	14				97			
Primary	49				412			
Teachers' examinations for those who are not students of a training school								
Males	50				..			
Females . . . . .	..				..
School of Art examinations								
Males	28				1,833			
Females . . . . .	..				..
Engineering school examinations								
Males . . . . .	..				..
Females . . . . .	..				..
Overseer examinations								
Males	30				..			
Examination in Surveying								
Males	51				..			
Females . . . . .	..				..
Sub-Overseer examinations								
Males	56				..			
Industrial school examination								
Males	36				406			
Females . . . . .	..				..
Commercial school examination								
Males	45				..			
Females . . . . .	..				..
Agricultural school examination								
Males . . . . .	..				..
Females . . . . .	..				..
Title or other Oriental examinations conducted by authorities other than Universities or taken by students in institutions of non-collegiate grade								
Sanskrit								
Males	397				..			
Females	1				..			
Arabic								
Males	5				..			
Females . . . . .	..				..
Persian								
Males . . . . .	..				..
Females . . . . .	..				..
Pali								
Males . . . . .	..				..
Females . . . . .	..				..
Other school examinations								
Males	1,048				..			
Females	5				..			

EDUCATION

No. 14-A II—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER WHO OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in BOMBAY and the UNITED PROVINCES

			BOMBAY				UNITED PROVINCES			
			1916-17				1916-17			
III ARTS COLLEGES										
Doctor of Philosophy	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
Doctor of Science	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
Master of Arts	Males	57					162			
	Females	2					1			
Master of Science	Males	2					46			
	Females	..					..
Bachelor of Arts (Honours)	Males	254					..			
	Females	9					..			
" " " Part I							..			
Bachelor of Arts (pass)	Males	307					393			
	Females	7					10			
Bachelor of Arts (pass) Part I	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
Bachelor of Science (Honours)	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
Bachelor of Science (pass)	Males	35					62			
	Females	..					1			
Intermediate in Arts	Males	716					489			
	Females	17					9			
Intermediate in Science	Males	73					258			
	Females	..					3			
ORIENTAL COLLEGES										
Master of Oriental Learning	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
Bachelor of Oriental Learning	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
Intermediate Oriental Faculty	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
Sanskrit	Males	..					1,286			
	Females	..					6			
Vidvan	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
Arabic	Males	..					41			
	Females	..					12			
Persian	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
Title examinations conducted by Universities or taken by students from Institutions of Collegiate grade	Pashto	Males	..				..
	Pali	Males	..				..
Hindi	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
Urdu	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
Punjabi	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
Bengali	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..

EDUCATION

No. 14-A II—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER WHO OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in BOMBAY and the UNITED PROVINCES—continued.

		BOMBAY				UNITED PROVINCES			
		1916-17				1916-17			
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING									
<i>Law</i>									
Doctor of Law	{ Males	..				..
	{ Females	..				..
Master of Law	{ Males	..				..
	{ Females	..				..
Bachelor of Law	{ Males	158				649			
	{ Females	..				..
Bachelor of Commerce	{ Males	26				..			
<i>Medicine</i>									
Doctor of Medicine or Surgery	{ Males	..				..
	{ Females	..				..
Doctor of Hygiene	{ Males	1				..			
	{ Females	..				..
Master of Surgery	{ Males	..				..
	{ Females	..				..
Master of Obstetrics	{ Males	..				..
	{ Females	..				..
Bachelor of Medicine or Surgery	{ Males	72				47			
	{ Females	5				4			
First M. B. Examination	{ Males	82				25			
	{ Females	4				..			
Bachelor of Hygiene	{ Males	..				..
	{ Females	..				..
Final Membership	{ Males	..				..
Bachelor of Sanitary Science	{ Males	..				..
	{ Females	..				..
Preliminary Scientific Examination in Medicine	{ Males	..				17			
	{ Females	..				1			
Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery	{ Males	32				..			
	{ Females	1				..			
<i>Engineering</i>									
Master of Civil Engineering	{ Males	..				..
	{ Females	..				..
Bachelor of Civil Engineering	{ Males	45				..			
	{ Females	..				..
Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering	{ Males	2				..			
	{ Females	..				..
Licentiate, Civil Engineering	{ Males	..				..
	{ Females	..				..
EXAMINATIONS NOT CONDUCTED BY UNIVERSITIES FOR									
Civil Engineers	{ Males	..				17			
	{ Females	..				..
Electrical Engineers	{ Males	6				..			
	{ Females	..				..
Mechanical Engineers	{ Males	10				..			
	{ Females	..				..
Upper Subordinates	{ Males	..				33			
	{ Females	..				..
Lower Subordinates	{ Males	16				38			
	{ Females	..				..
P. W. D. Accountants	{ Males	14				..			
	{ Females	..				..
TEACHING									
Post-graduate degrees or licences	{ Males	82				31			
	{ Females	..				4			
Under-graduate licences or diplomas	{ Males	..				40			
	{ Females	..				..

EDUCATION

No. 14-A II—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER WHO OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in BOMBAY and the UNITED PROVINCES—continued

			BOMBAY					UNITED PROVINCES				
			1916-17					1916-17				
<i>Agriculture</i>												
Master of Agriculture	Males . . . . .	..						..
	Females . . . . .	..						..
Bachelor of Agriculture	Males	30						11				
	Females . . . . .	..						..
Licentiate of Agriculture	Males . . . . .	..						18				
	Females . . . . .	..						..
<i>Veterinary Examinations</i>	Males	23						..				
	Females . . . . .	..						..
<i>Commercial Examinations</i>	Males	261						10				
	Females . . . . .	..						..
<i>Technological Examinations</i>	Males	47						..				
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION												
Matriculation	Males	1,305						658				
	Females	65						22				
School final or leaving certificate	Males	528						1,288				
	Females	1						..				
'B' Final examination	Males . . . . .	..						..
	Females . . . . .	..						..
High School examination for Europeans	Males	9						..				
	Females	10						..				
Cambridge senior examination	Males	20						64				
	Females	35						39				
Cambridge junior examination	Males	30						86				
	Females	34						44				
Cambridge higher examination	Males . . . . .	..						..
Cambridge preliminary examination	Males	41						122				
	Females	46						61				
Vernacular high examination	Males	3,261						1,743				
	Females	6						69				
Anglo-vernacular middle examination	Males	4,538						..				
	Females	324						129				
Vernacular middle examination	Males . . . . .	..						..
	Females . . . . .	..						..
Middle examination for Europeans	Males . . . . .	..						..
	Females . . . . .	..						..
Upper primary examination	Males	22,808						25,418				
	Females	2,179						412				
Lower primary examination	Males	32,755						..				
	Females	4,234						..				
Public service certificate examination	English and vernacular . . . . .	..						..

EDUCATION

No. 14-A II—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER WHO OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in BOMBAY and the UNITED PROVINCES—concluded

		BOMBAY				UNITED PROVINCES			
		1916-17				1916-17			
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION									
Training school examinations for masters—									
Secondary . . . . .		..				297			
Primary		1,356				1,603			
Training school examinations for mistresses—									
Secondary . . . . .		..				47			
Primary		430				9			
Teachers' examinations for those who are not students of a training school	Males	63				..			
	Females . . . . .	..				..
School of Art examinations	Males	1,865				..			
	Females	191				..			
Engineering school examinations	Males	28				..			
	Females . . . . .	..				..
Overseer examinations	Males . . . . .	..				..
Examination in Surveying	Males . . . . .	..				..
	Females . . . . .	..				..
Sub-Overseer examinations	Males . . . . .	..				..
Industrial school examination	Males . . . . .	..				376			
	Females . . . . .	..				..
Commercial school examination	Males . . . . .	..				..
	Females . . . . .	..				..
Agricultural school examination	Males	88				..			
	Females . . . . .	..				..
Title or other Oriental examinations conducted by authorities other than Universities or taken by students in institutions of non-collegiate grade	Sanskrit	Males . . . . .	..			..
		Females . . . . .	..			..
	Arabic	Males . . . . .	..			..
		Females . . . . .	..			..
	Persian	Males . . . . .	..			..
		Females . . . . .	..			..
	Pali	Males . . . . .	..			..
		Females . . . . .	..			..
Other school examinations	Males	103				1,802			
	Females	3				18			

EDUCATION

No. 14-A III—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER WHO OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in BIHAR and ORISSA and the PUNJAB

			BIHAR AND ORISSA					PUNJAB				
			1916-17					1916-17				
ARTS COLLEGES												
Doctor of Philosophy	{	Males . . . . .	..					..
		Females . . . . .	..					..
Doctor of Science	{	Males . . . . .	..					..
		Females . . . . .	..					..
Master of Arts	{	Males . . . . .	..					43				
		Females . . . . .	..					..
Master of Science	{	Males . . . . .	..					14				
		Females . . . . .	..					..
Bachelor of Arts (Honours)	{	Males	16					61				
		Females . . . . .	..					..
" " " Part I		Males . . . . .	..					..
Bachelor of Arts (pass)	{	Males	189					461				
		Females . . . . .	..					2				
Bachelor of Arts (pass) Part I	{	Males . . . . .	..					..
		Females . . . . .	..					..
Bachelor of Science (Honours)	{	Males	6					10				
		Females . . . . .	..					..
Bachelor of Science (pass)	{	Males	21					21				
		Females . . . . .	..					..
Intermediate in Arts	{	Males	352					523				
		Females	1					8				
Intermediate in Science	{	Males	102					264				
		Females . . . . .	..					..
ORIENTAL COLLEGES												
Master of Oriental Learning	{	Males . . . . .	..					..
		Females . . . . .	..					..
Bachelor of Oriental Learning	{	Males . . . . .	..					..
		Females . . . . .	..					..
Intermediate Oriental Faculty	{	Males . . . . .	..					..
		Females . . . . .	..					..
Sanskrit	{	Males . . . . .	..					258				
		Females . . . . .	..					11				
Vidyan		Males . . . . .	..					..
Arabic	{	Males . . . . .	..					16				
		Females . . . . .	..					..
Persian	{	Males . . . . .	..					64				
		Females . . . . .	..					..
Title examinations conducted by Universities or taken by students from institutions of Collegiate grade.	{	Pashto . . . . .	..					1				
		Pali . . . . .	..					..
Hindi	{	Males . . . . .	..					0				
		Females . . . . .	..					7				
Urdu	{	Males . . . . .	..					3				
		Females . . . . .	..					2				
Punjabi	{	Males . . . . .	..					43				
		Females . . . . .	..					3				
Bengali	{	Males . . . . .	..					..
		Females . . . . .	..					..

EDUCATION

No. 14-A III—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER WHO OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in BIHAR and ORISSA and the PUNJAB—continued

			BIHAR AND ORISSA					PUNJAB				
			1916-17					1916-17				
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING												
<i>Law</i>												
Doctor of Law	Males	..	..					..
	Females	..	..					..
Master of Law	Males	..	..					..
	Females	..	..					..
Bachelor of Law	Males	25	..					69				
	Females	..	..					..
Bachelor of Commerce	Males	..	..					..
<i>Medicine</i>												
Doctor of Medicine or Surgery	Males	..	..					..
	Females	..	..					..
Doctor of Hygiene	Males	..	..					..
	Females	..	..					..
Master of Surgery	Males	..	..					..
	Females	..	..					..
Master of Obstetrics	Males	..	..					..
	Females	..	..					..
Bachelor of Medicine or Surgery	Males	..	..					16				
	Females	..	..					..
First M. B. Examination	Males	..	..					..
	Females	..	..					..
Bachelor of Hygiene	Males	..	..					..
	Females	..	..					..
Final Membership	Males	..	..					..
Bachelor of Sanitary Science	Males	..	..					..
	Females	..	..					..
Preliminary Scientific Examination in Medicine	Males	..	..					..
	Females	..	..					..
Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery	Males	..	..					1				
	Females	..	..					..
<i>Engineering</i>												
Master of Civil Engineering	Males	..	..					..
	Females	..	..					..
Bachelor of Civil Engineering	Males	..	..					..
	Females	..	..					..
Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering	Males	..	..					..
Licentiate of Civil Engineering	Males	..	..					..
	Females	..	..					..
EXAMINATIONS NOT CONDUCTED BY UNIVERSITIES FOR												
Civil Engineers	Males	..	..					..
	Females	..	..					..
Electrical Engineers	Males	..	..					..
	Females	..	..					..
Mechanical Engineers	Males	..	..					..
Upper Subordinates	Males	..	..					..
	Females	..	..					..
Lower Subordinates	Males	..	..					..
	Females	..	..					..
P. W. D. Accountants	Males	..	..					..
TEACHING												
Post-graduate degrees or licences	Males	6	..					40				
	Females	..	..					..
Under-graduate licences or diplomas	Males	10	..					111				
	Females	..	..					22				

EDUCATION

No. 14-A III—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER WHO OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in BIHAR and ORISSA and the PUNJAB—continued

			BIHAR AND ORISSA				PUNJAB			
			1916-17				1916-17			
<i>Agriculture</i>										
Master of Agriculture	{ Males . . . . .	..	..				..
	{ Females . . . . .	..	..				..
Bachelor of Agriculture	{ Males . . . . .	..	..				..
	{ Females . . . . .	..	..				..
Licentiate of Agriculture	{ Males . . . . .	..	..				..
	{ Females . . . . .	..	..				..
<i>Veterinary Examinations</i>	{ Males . . . . .	..	..				55			
	{ Females . . . . .	..	..				..
<i>Commercial Examinations</i>	{ Males . . . . .	..	..				..
	{ Females . . . . .	..	..				..
<i>Technological Examinations</i>	Males . . . . .	..	..				..
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION										
Matriculation	{ Males . . . . .	..	..				3,526			
	{ Females . . . . .	..	..				34			
School final or leaving certificate	{ Males . . . . .	..	..				..
	{ Females . . . . .	..	..				..
'B' Final examination	{ Males	7	..				..
	{ Females . . . . .	..	..				..
High School examination for Europeans	{ Males . . . . .	..	..				22			
	{ Females . . . . .	..	..				26			
Cambridge senior examination	{ Males . . . . .	..	..				24			
	{ Females . . . . .	..	..				9			
Cambridge junior examination	{ Males	9	..				10			
	{ Females . . . . .	..	..				9			
Cambridge higher examination	Males . . . . .	..	..				..
Cambridge preliminary examination	{ Males	24	..				6			
	{ Females	3	..				4			
Vernacular high examination	{ Males . . . . .	..	..				..
	{ Females . . . . .	..	..				..
Anglo-vernacular middle examination	{ Males	5,009	..				..
	{ Females	53	..				..
Vernacular middle examination	{ Males	375	..				2,109			
	{ Females	22	..				229			
Middle examination for Europeans	{ Males	4	..				52			
	{ Females	3	..				33			
Upper primary examination	{ Males	11,771	..				..
	{ Females	218	..				..
Lower primary examination	{ Males	25,298	..				..
	{ Females	1,236	..				..
Public service certificate examination	English and vernacular . . . . .	..	..				..

EDUCATION

No. 14-A III—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER WHO OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in BIHAR and ORISSA and the PUNJAB—concluded

	BIHAR AND ORISSA					PUNJAB				
	1916-17					1916-17				
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION										
Training school examinations for masters—										
Secondary	209					83				
Primary	1,021					784				
Training school examinations for mistresses—										
Secondary . . . . .	..					33				
Primary	54					94				
Teachers' examinations for those who are not students of a training school										
Males . . . . .	..					..
Females . . . . .	..					2				
School of Art examinations										
Males . . . . .	..					15				
Females . . . . .	..					..
Engineering school examinations										
Males . . . . .	..					41				
Females . . . . .	..					..
Overseer examinations	Males	19				..				
Examination in Surveying										
Males	21					..				
Females . . . . .	..					..
Sub-Overseer examinations	Males	36				..				
Industrial school examination										
Males . . . . .	..					24				
Females . . . . .	..					..
Commercial school examination										
Males	76					21				
Females . . . . .	..					..
Agricultural school examination										
Males . . . . .	..					20				
Females . . . . .	..					..
Title or other Oriental examinations conducted by authorities other than Universities or taken by students in institutions of non-college grade	Sanskrit									
	Males	112				..				
	Females . . . . .	..				..
	Arabic									
	Males . . . . .	..				..
	Females . . . . .	..				..
	Persian									
	Males . . . . .	..				..
	Females . . . . .	..				..
	Pali									
	Males . . . . .	..				..
	Females . . . . .	..				..
Other school examinations										
Males	2,107					37				
Females	20					24				

EDUCATION

No. 14-A IV—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER WHO OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in DELHI and BURMA

			DELHI					BURMA				
			1916-17					1916-17				
ARTS COLLEGES												
Doctor of Philosophy	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
Doctor of Science	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
Master of Arts	{	Males	6					..				
		Females	..					..
Master of Science	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
Bachelor of Arts (Honours)	{	Males	21					..				
		Females	..					..
"	"	Part I	Males	..				..
Bachelor of Arts (pass)	{	Males	..					45				
		Females	..					..
Bachelor of Arts (pass) Part I	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
Bachelor of Science (Honours)	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
Bachelor of Science (pass)	{	Males	..					8				
		Females	..					..
Intermediate in Arts	{	Males	52					96				
		Females	..					..
Intermediate in Science	{	Males	..					34				
		Females	..					..
ORIENTAL COLLEGES												
Master of Oriental Learning	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
Bachelor of Oriental Learning	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
Intermediate Oriental Faculty	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
{	Sanskrit	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
{	Vidyan	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
{	Arabic	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
{	Persian	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
{	Pashto	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
{	Pali	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
{	Hindi	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
{	Urdu	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
{	Punjabi	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
{	Bengali	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..

EDUCATION

No. 14-A IV—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER WHO OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in DELHI and BURMA—continued

			DELHI				BURMA				
			1916-17				1916-17				
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING											
Law											
Doctor of Law	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
Master of Law	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
Bachelor of Law	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
Bachelor of Commerce	Males	..					..
Medicine.											
Doctor of Medicine or Surgery	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
Doctor of Hygiene	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
Master of Surgery	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
Master of Obstetrics	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
Bachelor of Medicine or Surgery	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
First M. B. Examination	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
Bachelor of Hygiene	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
Final Membership	Males	..					..
Bachelor of Sanitary Science	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
Preliminary Scientific Examination in Medicine	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
Engineering											
Master of Civil Engineering	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
Bachelor of Civil Engineering	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering	Males	..					..
Licentiate of Civil Engineering	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
EXAMINATIONS NOT CONDUCTED BY UNIVERSITIES FOR											
Civil Engineers	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
Electrical Engineers	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
Mechanical Engineers	Males	..					..
Upper Subordinates	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
Lower Subordinates	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
P. W. D. Accountants	Males	..					..
TEACHING											
Post-graduate degrees or licences	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
Under-graduate licences or diplomas	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..

EDUCATION

No. 14-A IV—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER WHO OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in DELHI and BURMA—continued

			DELHI				BURMA			
			1916-17				1916-17			
<i>Agriculture</i>										
Master of Agriculture	{ Males	..	..				..
	{ Females	..	..				..
Bachelor of Agriculture	{ Males	..	..				..
	{ Females	..	..				..
Licentiate of Agriculture	{ Males	..	..				..
	{ Females	..	..				..
Veterinary Examinations	{ Males	..	..				..
	{ Females	..	..				..
Commercial Examinations	{ Males	..	..				..
	{ Females	..	..				..
Technological Examinations	Males	..	..				..
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION										
Matriculation	{ Males	147	..				..
	{ Females	..	..				..
School final or leaving certificate	{ Males	..	..				267			
	{ Females	..	..				11			
'B' Final examination	{ Males	..	..				..
	{ Females	..	..				..
High School examination for Europeans	{ Males	..	..				32			
	{ Females	..	..				29			
Cambridge senior examination	{ Males	..	..				..
	{ Females	..	..				..
Cambridge junior examination	{ Males	..	..				..
	{ Females	..	..				..
Cambridge higher examination	Males	..	..				..
Cambridge preliminary examination	{ Males	..	..				..
	{ Females	..	..				..
Vernacular high examination	{ Males	..	..				42			
	{ Females	..	..				1			
Anglo-vernacular middle examination	{ Males	..	..				1,237			
	{ Females	..	..				154			
Vernacular middle examination	{ Males	65	..				848			
	{ Females	1	..				35			
Middle examination for Europeans	{ Males	..	..				..
	{ Females	..	..				..
Upper primary examination	{ Males	..	..				11,561			
	{ Females	..	..				1,369			
Lower primary examination	{ Males	..	..				31,706			
	{ Females	..	..				4,086			
Public service certificate examination	English and vernacular	..	..				13			

EDUCATION

No. 14-A IV—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER WHO OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in DELHI and BURMA—concluded

	DELHI					BURMA				
	1916-17					1916-17				
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION										
Training school examinations for masters—										
Secondary . . . . .	..					149				
Primary . . . . .	..					122				
Training school examinations for mistresses—										
Secondary . . . . .	..					14				
Primary . . . . .	..					60				
Teachers' examinations for those who are not students of a training school										
{ Males . . . . .	..					496				
{ Females . . . . .	..					30				
School of Art examinations										
{ Males . . . . .	..					..
{ Females . . . . .	..					..
Engineering school examinations										
{ Males . . . . .	..					55				
{ Females . . . . .	..					..
Overseer examinations										
Males . . . . .	..					..
Examination in Surveying										
{ Males . . . . .	..					..
{ Females . . . . .	..					..
Sub-Overseer examinations										
Males . . . . .	..					..
Industrial school examination										
{ Males	3					..				
{ Females . . . . .	..					..
Commercial school examination										
{ Males	5					..				
{ Females . . . . .	..					..
Agricultural school examination										
{ Males . . . . .	..					..
{ Females . . . . .	..					..
Title or other Oriental examinations conducted by authorities other than Universities or taken by students in institutions of non-collegiate grade	Sanskrit	{ Males . . . . .	..			..
		{ Females . . . . .	..			..
	Arabic	{ Males . . . . .	..			..
		{ Females . . . . .	..			..
	Persian	{ Males . . . . .	..			..
		{ Females . . . . .	..			..
	Pali	{ Males . . . . .	..			..
		{ Females . . . . .	..			..
Other school examinations										
{ Males . . . . .	..					80				
{ Females . . . . .	..					..

EDUCATION

No. 14-AV—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER WHO OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in the CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR and ASSAM

			CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR					ASSAM				
			1916-17					1916-17				
ARTS COLLEGES												
Doctor of Philosophy	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
Doctor of Science	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
Master of Arts	{	Males	18					2				
		Females	..					..
Master of Science	{	Males	2					..				
		Females	..					..
Bachelor of Arts (Honours)	{	Males	..					6				
		Females	..					..
" " " Part I	{	Males	..					..
Bachelor of Arts (pass)	{	Males	93					34				
		Females	1					..				
Bachelor of Arts (pass) Part I.	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
Bachelor of Science (Honours)	{	Males	..					1				
		Females	..					..
Bachelor of Science (pass)	{	Males	4					7				
		Females	..					..
Intermediate in Arts	{	Males	90					103				
		Females	..					..
Intermediate in Science	{	Males	60					37				
		Females	..					..
ORIENTAL COLLEGES												
Master of Oriental Learning	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
Bachelor of Oriental Learning	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
Intermediate Oriental Faculty	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
Sanskrit	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
Vidvan	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
Arabic	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
Persian	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
Pashto	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
Pali	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
Hindi	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
Urdu	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
Punjabi	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
Bengali	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..

EDUCATION

No. 14-AV—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER WHO OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in the CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR, and ASSAM—continued

		CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR				ASSAM			
		1916-17				1916-17			
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING									
Law.									
Doctor of Law	{ Males	..				..
	{ Females	..				..
Master of Law	{ Males	..				..
	{ Females	..				..
Bachelor of Law	{ Males	145				3			
	{ Females	..				..
Bachelor of Commerce	Males	..				..
Medicine									
Doctor of Medicine or Surgery	{ Males	..				..
	{ Females	..				..
Doctor of Hygiene	{ Males	..				..
	{ Females	..				..
Master of Surgery	{ Males	..				..
	{ Females	..				..
Master of Obstetrics	{ Males	..				..
	{ Females	..				..
Bachelor of Medicine or Surgery	{ Males	..				..
	{ Females	..				..
First M. B. Examination	{ Males	..				..
	{ Females	..				..
Bachelor of Hygiene	{ Males	..				..
	{ Females	..				..
Final Membership	Males	..				..
Bachelor of Sanitary Science	{ Males	..				..
	{ Females	..				..
Preliminary Scientific Examination in Medicine.	{ Males	..				..
	{ Females	..				..
Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery	{ Males	..				..
	{ Females	..				..
Engineering									
Master of Civil Engineering	{ Males	..				..
	{ Females	..				..
Bachelor of Civil Engineering	{ Males	..				..
	{ Females	..				..
Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering	Males	..				..
Licentiate of Civil Engineering	{ Males	..				..
	{ Females	..				..
EXAMINATIONS NOT CONDUCTED BY UNIVERSITIES FOR									
Civil Engineers	{ Males	..				..
	{ Females	..				..
Electrical Engineers	{ Males	..				..
	{ Females	..				..
Mechanical Engineers	Males	..				..
Upper Subordinates	{ Males	..				..
	{ Females	..				..
Lower Subordinates	{ Males	..				..
	{ Females	..				..
P. W. D. Accountants	Males	..				..
TEACHING									
Post-graduate degrees or licences	{ Males	23				..			
	{ Females	..				..
Under-graduate licences for diplomas	{ Males	27				..			
	{ Females	..				..

EDUCATION

No. 14-A V—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER WHO OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in the CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR, and ASSAM—continued

		CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR				ASSAM					
		1916-17					1916-17				
<i>Agriculture.</i>											
Master of Agriculture	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
Bachelor of Agriculture	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
Licentiate of Agriculture	Males	7					..				
	Females	..					..
Veterinary Examinations	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
Commercial Examinations	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
Technological Examinations	Males	..					..
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION											
Matriculation	Males	423					..				
	Females	2					..				
School final or leaving certificate	Males	531					..				
	Females	..					..
B' Final examination	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
High School examination for Europeans	Males	9					..				
	Females	6					..				
Cambridge senior examination	Males	..					..
	Females	..					3				
Cambridge junior examination	Males	..					..
	Females	..					5				
Cambridge higher examination	Males	..					..
Cambridge preliminary examination	Males	..					1				
	Females	..					3				
Vernacular high examination	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
Anglo-vernacular middle examination	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
Vernacular middle examination	Males	..					217				
	Females	..					21				
Middle examination for Europeans	Males	17					..				
	Females	12					..				
Upper primary examination	Males	18,906					..				
	Females	545					..				
Lower primary examination	Males	..					..
	Females	..					..
Public service certificate examination	English and vernacular	..					..

EDUCATION

No. 14-A V—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER WHO OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in the CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR, and ASSAM—concluded

	CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR				ASSAM			
	1916-17				1916-17			
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION								
Training school examinations for masters—								
Secondary . . . . .	..				20			
Primary	190				96			
Training school examinations for mistresses—								
Secondary . . . . .	..				..
Primary	16				..			
Teachers' examinations for those who are not students of a training school.								
{ Males	82				..			
{ Females	17				..			
School of Art examinations								
{ Males	238				..			
{ Females	7				..			
Engineering school examinations								
{ Males	7				..			
{ Females . . . . .	..				..
Overseer examinations								
Males . . . . .	..				..
Examination in Surveying								
{ Males . . . . .	..				..
{ Females . . . . .	..				..
Sub-Overseer examinations								
Males . . . . .	..				..
Industrial school examination								
{ Males	22				5			
{ Females . . . . .	..				..
Commercial school examination								
{ Males . . . . .	..				..
{ Females . . . . .	..				..
Agricultural school examination								
{ Males	25				..			
{ Females . . . . .	..				..
Title or other Oriental examinations conducted by authorities other than Universities or taken by students in institutions of non-collegiate grade.	Sanskrit	{ Males . . . . .	..		..
		{ Females . . . . .	..		..
	Arabic	{ Males . . . . .	..		..
		{ Females . . . . .	..		..
	Persian	{ Males . . . . .	..		..
		{ Females . . . . .	..		..
	Pali	{ Males . . . . .	..		..
		{ Females . . . . .	..		..
Other school examinations								
{ Males	32				147			
{ Females . . . . .	..				..

EDUCATION

No. 14-A VI—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS stating the NUMBER WHO OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE and AJMER-MERWARA

			North-West Frontier Province					Ajmer-Merwara				
			1916-17					1916-17				
ARTS COLLEGES												
Doctor of Philosophy	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
Doctor of Science	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
Master of Arts	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
Master of Science	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
Bachelor of Arts (Honours)	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
"	"	Part I	Males	..				..
Bachelor of Arts (pass)	{	Males	12					3				
		Females	..					..
Bachelor of Arts (pass) Part I	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
Bachelor of Science (Honours)	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
Bachelor of Science (pass)	{	Males	..					3				
		Females	..					..
Intermediate in Arts	{	Males	26					13				
		Females	..					..
Intermediate in Science	{	Males	1					19				
		Females	..					..
ORIENTAL COLLEGES												
Master of Oriental Learning	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
Bachelor of Oriental Learning	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
Intermediate Oriental Faculty	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
Sanskrit	{	Males	9					..				
		Females	5					..				
Vidvan	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
Arabic	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
Persian	{	Males	1					..				
		Females	..					..
Pashto	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
Pali	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
Hindi	{	Males	1					..				
		Females	..					..
Urdu	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..
Punjabi	{	Males	3					..				
		Females	..					..
Bengali	{	Males	..					..
		Females	..					..

EDUCATION

No. 14-A VI—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER WHO OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE and AJMER-MERWARA—continued

		North-West Frontier Province				Ajmer-Merwara			
		1916-17				1916-17			
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING									
<i>Law</i>									
Doctor of Law	Males	..				..
	Females	..				..
Master of Law	Males	..				..
	Females	..				..
Bachelor of Law	Males	1				..			
	Females	..							
Bachelor of Commerce	Males	..				..
<i>Medicine</i>									
Doctor of Medicine or Surgery	Males	..				..
	Females	..				..
Doctor of Hygiene	Males	..				..
	Females	..				..
Master of Surgery	Males	..				..
	Females	..				..
Master of Obstetrics	Males	..				..
	Females	..				..
Bachelor of Medicine or Surgery	Males	..				..
	Females	..				..
First M. B. Examination	Males	..				..
	Females	..				..
Bachelor of Hygiene	Males	..				..
	Females	..				..
Final Membership	Males	..				..
Bachelor of Sanitary Science	Males	..				..
	Females	..				..
Preliminary Scientific Examination in Medicine.	Males	..				..
	Females	..				..
Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery	Males	..				..
	Females	..				..
<i>Engineering</i>									
Master of Civil Engineering	Males	..				..
	Females	..				..
Bachelor of Civil Engineering	Males	..				..
	Females	..				..
Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering	Males	..				..
Licentiate of Civil Engineering	Males	..				..
	Females	..				..
EXAMINATIONS NOT CONDUCTED BY UNIVERSITIES FOR									
Civil Engineers	Males	..				..
	Females	..				..
Electrical Engineers	Males	..				..
	Females	..				..
Mechanical Engineers	Males	..				..
Upper Subordinates	Males	..				..
	Females	..				..
Lower Subordinates	Males	..				..
	Females	..				..
P. W. D. Accountants	Males	..				..
TEACHING									
Post-graduate degrees or licences	Males	1				..			
	Females	..				..
Under-graduate licences or diplomas	Males	..				..
	Females	..				..

EDUCATION

No. 14-A VI—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER WHO OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE and AJMER-MERWARA—continued

			NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE				AJMER-MERWARA.			
			1916-17				1916-17			
<i>Agriculture</i>										
Master of Agriculture	Males . . . . .	..					..
	Females . . . . .	..					..
Bachelor of Agriculture	Males . . . . .	..					..
	Females . . . . .	..					..
Licentiate of Agriculture	Males . . . . .	..					..
	Females . . . . .	..					..
<i>Veterinary Examinations</i>	Males . . . . .	..					..
	Females . . . . .	..					..
<i>Commercial Examinations</i>	Males . . . . .	..					..
	Females . . . . .	..					..
<i>Technological Examinations</i>	Males . . . . .	..					..
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION							45			
Matriculation	Males	123					..			
	Females	2					..			
School final or leaving certificate	Males	109					..			
	Females . . . . .	..					..
'B' Final examination	Males . . . . .	..					..
	Females . . . . .	..					..
High School examination for Europeans	Males . . . . .	..					..
	Females . . . . .	..					..
Cambridge senior examination	Males . . . . .	..					9			
	Females . . . . .	..					1			
Cambridge junior examination	Males . . . . .	..					2			
	Females . . . . .	..					..
Cambridge higher examination	Males . . . . .	..					..
Cambridge preliminary examination	Males . . . . .	..					7			
	Females . . . . .	..					1			
Vernacular high examination	Males . . . . .	..					..
	Females . . . . .	..					..
Anglo-vernacular middle examination	Males . . . . .	..					90			
	Females . . . . .	..					4			
Vernacular middle examination	Males	127					5			
	Females	3					..			
Middle examination for Europeans	Males . . . . .	..					..
	Females . . . . .	..					..
Upper primary examination	Males . . . . .	..					..
	Females . . . . .	..					..
Lower primary examination	Males . . . . .	..					..
	Females . . . . .	..					..
Public service certificates examination	English and vernacular . . . . .	..					..

EDUCATION

No. 14-A VI—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER WHO OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE and AJMER-MERWARA—concluded

	NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE					AJMER-MERWARA				
	1916-17					1916-17				
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION										
Training school examinations for masters—										
Secondary . . . . .	..					50				
Primary	65					..				
Training school examinations for mistresses—										
Secondary . . . . .	..					..
Primary . . . . .	..					..
Teachers' examinations for those who are not students of a training school.										
{ Males	7					..				
{ Females . . . . .	..					..
School of Art examinations										
{ Males . . . . .	..					..
{ Females . . . . .	..					..
Engineering school examinations										
{ Males . . . . .	..					..
{ Females . . . . .	..					..
Overseer examinations										
{ Males . . . . .	..					..
{ Females . . . . .	..					..
Examination in Surveying										
{ Males . . . . .	..					..
{ Females . . . . .	..					..
Sub-Overseer examinations										
{ Males . . . . .	..					..
{ Females . . . . .	..					..
Industrial school examination										
{ Males . . . . .	..					..
{ Females . . . . .	..					..
Commercial school examination										
{ Males . . . . .	..					..
{ Females . . . . .	..					..
Agricultural school examination										
{ Males . . . . .	..					..
{ Females . . . . .	..					..
Title or other Oriental examinations conducted by authorities other than Universities or taken by students in institutions of non-collegiate grade.	Sanskrit	{ Males . . . . .	..			..
		{ Females . . . . .	..			..
	Arabic	{ Males . . . . .	..			..
		{ Females . . . . .	..			..
	Persian	{ Males . . . . .	..			..
		{ Females . . . . .	..			..
	Pali	{ Males . . . . .	..			..
		{ Females . . . . .	..			..
Other school examinations										
{ Males . . . . .	..					..
{ Females . . . . .	..					..

EDUCATION

No. 14-A VII—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER WHO OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in BRITISH BALUCHISTAN and COORG

			BRITISH BALUCHISTAN					COORG				
			1916-17					1916-17				
ARTS COLLEGES												
Doctor of Philosophy		{ Males . Females .	..					..
Doctor of Science		{ Males . Females .	..					..
Master of Arts		{ Males . Females .	..					..
Master of Science		{ Males . Females .	..					..
Bachelor of Arts (Honours)		{ Males . Females .	..					..
" " Part I		Males .	..					..
Bachelor of Arts (pass)		{ Males . Females .	..					..
Bachelor of Arts (pass) Part I		{ Males . Females .	..					..
Bachelor of Science (Honours)		{ Males . Females .	..					..
Bachelor of Science (pass)		{ Males . Females .	..					..
Intermediate in Arts		{ Males . Females .	..					..
Intermediate in Science		{ Males . Females .	..					..
ORIENTAL COLLEGES												
Master of Oriental Learning		{ Males . Females .	..					..
Bachelor of Oriental Learning		{ Males . Females .	..					..
Intermediate Oriental Faculty		{ Males . Females .	..					..
Title examinations conducted by Uni- versities or taken by students from institutions of Collegiate grade.	Sanskrit	{ Males . Females .	..					..
	Vidvan	Males .	..					..
	Arabic	{ Males . Females .	..					..
	Persian	{ Males . Females .	..					..
	Pashto	Males .	..					..
	Pali	{ Males . Females .	..					..
	Hindi	{ Males . Females .	..					..
	Urdu	{ Males . Females .	..					..
	Punjabi	{ Males . Females .	..					..
	Bengali	{ Males . Females .	..					..

EDUCATION

No. 14-A. VII.—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER WHO OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in BRITISH BALUCHISTAN and COORG—continued.

		BRITISH BALUCHISTAN				COORG			
		1916-17				1916-17			
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law.									
Doctor of Law	{ Males Females . . . . .	..				..
Master of Law	{ Males Females . . . . .	..				..
Bachelor of Law	{ Males Females . . . . .	..				..
Bachelor of Commerce	Males . . . . .	..				..
Medicine.									
Doctor of Medicine of Surgery	{ Males Females . . . . .	..				..
Doctor of Hygiene	{ Males Females . . . . .	..				..
Master of Surgery	{ Males Females . . . . .	..				..
Master of Obstetrics	{ Males Females . . . . .	..				..
Bachelor of Medicine or Surgery	{ Males Females . . . . .	..				..
First M. B. Examination	{ Males Females . . . . .	..				..
Bachelor of Hygiene	{ Males Females . . . . .	..				..
Final Membership	Males . . . . .	..				..
Bachelor of Sanitary Science	{ Males Females . . . . .	..				..
Preliminary Scientific Examination in Medicine.	{ Males Females . . . . .	..				..
Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery	{ Males Females . . . . .	..				..
Engineering.									
Master of Civil Engineering	{ Males Females . . . . .	..				..
Bachelor of Civil Engineering	{ Males Females . . . . .	..				..
Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering	Males . . . . .	..				..
Licentiate of Civil Engineering	{ Males Females . . . . .	..				..
EXAMINATIONS NOT CONDUCTED BY UNIVERSITIES FOR									
Civil Engineers	{ Males Females . . . . .	..				..
Electrical Engineers	{ Males Females . . . . .	..				..
Mechanical Engineers	Males . . . . .	..				..
Upper Subordinates	{ Males Females . . . . .	..				..
Lower Subordinates	{ Males Females . . . . .	..				..
P. W. D. Accountants	Males . . . . .	..				..
TEACHING.									
Post-graduate degrees or licences	{ Males Females . . . . .	..				..
Under-graduate licences for diplomas	{ Males Females . . . . .	..				..

EDUCATION

No. 14-A. VII.—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER WHO OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in BRITISH BALUCHISTAN and COORG—continued

		BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.					COORG.				
		1916-17					1916-17				
<i>Agriculture.</i>											
Master of Agriculture	Males . . . . .	..					..
	Females . . . . .	..					..
Bachelor of Agriculture	Males . . . . .	..					..
	Females . . . . .	..					..
Licentiate of Agriculture	Males . . . . .	..					..
	Females . . . . .	..					..
<i>Veterinary Examinations</i>	Males . . . . .	..					..
	Females . . . . .	..					..
<i>Commercial Examinations</i>	Males . . . . .	..					..
	Females . . . . .	..					..
<i>Technological Examinations</i>	Males . . . . .	..					..
<i>SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.</i>											
Matriculation	Males	32					..				
	Females . . . . .	..					..
School final or leaving certificate	Males . . . . .	..					..
	Females . . . . .	..					..
'B' Final examination	Males . . . . .	..					..
	Females . . . . .	..					..
High School examination for Europeans	Males . . . . .	..					..
	Females . . . . .	..					..
Cambridge senior examination	Males . . . . .	..					..
	Females . . . . .	..					..
Cambridge junior examination	Males . . . . .	..					..
	Females . . . . .	..					..
Cambridge higher examination	Males . . . . .	..					..
Cambridge preliminary examination	Males . . . . .	..					..
	Females . . . . .	..					..
Vernacular high examination	Males . . . . .	..					..
	Females . . . . .	..					..
Anglo-vernacular middle examination	Males	53					..				
	Females . . . . .	..					..
Vernacular middle examination	Males	3					..				
	Females	1					..				
Middle examination for Europeans	Males . . . . .	..					..
	Females . . . . .	..					..
Upper primary examination	Males	230					..				
	Females	20					..				
Lower primary examination	Males . . . . .	..					..
	Females . . . . .	..					..
Public service certificate examination	English and vernacular . . . . .	..					..

EDUCATION

No. 14-A.VII.—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER WHO OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in BRITISH BALUCHISTAN and COORG—concluded

	BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.					COORG.				
	1916-17					1916-17				
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.										
Training school examinations for masters—										
Secondary . . . . .	..					..
Primary	9					28				
Training school examinations for mistresses—										
Secondary . . . . .	..					..
Primary . . . . .	..					..
Teachers' examinations for those who are not students of a training school.										
{ Males . . . . .	..					..
{ Females . . . . .	..					..
School of Art examinations										
{ Males . . . . .	..					..
{ Females . . . . .	..					..
Engineering school examinations										
{ Males . . . . .	..					..
{ Females . . . . .	..					..
Overseer examinations										
Males . . . . .	..					..
Examination in Surveying										
{ Males . . . . .	..					..
{ Females . . . . .	..					..
Sub-Overseer examinations										
Males . . . . .	..					..
Industrial school examination										
{ Males . . . . .	..					..
{ Females . . . . .	..					..
Commercial school examination										
{ Males . . . . .	..					..
{ Females . . . . .	..					..
Agricultural school examination										
{ Males . . . . .	..					..
{ Females . . . . .	..					..
Title or other Oriental examinations conducted by authorities other than Universities or taken by students in institutions of non-collegiate grade.	Sanskrit	{ Males . . . . .	..			..
		{ Females . . . . .	..			..
	Arabic	{ Males . . . . .	..			..
		{ Females . . . . .	..			..
	Persian	{ Males . . . . .	..			..
		{ Females . . . . .	..			..
	Pali	{ Males . . . . .	..			..
		{ Females . . . . .	..			..
Other school examinations										
{ Males . . . . .	..					..
{ Females . . . . .	..					..

EDUCATION

No. 14-A. VIII.—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER WHO OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in BANGALORE

			1916-17				
ARTS COLLEGES.							
Doctor of Philosophy	Males	..					
	Females	..					
Doctor of Science	Males	..					
	Females	..					
Master of Arts	Males	..					
	Females	..					
Master of Science	Males	..					
	Females	..					
Bachelor of Arts (Honours)	Males	..					
	Females	..					
" " Part I.	Males	..					
Bachelor of Arts (pass)	Males	..					
	Females	..					
Bachelor of Arts (pass) Part I	Males	..					
	Females	..					
Bachelor of Science (Honours)	Males	..					
	Females	..					
Bachelor of Science (pass)	Males	..					
	Females	..					
Intermediate in Arts	Males	12					
	Females	7					
Intermediate in Science	Males	..					
	Females	..					
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.							
Master of Oriental Learning	Males	..					
	Females	..					
Bachelor of Oriental Learning	Males	..					
	Females	..					
Intermediate, Oriental Faculty	Males	..					
	Females	..					
Sanskrit	Males	..					
	Females	..					
Vidvan	Males	..					
Arabic	Males	..					
	Females	..					
Persian	Males	..					
	Females	..					
Pashto	Males	..					
	Females	..					
Pali	Males	..					
	Females	..					
Hindi	Males	..					
	Females	..					
Urdu	Males	..					
	Females	..					
Punjabi	Males	..					
	Females	..					
Bengali	Males	..					
	Females	..					

EDUCATION

No. 14-A. VIII.—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER WHO OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in BANGALORE—continued

		1916-17				
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.						
<i>Law.</i>						
Doctor of Law	{ Males Females . . . . .	..			
Master of Law	{ Males Females . . . . .	..			
Bachelor of Law	{ Males Females . . . . .	..			
Bachelor of Commerce	Males . . . . .	..			
<i>Medicine.</i>						
Doctor of Medicine or Surgery	{ Males Females . . . . .	..			
Doctor of Hygiene	{ Males Females . . . . .	..			
Master of Surgery	{ Males Females . . . . .	..			
Master of Obstetrics	{ Males Females . . . . .	..			
Bachelor of Medicine or Surgery	{ Males Females . . . . .	..			
First M. B. Examination	{ Males Females . . . . .	..			
Bachelor of Hygiene	{ Males Females . . . . .	..			
Final Membership	Males . . . . .	..			
Bachelor of Sanitary Science	{ Males Females . . . . .	..			
Preliminary Scientific Examination in Medicine	{ Males Females . . . . .	..			
Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery	{ Males Females . . . . .	..			
<i>Engineering.</i>						
Master of Civil Engineering	{ Males Females . . . . .	..			
Bachelor of Civil Engineering	{ Males Females . . . . .	..			
Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering	Males . . . . .	..			
Licentiate of Civil Engineering	{ Males Females . . . . .	..			
EXAMINATIONS NOT CONDUCTED BY UNIVERSITIES FOR						
Civil Engineers	{ Males Females . . . . .	..			
Electrical Engineers	{ Males Females . . . . .	..			
Mechanical Engineers	Males . . . . .	..			
Upper Subordinates	{ Males Females . . . . .	..			
Lower Subordinates	{ Males Females . . . . .	..			
P. W. D. Accountants	Males . . . . .	..			
TEACHING.						
Post-graduate degrees or licences	{ Males Females . . . . .	..			
Under-graduate licences or diplomas	{ Males Females . . . . .	..			

EDUCATION

No. 14-A. VIII.—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER WHO OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in BANGALORE—continued

		1916-17				
<i>Agriculture.</i>						
Master of Agriculture	{ Males . Females .	.. ..			
Bachelor of Agriculture	{ Males . Females .	.. ..			
Licentiate of Agriculture	{ Males . Females .	.. ..			
Veterinary Examinations	{ Males . Females .	.. ..			
Commercial Examinations	{ Males . Females .	.. ..			
Technological Examinations	Males .	..				
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.						
Matriculation	{ Males . Females .	.. ..			
School final or leaving certificate	{ Males . Females .	33 ..				
'B' Final examination	{ Males . Females .	.. ..			
High School examination for Europeans	{ Males . Females .	14 25				
Cambridge senior examination	{ Males . Females .	5 3				
Cambridge junior examination	{ Males . Females .	16 3				
Cambridge higher examination	Males .	..				
Cambridge preliminary examination	{ Males . Females .	19 6				
Vernacular high examination	{ Males . Females .	.. ..			
Anglo-vernacular middle examination	{ Males . Females .	.. ..			
Vernacular middle examination	{ Males . Females .	.. ..			
Middle examination for Europeans	{ Males . Females .	16 4				
Upper primary examination	{ Males . Females .	11 9				
Lower primary examination	{ Males . Females .	.. ..			
Public service certificate examination	English and vernacular	..				

EDUCATION

No. 14-A.VIII.—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE and SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, stating the NUMBER WHO OBTAINED each DEGREE or PASSED the PRESCRIBED TESTS, in BANGALORE—concluded

	1916-17				
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.					
Training school examinations for masters—					
Secondary . . . . .	..			
Primary	23				
Training school examinations for mistresses—					
Secondary . . . . .	..			
Primary	11				
Teachers' examinations for those who are not students of a training school.	Males . . . . .	..		
	Females . . . . .	..		
School of Art examinations	Males . . . . .	..		
	Females . . . . .	..		
Engineering school examinations	Males . . . . .	..		
	Females . . . . .	..		
Overseer examinations	Males . . . . .	..		
Examination in Surveying	Males . . . . .	..		
	Females . . . . .	..		
Sub-Overseer examinations	Males . . . . .	..		
Industrial school examination	Males . . . . .	..		
	Females . . . . .	..		
Commercial school examination	Males . . . . .	..		
	Females . . . . .	..		
Agricultural school examination	Males . . . . .	..		
	Females . . . . .	..		
Title or other Oriental examinations conducted by authorities other than Universities or taken by students in institutions of non-collegiate grade.	Sanskrit	Males . . . . .	..	
		Females . . . . .	..	
	Arabic	Males . . . . .	..	
		Females . . . . .	..	
	Persian	Males . . . . .	..	
		Females . . . . .	..	
	Pali	Males . . . . .	..	
		Females . . . . .	..	
Other school examinations	Males . . . . .	..		
	Females	14			

EDUCATION

No. 15—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS SHOWING the NUMBER of CANDIDATES, PASSES and PERCENTAGE of PASSES in BRITISH INDIA

Province		Candidates	Passes	Percentage of passes
Bengal	1888-89	4,852	1,190	25
	1893-94	4,411	1,946	44
	1898-99	4,896	2,972	61
	1903-04(a)	6,124	2,394	39
	1908-09(a)	5,689	3,500	62
	1913-14(b)	8,116	4,937	61
	1914-15	9,053	5,555	61
	1915-16	10,046	6,006	60
	1916-17	11,515	8,414	73
Madras	1888-89	7,327	1,854	25
	1893-94	3,396	776	23
	1898-99	5,941	1,911	32
	1903-04	8,114	1,521	19
	1908-09	5,492	2,534	46
	1913-14	82	26	32
	1914-15	28	17	61
	1915-16	19	8	42
	1916-17	13	1	8
Bombay	1888-89	3,478	914	26
	1893-94	3,004	649	22
	1898-99	3,201	1,159	36
	1903-04	3,634	1,399	38
	1908-09	3,004	1,173	39
	1913-14	4,823	2,792	58
	1914-15	5,258	1,594	30
	1915-16	4,828	2,339	48
	1916-17	3,941	1,370	35
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1888-89	1,305	719	55
	1893-94	1,841	688	37
	1898-99	1,081	847	78
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1903-04	1,516	806	53
	1908-09	2,169	731	34
	1913-14	2,027	901	44
	1914-15	2,285	798	35
	1915-16	2,446	709	29
	1916-17	2,454	680	28
Bihar and Orissa	1913-14(b)	2,173	1,172	54
	1914-15	2,490	1,322	53
	1915-16	2,598	1,395	54
	1916-17	..	..	..
Punjab	1888-89	1,214	395	33
	1893-94	1,295	854	66
	1898-99	1,933	916	47
	1903-04	2,481	1,121	45
	1908-09	2,703	1,227	45
	1913-14	3,403	1,825	54
	1914-15	3,857	2,245	58
	1915-16	4,035	2,400	59
	1916-17	5,269	3,560	68
Delhi	1913-14	199	99	50
	1914-15	217	117	54
	1915-16	210	116	55
	1916-17	259	147	57

(a) Excludes figures for B and C Class Examinations. The B Classes are intended to lead to engineering, etc., pursuits, and the C Classes to commerce, trade and industries generally. The results of B and C Class examinations are shown below:—

Province	Year	B CLASS		C CLASS	
		Candidates	Passes	Candidates	Passes
Bengal	1903-04	70	39	10	5
	1908-09	25	..	9	4
	1913-14	31	10	..	..
	1914-15	25	10	..	..
	1915-16	38	17	..	..
	1916-17	48	25	..	..
Bihar and Orissa	1913-14	2	1	..	..
	1914-15	4	3	..	..
	1915-16	6	4	..	..
	1916-17	7	7	..	..

(b) Excludes figures for B Class Examination

EDUCATION

No. 15—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS SHOWING the NUMBER of CANDIDATES, PASSES and PERCENTAGE of PASSES in BRITISH INDIA—continued

Province		Candidates	Passes	Percentage of passes
Burma	1888-89(c)	60	16	27
	1893-94	125	45	36
	1898-99	183	103	56
	1903-04	324	105	32
	1908-09	354	244	69
	1913-14	355	257	72
	1914-15	448	253	56
	1915-16	535	234	44
	1916-17	(d)	(d)	(d)
Central Provinces and Berar	1888-89	262	78	30
	1893-94	349	117	34
	1898-99	339	159	47
	1903-04	488	140	29
	1908-09	488	184	38
	1913-14	1,049	399	38
	1914-15	1,054	430	41
	1915-16	1,301	467	36
	1916-17	1,682	425	25
Assam	1888-89	173	61	35
	1893-94	151	87	58
	1898-99	174	131	75
	1903-04	234	110	47
	1913-14	484	300	62
	1914-15	549	350	64
	1915-16	629	395	63
	1916-17	(e)	(e)	(e)
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1908-09	3,242	2,161	67
North-West Frontier Province	1903-04	184	113	61
	1908-09	201	93	46
	1913-14	240	152	63
	1914-15	293	130	44
	1915-16	325	186	57
	1916-17	198	125	63
Ajmer-Merwara	1888-89	17	7	41
	1893-94	58	24	41
	1898-99	74	56	76
	1903-04	52	38	73
	1908-09	39	25	64
	1913-14	102	52	51
	1914-15	122	67	55
	1915-16	129	50	39
	1916-17	146	45	31
Baluchistan	1916-17	45	32	71
Coorg	1888-89	32	8	25
	1893-94	14	1	7
	1898-99	32	11	34
	1903-04	22	9	41
	1908-09	15	8	53
	1913-14	..	..	..
	1914-15	..	..	..
	1915-16	..	..	..
	1916-17	..	..	..
TOTAL				
	1888-89	18,720	5,242	28
	1893-94	14,644	5,187	35
	1898-99	17,854	8,265	46
	1903-04	23,173	7,756	33
	1908-09	23,396	11,880	51
	1913-14	23,053	12,912	56
	1914-15	25,654	12,878	50
	1915-16	27,101	14,305	53
	1916-17	25,522	14,799	58

(c) Lower Burma only

(d) There was no examination in 1916-17

(e) Results not yet out

NOTE—Results of Matriculation Examination according to Universities will be found in table No. 29 (pages 208-209)

EDUCATION

No. 16—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY BACHELOR of ARTS EXAMINATIONS SHOWING the NUMBER of CANDIDATES, PASSES and PERCENTAGE of PASSES in BRITISH INDIA

Province		Candidates	Passes	Percentage of passes
Bengal	1888-89	1,082	366	34
	1893-94	1,347	484	36
	1898-99	1,636	416	25
	1903-04	2,032	295	15
	1908-09	{ 427	{ 208	{ 49
		{ 932(a)	{ 360	{ 39
	1913-14	2,171	1,134	52
	1914-15	2,478	1,148	46
	1915-16	2,817	1,458	52
	1916-17	3,171	1,577	50
Madras	1888-89	(b) { 568	318	{ 56
		{ 446	255	{ 57
	1893-94	727	397	55
	1898-99	734	397	54
	1903-04	972	535	55
	1908-09	1,006	565	56
	1913-14	1,435	863	60
	1914-15	1,998	1,071	54
	1915-16	2,434	1,377	57
	1916-17	2,053	1,185	58
Bombay	1888-89	141	78	55
	1893-94	(c) 273	183	67
	1898-99	320	221	69
	1903-04	486	356	73
	1908-09	524	350	67
	1913-14	752	434	58
	1914-15	798	448	56
	1915-16	754	481	64
	1916-17	1,001	577	58
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1888-89	111	65	59
	1893-94	231	153	66
	1898-99	286	147	51
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1903-04	251	166	66
	1908-09	411	174	42
	1913-14	691	313	45
	1914-15	732	252	34
	1915-16	881	370	42
	1916-17	932	403	43
Bihar and Orissa	1913-14	296	123	42
	1914-15	343	191	56
	1915-16	315	174	55
	1916-17	432	205	47
Punjab	1888-89	55	9	16
	1893-94	177	108	61
	1898-99	312	102	33
	1903-04	273	128	47
	1908-09	349	147	42
	1913-14	407	173	43
	1914-15	524	232	44
	1915-16	695	290	42
	1916-17	1,077	524	49
Delhi	1913-14	24	17	71
	1914-15	25	18	72
	1915-16	50	26	52
	1916-17	50	21	42

(a) Supplementary Examination

(b) Language optional

(c) Old rules

EDUCATION

No. 16—RESULTS of UNIVERSITY BACHELOR of ARTS EXAMINATIONS SHOWING the NUMBER of CANDIDATES, PASSES and PERCENTAGE of PASSES in BRITISH INDIA—continued

Province		Candidates	Passes	Percentage of passes
Burma	1888-89(a)	3	3	100
	1893-94	9	..	..
	1898-99	8	7	87
	1903-04	..	..	..
	1908-09	11	9	82
	1913-14	58	24	41
	1914-15	79	52	66
	1915-16	68	39	57
	1916-17	81	45	56
Central Provinces and Berar	1888-89	27	17	63
	1893-94	68	36	53
	1898-99	50	25	50
	1903-04	..	..	..
	1908-09	55	28	51
	1913-14	125	63	50
	1914-15	115	55	48
	1915-16	179	62	35
	1916-17	231	94	41
Assam	1888-89	..	..	..
	1893-94	..	..	..
	1898-99	..	..	..
	1903-04	..	..	..
	1913-14	22	12	55
	1914-15	33	21	55
	1915-16	45	29	64
	1916-17	61	40	66
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1908-09	69	37	54
North-West Frontier Province	1903-04	2	..	..
	1908-09	2	..	..
	1913-14	8	4	50
	1914-15	14	4	29
	1915-16	23	14	61
	1916-17	43	12	28
Ajmer-Merwara	1888-89	..	..	..
	1893-94	..	..	..
	1898-99	10	7	70
	1903-04	..	No examination	..
	1908-09	5	2	40
	1913-14	9	2	22
	1914-15	5	3	60
	1915-16	11	7	64
	1916-17	11	3	27
Coorg	1888-89	..	..	..
	1893-94	..	..	..
	1898-99	..	..	..
	1903-04	..	..	..
	1908-09	..	..	..
	1913-14	..	..	..
	1914-15	..	..	..
	1915-16	..	..	..
	1916-17	..	..	..
TOTAL	1888-89	2,433	1,111	46
	1893-94	2,832	1,361	48
	1898-99	3,356	1,322	39
	1903-04	4,016	1,480	37
	1908-09	3,791	1,880	50
	1913-14	5,998	3,162	53
	1914-15	7,149	3,495	49
	1915-16	8,272	4,327	52
	1916-17	9,143	4,686	51

(a) Lower Burma only

NOTE—Results of Bachelor of Arts Examination according to Universities will be found in table No. 29 (pages 204-207)

EDUCATION

No. 17.—NUMBER of INSTITUTIONS managed by LOCAL FUND BOARDS and MUNICIPAL BOARDS, NUMBER of SCHOLARS therein, and EXPENDITURE thereon (in rupees), also the total EXPENDITURE by LOCAL FUND and MUNICIPAL BOARDS on PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, in BRITISH INDIA

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
<i>Institutions managed by Local Fund Boards—</i>					
Institutions No.	31,172	33,580	35,247	36,236	38,049
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March "	1,838,688	1,996,117	2,103,494	2,151,051	2,234,066
Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year Average No.	1,742,283	1,907,424	2,012,927	2,080,241	2,150,181
Daily attendance of scholars "	1,371,112	1,503,838	1,593,750	1,629,156	1,655,054
<i>Expenditure on institutions managed by Local Fund Boards—</i>					
From Provincial grants R	25,79,612	24,48,881	30,12,006	27,49,165	30,48,863
" Local Funds "	89,70,997	1,05,67,170	1,18,60,120	1,32,06,295	1,26,10,398
" Municipal grants "	1,41,321	2,43,506	2,09,853	1,64,253	1,87,381
" Fees "	12,65,496	13,96,899	14,51,098	15,06,457	15,72,499
" Endowments "	41,662	50,008	54,087	54,928	20,179
" Subscriptions and other sources "	1,11,154	92,236	79,892	73,280	1,81,603
TOTAL R	1,31,10,242	1,47,98,700	1,66,67,056	1,77,54,378	1,76,20,923
<i>Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Institutions managed by—</i>					
Government R	96,271	89,855	81,402	96,315	1,05,131
Local Fund Boards "	89,70,997	1,05,67,170	1,18,60,120	1,32,06,295	1,26,10,398
Municipal Boards "	99,012	92,696	1,11,055	99,408	81,778
Private persons or associations "	23,79,915	32,83,373	38,13,461	38,02,940	37,27,088
Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous "	7,78,644	7,63,514	8,18,950	8,39,087	8,54,140
Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction R	1,23,24,839	1,47,96,608	1,66,84,988	1,80,44,045	1,73,78,535
<i>Institutions managed by Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions No.	2,343	2,568	2,708	2,790	2,952
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March "	269,704	291,056	302,297	319,183	331,474
Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year Average No.	260,200	277,052	292,081	311,074	327,114
Daily attendance of scholars "	205,624	219,335	231,823	243,586	251,180
<i>Expenditure on institutions managed by Municipal Boards—</i>					
From Provincial grants R	7,12,734	6,78,618	6,60,337	7,26,602	7,17,310
" Municipal rates "	20,94,924	22,70,008	28,72,716	30,63,955	32,41,006
" Local Funds "	99,012	92,696	1,11,055	99,408	81,778
" Fees "	6,73,796	6,53,970	7,03,297	7,51,281	7,89,137
" Endowments "	38,017	24,400	51,398	26,345	6,830
" Subscriptions and other sources "	15,940	15,073	8,969	23,370	39,519
TOTAL R	36,34,423	37,34,765	44,07,772	46,90,961	48,75,620
<i>Expenditure of Municipal Boards on Institutions managed by—</i>					
Government R	42,973	66,510	24,200	21,657	31,616
Local Fund Boards "	1,41,321	2,43,506	2,09,853	1,64,253	1,87,381
Municipal Boards "	20,94,924	22,70,008	28,72,716	30,63,955	32,41,006
Private persons or associations "	9,51,410	10,65,864	11,29,934	12,45,527	13,11,254
Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous "	1,25,971	1,37,857	1,50,373	1,69,718	1,67,826
Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction R	33,56,599	37,83,745	43,87,126	46,65,110	49,39,083
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND AND MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION R	1,56,81,438	1,85,80,353	2,10,72,114	2,27,09,155	2,23,17,618

EDUCATION

No. 17-I—NUMBER of INSTITUTIONS managed by LOCAL FUND BOARDS and MUNICIPAL BOARDS, NUMBER of SCHOLARS therein, and EXPENDITURE thereon (in rupees), also the total EXPENDITURE by LOCAL FUND and MUNICIPAL BOARDS on PUBLIC INSTRUCTION in BENGAL

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
<i>Institutions managed by Local Fund Boards—</i>					
Institutions No.	1,949	2,491	2,829	2,908	2,915
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March "	1,00,689	127,688	140,283	138,318	136,438
Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year Average No.	94,090	119,989	133,213	134,389	129,703
Daily attendance of scholars "	77,032	97,515	108,036	105,343	101,161
<i>Expenditure on institutions managed by Local Fund Boards—</i>					
From Provincial grants R	6,319	4,455	2,980	2,013	2,797
" Local Funds "	5,37,146	6,97,368	7,23,851	6,34,166	5,78,575
" Municipal grants "	135	163	72	135	48
" Fees "	1,86,778	2,32,058	2,50,720	2,49,933	2,46,639
" Endowments "	10,952	13,610	11,494	10,672	5,712
" Subscriptions and other sources "	24,010	28,676	21,493	17,993	23,809
TOTAL R	7,65,340	9,76,330	10,10,610	9,14,912	8,57,580
<i>Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Institutions managed by—</i>					
Government R	6,402	4,501	6,644	5,875	4,005
Local Fund Boards "	5,37,146	6,97,368	7,23,851	6,34,166	5,78,575
Municipal Boards "	250	250	..	..	..
Private persons or associations "	9,09,395	13,74,766	15,62,870	15,03,402	14,99,867
Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous "	1,34,232	1,45,702	1,40,582	1,35,127	1,43,301
Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction R	15,87,425	22,22,587	24,33,947	22,78,570	22,25,748
<i>Institutions managed by Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions No.	19	18	19	19	19
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March "	2,849	2,838	3,098	3,219	3,370
Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year Average No.	2,774	2,680	2,916	3,067	3,201
Daily attendance of scholars "	2,323	2,221	2,368	2,590	2,669
<i>Expenditure on institutions managed by Municipal Boards—</i>					
From Provincial grants R	16,881	11,016	18,996	28,866	23,959
" Municipal rates "	12,492	15,431	14,643	10,307	12,413
" Local Funds "	250	250	..	..	..
" Fees "	40,959	44,193	48,163	50,789	57,793
" Endowments "	2,014	5,045	4,651	2,021	817
" Subscriptions and other sources "	186	500	44	558	4,906
TOTAL R	72,782	76,435	86,500	92,541	99,888
<i>Expenditure of Municipal Boards on Institutions managed by—</i>					
Government R	224	199	149	144	163
Local Fund Boards "	135	163	72	135	48
Municipal Boards "	12,492	15,431	14,643	10,307	12,413
Private persons or associations "	1,31,931	1,36,937	1,44,069	1,53,101	1,85,967
Inspection, Scholarships and Miscellaneous "	10,982	17,109	9,295	6,918	8,948
Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction R	1,55,764	1,69,839	1,68,228	1,70,605	2,07,539
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND AND MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION R	17,43,189	23,92,426	26,02,175	24,49,175	24,33,287

EDUCATION

No. 17-II—NUMBER of INSTITUTIONS managed by LOCAL FUND BOARDS and MUNICIPAL BOARDS, NUMBER of SCHOLARS therein, and EXPENDITURE thereon (in rupees), also the Total EXPENDITURE by LOCAL FUND and MUNICIPAL BOARDS on PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, in MADRAS

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
<i>Institutions managed by Local Fund Boards—</i>					
Institutions No.	6,033	6,189	6,539	6,615	6,653
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March "	326,937	356,149	390,805	402,430	401,881
Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year Average No.	315,404	342,623	379,153	396,923	396,340
Daily attendance of scholars "	260,776	283,025	312,277	326,643	323,754
<i>Expenditure on institutions managed by Local Fund Boards—</i>					
From Provincial grants R	18,346	41,390	700	2,228	3,284
" Local Funds "	17,12,902	23,77,233	29,04,837	29,96,309	28,57,773
" Municipal grants "	58	..	50	60	69
" Fees "	3,50,265	3,63,690	3,64,890	3,75,054	3,80,744
" Endowments "	2,233	2,814	4,212	4,465	1,458
" Subscriptions and other sources "	26,201	2,013	2,176	11,175	9,135
TOTAL R	21,10,010	27,87,140	32,76,865	33,89,291	32,52,463
<i>Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on institutions managed by—</i>					
Government R	2,428	1,938	1,577	12,576	22,194
Local Fund Boards "	17,12,902	23,77,233	29,04,837	29,96,309	28,57,773
Municipal Boards "	..	44	..	..	..
Private persons or associations "	1,325	1,638	1,057	3,158	3,442
Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous "	10,687	12,827	12,134	18,052	22,644
Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction "	17,27,342	23,93,680	29,19,605	30,30,095	29,06,053
<i>Institutions managed by Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions No.	468	502	536	553	587
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March "	41,000	47,234	52,783	56,085	59,458
Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year Average No.	39,648	44,666	50,093	54,561	58,386
Daily attendance of scholars "	32,524	36,162	41,468	44,277	47,354
<i>Expenditure on institutions managed by Municipal Boards—</i>					
From Provincial grants R	47,838	60,002	18,057	29,998	23,224
" Municipal rates "	3,31,112	4,86,853	7,86,669	8,00,081	6,08,829
" Local Funds "	..	44	..	..	..
" Fees "	1,87,426	2,10,786	2,38,260	2,62,531	2,69,660
" Endowments "	3,398	2,100	1,577	2,691	809
" Subscriptions and other sources . . . . . "	..	..	..	..	7,682
TOTAL R	5,69,744	7,59,785	10,44,663	10,95,301	9,10,204
<i>Expenditure of Municipal Boards on institutions managed by—</i>					
Government R	1,800	2,877	2,580	4,134	4,374
Local Fund Boards "	58	..	50	60	69
Municipal Boards "	3,31,112	4,86,853	7,86,669	8,00,081	6,08,829
Private persons or associations "	81,375	73,235	61,163	56,742	60,856
Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous "	9	45	60	3,367	2,218
Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction R	4,14,654	5,63,010	8,50,522	8,64,384	6,76,346
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND AND MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION R	21,41,996	29,56,690	37,70,127	38,94,479	35,82,399

EDUCATION

No. 17-III—NUMBER of INSTITUTIONS managed by LOCAL FUND BOARDS and MUNICIPAL BOARDS, NUMBER of SCHOLARS therein, and EXPENDITURE thereon (in rupees), also the total EXPENDITURE by LOCAL FUND and MUNICIPAL BOARDS on PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, in BOMBAY

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
<i>Institutions managed by Local Fund Boards—</i>					
Institutions No.	7,005	7,513	7,562	7,561	7,563
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March "	388,338	405,133	417,327	410,905	397,530
Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year Average No.	379,331	400,170	406,041	411,574	406,727
Daily attendance of scholars " " "	283,817	298,710	299,981	302,258	291,753
<i>Expenditure on institutions managed by Local Fund Boards—</i>					
From Provincial grants . . . R	20,60,792	23,76,428	29,33,112	26,88,743	30,14,837
" Local funds "	9,32,196	7,36,722	7,03,860	9,95,955	6,37,814
" Municipal grants "	750	750	750	450	450
" Fees "	1,73,974	1,77,563	1,83,808	1,80,254	1,79,266
" Endowments "	12,172	25,348	18,311	21,114	3,186
" Subscriptions and other sources "	17,273	8,500	21,755	8,398	29,721
TOTAL R	31,97,157	33,25,311	38,61,596	38,94,914	38,65,274
<i>Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Institutions managed by—</i>					
Government R	65,220	65,373	59,719	64,395	57,465
Local Fund Boards "	9,32,196	7,36,722	7,03,860	9,95,955	6,37,814
Municipal Boards "	65,752	65,728	71,188	59,300	59,150
Private persons or associations "	16,805	17,602	19,592	15,659	27,439
Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous "	82,281	77,357	79,489	81,636	1,05,429
Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction R	11,62,254	9,62,782	9,33,848	12,16,945	8,87,297
<i>Institutions managed by Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions No.	1,076	1,111	1,125	1,154	1,171
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March "	136,740	143,294	144,953	152,052	152,344
Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year Average No.	131,984	138,512	141,177	150,653	152,427
Daily attendance of scholars " " "	101,005	105,183	108,106	114,256	112,452
<i>Expenditure on institutions managed by Municipal Boards—</i>					
From Provincial grants . . . R	5,67,580	5,65,892	5,67,421	6,23,277	6,16,212
" Municipal rates "	8,28,472	8,82,853	9,52,284	10,67,621	11,63,106
" Local funds "	65,752	65,728	71,188	59,300	59,150
" Fees "	1,88,701	2,02,501	2,10,877	2,18,453	2,28,324
" Endowments "	27,894	14,296	38,675	16,947	4,167
" Subscriptions and other sources "	5,910	12,790	844	22,111	25,154
TOTAL R	16,84,309	17,44,060	18,41,289	20,07,709	20,96,113
<i>Expenditure of Municipal Boards on Institutions managed by—</i>					
Government R	14,484	16,932	11,344	9,889	12,834
Local Fund Boards "	750	750	750	450	450
Municipal Boards "	8,28,472	8,82,853	9,52,284	10,67,621	11,63,106
Private persons or associations "	1,30,721	1,31,477	135,832	1,41,298	1,56,587
Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous "	10,509	11,424	15,332	14,759	16,096
Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction R	9,84,936	10,43,436	11,15,542	12,34,017	13,49,073
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND AND MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION R	21,47,190	20,06,182	20,49,390	24,50,962	22,36,370

EDUCATION

No. 17-IV—NUMBER of INSTITUTIONS managed by LOCAL FUND BOARDS and MUNICIPAL BOARDS, NUMBER of SCHOLARS therein, and EXPENDITURE thereon (in rupees), also the total EXPENDITURE by LOCAL FUND and MUNICIPAL BOARDS on PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, in the UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
<i>Institutions managed by Local Fund Boards—</i>					
Institutions No.	6,786	7,034	7,322	7,782	9,344
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March "	444,080	463,149	483,624	509,439	601,905
Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year Average No.	407,453	431,896	449,693	471,015	540,465
Daily attendance of scholars "	324,360	342,091	360,629	378,472	414,799
<i>Expenditure on institutions managed by Local Fund Boards—</i>					
From Provincial grants R	2,556	3,150	18,796	24,712	15,553
„ Local Funds "	21,95,024	26,20,756	28,13,306	33,07,686	35,18,058
„ Municipal grants "	1,24,659	2,13,515	1,82,656	1,38,417	1,67,571
„ Fees "	2,62,068	2,95,922	3,06,236	3,29,985	3,51,309
„ Endowments "	9,187	3,308	8,964	9,143	5,332
„ Subscriptions and other sources "	17,357	14,868	13,824	11,844	15,823
TOTAL R	26,10,851	31,51,519	33,43,782	38,21,787	40,73,646
<i>Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Institutions managed by—</i>					
Government R	356	319	1,279	909	1,618
Local Fund Boards "	21,95,024	26,20,756	28,13,306	33,07,686	35,18,058
Municipal Boards "	2,597	6,379	5,637	6,085	5,040
Private persons or associations "	2,75,632	2,77,460	2,83,764	2,66,299	2,01,097
<i>Inspection Scholarships and Miscellaneous</i> "	1,83,730	1,20,033	1,29,637	1,33,258	1,34,468
Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction R	26,57,339	30,24,947	32,33,623	37,14,237	38,60,281
<i>Institutions managed by Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions No.	238	361	388	376	434
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March "	18,267	24,255	25,444	27,617	31,023
Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year Average No.	16,891	21,181	23,177	24,496	29,209
Daily attendance of scholars "	13,320	16,973	18,606	19,719	22,658
<i>Expenditure on institutions managed by Municipal Boards—</i>					
From Provincial grants R	28,743	32,121	34,489	33,159	39,059
„ Municipal rates "	1,34,600	1,59,506	1,88,972	1,97,722	2,55,873
„ Local Funds "	2,597	6,379	5,637	6,085	5,040
„ Fees "	23,054	28,050	31,719	35,377	37,784
„ Endowments . . . . . "	..	..	262	262	144
„ Subscriptions and other sources . . . . . "	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL R	1,88,999	2,26,056	2,61,079	2,72,605	3,37,900
<i>Expenditure of Municipal Boards on Institutions managed by—</i>					
Government R	3,282	3,162	1,971	294	1,110
Local Fund Boards "	1,24,659	2,13,515	1,82,656	1,38,417	1,67,571
Municipal Boards "	1,34,600	1,59,506	1,88,972	1,97,722	2,55,873
Private persons or associations "	91,950	1,01,690	1,09,144	99,575	1,00,157
<i>Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous</i> "	17,481	17,023	22,186	24,264	22,270
Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction R	3,71,972	4,94,896	5,04,920	4,60,272	5,46,981
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND AND MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION R	30,29,311	35,19,843	37,38,552	41,74,509	44,07,262

EDUCATION

No. 17-V--NUMBER of INSTITUTIONS managed by LOCAL FUND BOARDS and MUNICIPAL BOARDS, NUMBER of SCHOLARS therein, and EXPENDITURE thereon (in rupees), also the total EXPENDITURE by LOCAL FUND and MUNICIPAL BOARDS on PUBLIC INSTRUCTION; in BIHAR and ORISSA.

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
<i>Institutions managed by Local Fund Boards—</i>					
Institutions No.	205	227	258	400	417
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	17,415	19,609	21,133	26,216	26,328
Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year Average	16,809	18,526	20,531	25,493	25,566
Daily attendance of scholars	13,327	14,751	16,241	19,820	19,764
<i>Expenditure on institutions managed by Local Fund Boards—</i>					
From Provincial grants R	48	37	641	4,477	191
Local Funds	71,243	1,00,547	1,76,644	2,27,041	2,92,706
Municipal grants	24,487	28,692	37,245	54,782	63,318
Fees	587	1,054	920	2,549	448
Endowments	5,549	4,555	4,372	4,492	6,062
Subscriptions and other sources					
TOTAL R	1,01,914	1,34,885	2,19,822	2,93,341	3,62,725
<i>Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Institutions managed by—</i>					
Government R	2,370	913	2,372	2,250	875
Local Fund Boards	71,243	1,00,547	1,76,644	2,27,041	2,92,706
Municipal Boards	1,310	240	1,200	1,200	1,200
Private persons or associations	6,23,035	8,95,617	10,78,770	11,83,421	11,59,064
Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous	1,26,089	1,31,429	1,54,564	1,43,423	1,19,754
Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction R	8,24,047	11,28,746	14,13,550	15,57,335	15,73,599
<i>Institutions managed by Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions No.	13	17	17	25	34
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	1,189	1,557	1,606	1,761	2,360
Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year Average	1,214	1,480	1,528	1,773	2,233
Daily attendance of scholars	974	1,194	1,214	1,339	1,765
<i>Expenditure on institutions managed by Municipal Boards—</i>					
From Provincial grants R	4,987	7,308	8,497	12,483	17,740
Municipal rates	1,310	240	1,200	1,200	1,200
Local Funds	4,810	5,380	5,054	6,650	7,162
Fees	2,151	10	617	40	686
Endowments	643				
Subscriptions and other sources					
TOTAL R	13,901	12,938	15,368	20,996	27,698
<i>Expenditure of Municipal Boards on Institutions managed by—</i>					
Government R	346	51	221	133	
Local Fund Boards	4,987	7,308	8,497	12,483	17,740
Municipal Boards	42,331	78,180	91,537	1,08,378	1,47,287
Private persons or associations					
Inspection, Scholarships and Miscellaneous	4,425	6,029	7,941	7,233	7,721
Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction R	52,089	91,568	1,08,196	1,28,227	1,72,748
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND AND MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION R	8,76,136	12,20,314	15,21,746	16,85,562	17,46,347

EDUCATION

No. 17-VI—NUMBER of INSTITUTIONS managed by LOCAL FUND BOARDS and MUNICIPAL BOARDS, NUMBER of SCHOLARS therein, and EXPENDITURE thereon (in rupees), also the total EXPENDITURE by LOCAL FUND and MUNICIPAL BOARDS on PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, in the PUNJAB*

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
<i>Institutions managed by Local Fund Boards—</i>					
Institutions No.	3,184	3,497	3,701	3,817	3,941
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March "	187,526	206,251	208,676	215,280	223,997
Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year Average No.	174,065	196,480	203,392	203,794	215,921
Daily attendance of scholars "	151,699	172,875	176,677	177,517	188,480
<i>Expenditure on institutions managed by Local Fund Boards—</i>					
From Provincial grants R	4,45,128	2,434	39,462	..	..
" Local Funds "	13,46,817	18,86,340	20,51,662	23,43,912	20,85,461
" Municipal grants "	14,459	27,816	25,120	24,079	18,868
" Fees "	2,35,695	2,66,693	2,74,815	2,78,672	3,09,098
" Endowments "	5,196	3,247	9,222	2,149	3,968
" Subscriptions and other sources "	14,868	23,402	8,100	9,669	77,355
TOTAL R	20,62,163	22,09,932	24,08,381	26,58,481	24,94,750
<i>Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Institutions managed by—</i>					
Government R	8,534	9,419	2,174	2,583	3,401
Local Fund Boards "	13,46,817	18,86,340	20,51,662	23,43,912	20,85,461
Municipal Boards "	28,165	19,861	33,030	32,823	16,388
Private persons or associations "	90,694	1,25,192	1,56,197	1,89,883	2,15,835
Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous "	1,51,591	1,81,994	1,96,262	2,18,073	2,19,175
Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction R	16,25,801	22,22,806	24,39,325	27,87,274	25,40,260
<i>Institutions managed by Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions No.	278	288	320	343	347
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March "	31,803	32,724	31,975	34,634	35,700
Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year Average No.	30,779	30,518	31,454	33,074	34,488
Daily attendance of scholars "	26,065	26,497	26,261	27,711	29,094
<i>Expenditure on institutions managed by Municipal Boards—</i>					
From Provincial grants R	17,572	1,883	6,125	773	2,557
" Municipal rates "	2,45,985	3,07,212	3,29,690	3,68,921	3,88,104
" Local Funds "	28,165	19,861	33,030	32,823	16,388
" Fees "	1,55,348	1,46,106	1,46,544	1,54,052	1,65,105
" Endowments "	2,590	2,940	6,168	4,320	893
" Subscriptions and other sources "	9,174	1,760	7,284	620	1,141
TOTAL R	4,58,834	4,79,762	5,28,841	5,61,509	5,74,188
<i>Expenditure of Municipal Boards on Institutions managed by—</i>					
Government R	10,501	10,147	892	1,346	465
Local Fund Boards "	14,459	27,816	25,120	24,079	18,868
Municipal Boards "	2,45,985	3,07,212	3,29,690	3,68,921	3,88,104
Private persons or associations "	90,051	1,10,099	1,22,928	1,56,051	180,460
Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous "	49,150	48,921	47,142	49,048	55,067
Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction R	4,10,146	5,04,195	5,25,772	5,99,445	6,42,964
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND AND MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION R	20,35,947	27,27,001	29,65,097	33,86,719	31,83,224

* Includes Delhi up to 1913-14

EDUCATION

No. 17-VII—NUMBER of INSTITUTIONS managed by LOCAL FUND BOARDS and MUNICIPAL BOARDS, NUMBER of SCHOLARS therein, and EXPENDITURE thereon (in rupees), also the total EXPENDITURE by LOCAL FUND and MUNICIPAL BOARDS on PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, in DELHI

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
<i>Institutions managed by Local Fund Boards—</i>			
Institutions Number	47	51	51
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March. "	2,303	2,525	2,580
Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year Average Number	2,246	2,350	2,302
Daily attendance of scholars " "	2,007	2,253	2,332
<i>Expenditure on institutions managed by Local Fund Boards—</i>			
From Provincial grants' R	..	17,000	..
" Local Funds "	27,769	35,752	57,304
" Municipal grants . . . . . "	..	..	..
" Fees "	1,829	1,918	2,645
" Endowments . . . . . "	..	..	..
" Subscriptions and other sources . . . . . "	..	..	..
TOTAL R	29,598	54,670	59,949
<i>Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Institutions managed by—</i>			
Government R	..	..	..
Local Fund Boards "	27,769	35,752	57,304
Municipal Boards . . . . . "	..	..	..
Private persons or Associations "	1,269	1,646	1,643
Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous "	4,027	4,322	4,579
Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction R	33,065	41,720	63,526
<i>Institutions managed by Municipal Boards—</i>			
Institutions Number	10	12	14
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March "	1,189	1,366	1,379
Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year Average Number	1,172	1,262	1,277
Daily attendance of scholars " "	912	1,025	1,133
<i>Expenditure on institutions managed by Municipal Boards—</i>			
From Provincial grants R	..	..	..
" Municipal rates "	39,234	31,872	29,475
" Local Funds . . . . . "	..	..	..
" Fees "	3,965	4,360	4,714
" Endowments . . . . . "	..	..	..
" Subscriptions and other sources "	180	..	..
TOTAL R	43,379	36,232	34,189
<i>Expenditure of Municipal Boards on Institutions managed by—</i>			
Government R	..	..	..
Local Fund Boards . . . . . "	..	..	..
Municipal Boards "	39,234	31,872	29,475
Private persons or associations "	14,629	17,490	20,421
Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous "	1,477	1,092	1,801
Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction R	55,340	50,454	51,697
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND AND MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION R	88,405	92,174	1,15,223

EDUCATION

No. 17-VIII—NUMBER of INSTITUTIONS managed by LOCAL FUND BOARDS and MUNICIPAL BOARDS, NUMBER of SCHOLARS therein, and EXPENDITURE thereon (in rupees), also the total EXPENDITURE by LOCAL FUND and MUNICIPAL BOARDS on PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, in BURMA

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
<i>Institutions managed by Local Fund Boards—</i>					
Institutions No.	20	20	20	20	20
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	1,462	1,618	1,571	1,580	1,513
Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year Average No.	1,462	1,614	1,573	1,586	1,512
Daily attendance of scholars	1,441	1,604	1,566	1,576	1,501
<i>Expenditure on institutions managed by Local Fund Boards—</i>					
From Provincial grants R	..	..	..	..	..
„ Local Funds	26,821	28,261	37,627	46,616	39,229
„ Municipal grants . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
„ Fees	5,101	6,368	6,519	6,591	6,699
„ Endowments . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
„ Subscriptions and other sources . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL R	31,922	34,629	44,146	53,207	45,928
<i>Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Institutions managed by—</i>					
Government R	..	..	..	..	..
Local Fund Boards	26,821	28,261	37,627	46,616	39,229
Municipal Boards . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Private persons or associations	4,08,244	5,30,651	6,46,787	5,88,458	5,74,574
Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous	8,825	8,605	7,950	4,790	2,609
Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction R	4,43,890	5,67,517	6,92,364	6,39,864	6,16,412
<i>Institutions managed by Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions No.	7	2	3	3	3
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	1,586	405	483	454	408
Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year Average No.	1,596	388	489	486	424
Daily attendance of scholars	1,421	338	504	503	401
<i>Expenditure on institutions managed by Municipal Boards—</i>					
From Provincial grants R	31,383	3,706	5,344	6,300	6,742
„ Municipal rates	25,963	29,255	42,757	1,865	23,197
„ Local Fund . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
„ Fees	50,073	11,340	14,311	13,927	13,087
„ Endowments . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
„ Subscriptions and other sources . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL R	1,07,419	44,301	62,412	22,092	43,026
<i>Expenditure of Municipal Boards on Institutions managed by—</i>					
Government R	..	8,818	..	..	..
Local Fund Boards . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Boards	25,963	29,255	42,757	1,865	23,197
Private persons or associations	3,49,746	3,96,353	4,09,412	4,57,465	4,08,387
Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous	12,049	12,754	14,511	19,242	18,727
Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction R	3,87,763	4,47,180	4,66,680	4,78,572	4,50,311
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND AND MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION R	8,31,648	10,14,697	11,59,044	11,18,436	10,66,723

EDUCATION

No. 17-IX—NUMBER of INSTITUTIONS managed by LOCAL FUND BOARDS and MUNICIPAL BOARDS, NUMBER of SCHOLARS therein, and EXPENDITURE thereon (in rupees), also the total EXPENDITURE by LOCAL FUND and MUNICIPAL BOARDS on PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, in the CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
<i>Institutions managed by Local Fund Boards—</i>					
Institutions No.	2,750	3,025	3,151	3,177	3,204
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March "	219,770	243,313	248,149	249,053	248,861
Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year Average No.	212,029	238,641	244,426	249,994	246,956
Daily attendance of scholars "	153,309	173,927	182,142	180,855	175,258
<i>Expenditure on institutions managed by Local Fund Boards—</i>					
From Provincial grants R	13,44,446	13,67,276	14,99,079	17,13,598	16,17,889
" Local Funds . . . . . "	..	..	..	..	..
" Municipal grants . . . . . "	..	..	..	..	..
" Fees . . . . . "	..	..	..	..	..
" Endowments . . . . . "	..	..	..	..	..
" Subscriptions and other sources . . . . . "	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL R	13,44,446	13,67,276	14,99,079	17,13,598	16,17,889
<i>Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on institutions managed by—</i>					
Government R	20	20	50	..	149
Local Fund Boards "	13,44,446	13,67,276	14,99,079	17,13,598	16,17,889
Municipal Boards "	9,075	9,858	9,022	7,704	7,050
Private persons or associations "	34,904	37,248	33,635	34,903	28,849
Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous . . . . . "	..	..	..	..	..
Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction R	13,88,445	14,14,402	15,41,786	17,56,205	16,53,937
<i>Institutions managed by Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions No.	196	211	222	228	249
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March "	29,802	32,172	33,280	33,840	35,901
Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year Average No.	29,140	31,589	33,223	34,104	36,187
Daily attendance of scholars "	22,842	25,987	26,820	26,233	26,357
<i>Expenditure on institutions managed by Municipal Boards—</i>					
From Provincial grants R	3,32,606	3,20,198	4,08,196	4,84,316	5,20,227
" Municipal rates . . . . . "	..	..	..	..	..
" Local Funds . . . . . "	..	..	..	..	..
" Fees . . . . . "	..	..	..	..	..
" Endowments . . . . . "	..	..	..	..	..
" Subscriptions and other sources . . . . . "	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL R	3,32,606	3,20,198	4,08,196	4,84,316	5,20,227
<i>Expenditure of Municipal Boards on institutions managed by—</i>					
Government R	5,082	140	55	891	863
Local Fund Boards "	3,32,606	3,20,198	4,08,196	4,84,316	5,20,227
Municipal Boards "	17,608	16,800	17,660	18,572	16,010
Private persons or associations . . . . . "	..	..	..	..	..
Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous "	14,570	16,115	22,303	32,694	21,045
Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction R	3,60,866	3,53,253	4,48,214	5,36,473	5,58,145
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND AND MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION R	17,58,311	17,67,655	19,90,000	22,92,678	22,12,082

EDUCATION

No. 17-X—NUMBER of INSTITUTIONS managed by LOCAL FUND BOARDS and MUNICIPAL BOARDS, NUMBER of SCHOLARS therein, and EXPENDITURE thereon (in rupees), also the total EXPENDITURE by LOCAL FUND and MUNICIPAL BOARDS on PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, in ASSAM

		1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
<i>Institutions managed by Local Fund Boards—</i>						
Institutions	No.	2,842	3,074	3,201	3,242	3,267
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	"	129,821	145,187	158,035	162,007	160,495
Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year	Average	121,300	131,377	144,565	151,645	153,043
Daily attendance of scholars	"	86,896	97,695	108,767	108,280	109,342
<i>Expenditure on institutions managed by Local Fund Boards—</i>						
From Provincial grants	R	8,423	13,319	8,647	2,324	3,333
" Local Funds	"	5,03,998	5,44,554	6,93,659	6,52,427	6,64,974
" Municipal grants	"	415	538	373	373	375
" Fees	"	16,102	17,621	15,275	18,278	20,540
" Endowments	"	1,328	617	964	4,323	75
" Subscriptions and other sources	"	5,896	10,222	8,172	9,709	19,448
TOTAL	R	5,36,162	5,86,871	7,27,090	6,87,434	7,08,745
<i>Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Institutions managed by—</i>						
Government	R	4,286	3,027	2,839	1,976	1,806
Local Fund Boards	"	5,03,998	5,44,554	6,93,659	6,52,427	6,64,974
Municipal Boards	"	42,591	46,880	49,923	38,592	33,385
Private persons or associations	"	31,026	30,727	34,960	33,157	33,286
Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous	"	31,026	30,727	34,960	33,157	33,286
Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction	R	5,81,901	6,25,382	7,81,381	7,26,152	7,33,451
<i>Institutions managed by Municipal Boards—</i>						
Institutions	No.	19	27	31	35	36
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	"	1,966	2,802	3,253	3,769	3,664
Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year	Average	1,828	2,484	2,880	3,443	3,555
Daily attendance of scholars	"	1,421	1,900	2,300	2,612	2,707
<i>Expenditure on institutions managed by Municipal Boards—</i>						
From Provincial grants	R	9,744	26,264	35,981	35,951	25,849
" Municipal rates	"	2,887	2,144	126	1,285	927
" Local Funds	"	415	538	373	373	375
" Fees	"	16,102	17,621	15,275	18,278	20,540
" Endowments	"	1,328	617	964	4,323	75
" Subscriptions and other sources	"	5,896	10,222	8,172	9,709	19,448
TOTAL	R	12,631	28,615	36,406	37,299	26,776
<i>Expenditure of Municipal Boards on Institutions managed by—</i>						
Government	R	83	72	62	373	375
Local Fund Boards	"	415	538	373	373	375
Municipal Boards	"	9,744	26,264	35,981	35,951	25,849
Private persons or associations	"	4,548	4,134	4,492	4,572	4,646
Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous	"	1,529	1,854	2,917	2,114	2,395
Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	R	16,319	32,862	43,825	43,010	33,265
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND AND MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	R	5,98,220	6,58,244	8,25,206	7,69,162	7,66,716

EDUCATION

No. 17-XI—NUMBER of INSTITUTIONS managed by LOCAL FUND BOARDS and MUNICIPAL BOARDS, NUMBER of SCHOLARS therein, and EXPENDITURE thereon (in rupees), also the total EXPENDITURE by LOCAL FUND and MUNICIPAL BOARDS on PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, in the NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
<i>Institutions managed by Local Fund Boards—</i>					
Institutions No.	328	435	540	589	589
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March "	18,263	23,280	27,290	28,747	27,628
Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year Average No.	16,291	21,045	24,567	26,941	26,700
Daily attendance of scholars " " "	13,521	17,741	21,493	22,905	22,350
<i>Expenditure on institutions managed by Local Fund Boards—</i>					
From Provincial grants R	..	..	..	..	..
" Local Funds "	2,89,368	1,91,727	2,11,036	2,36,678	2,40,965
" Municipal grants "	724	724	724	739	..
" Fees "	7,756	5,007	6,048	7,334	8,623
" Endowments . . . . . "	..	..	..	513	..
" Subscriptions and other sources . . . . . "	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL R	2,97,848	1,97,458	2,17,808	2,45,264	2,49,588
<i>Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Institutions managed by—</i>					
Government R	..	—502	..	..	..
Local Fund Boards "	2,89,368	1,91,727	2,11,036	2,36,678	2,40,965
Municipal Boards . . . . . "	..	..	..	..	..
Private persons or associations "	2,801	3,329	3,646	4,268	3,392
Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous "	14,108	16,156	24,511	31,249	37,305
Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction R	3,06,277	2,10,710	2,39,187	2,72,195	281,752
<i>Institutions managed by Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions No.	22	24	29	33	36
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March "	3,936	3,185	3,600	3,709	3,539
Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year Average No.	3,785	3,023	3,349	3,498	3,365
Daily attendance of scholars " " "	3,259	2,437	2,760	2,909	2,651
<i>Expenditure on institutions managed by Municipal Boards—</i>					
From Provincial grants R	234	..	..	..	..
" Municipal rates "	1,64,783	31,486	61,527	41,278	1,70,734
" Local Funds . . . . . "	..	..	..	..	..
" Fees "	20,121	3,002	3,635	3,391	3,468
" Endowments "	..	19	82	82	..
" Subscriptions and other sources "	27	..	..	..	..
TOTAL R	1,85,165	34,507	65,224	44,751	1,74,202
<i>Expenditure of Municipal Boards on Institutions managed by—</i>					
Government R	..	16,665	..	..	..
Local Fund Boards "	724	724	724	739	..
Municipal Boards "	1,64,783	31,486	61,527	41,278	1,70,734
Private persons or associations "	5,799	9,832	15,233	18,567	18,912
Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous "	4,751	6,052	6,263	8,298	9,649
Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction R	1,76,037	64,759	83,747	68,792	1,99,296
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND AND MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION R	4,82,334	2,75,469	3,22,934	3,40,987	4,81,047

EDUCATION

No. 17-XII—NUMBER of INSTITUTIONS managed by LOCAL FUND BOARDS and MUNICIPAL BOARDS, NUMBER of SCHOLARS therein, and EXPENDITURE thereon (in rupees), also the total EXPENDITURE by LOCAL FUND and MUNICIPAL BOARDS on PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, in AJMER-MERWARA

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
<i>Institutions managed by Local Fund Boards—(None)</i>					
<i>Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Institutions managed by—</i>					
Government R	6,655	4,847	4,748	5,751	9,812
Local Fund Boards . . . . . "	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Boards . . . . . "	..	..	..	..	..
Private persons or associations . . . . . "	..	..	..	..	..
<i>inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous "</i>	1,043	1,225	998	842	962
<i>Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction R</i>	7,698	6,072	5,746	6,593	10,774
<i>Institutions managed by Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions No.	2	2	3	4	4
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March "	276	303	327	366	282
Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year Average No.	280	296	340	364	389
Daily attendance of scholars "	236	257	285	218	342
<i>Expenditure on institutions managed by Municipal Boards—</i>					
From Provincial grants R	..	..	..	..	..
" Municipal rates "	3,086	2,969	3,259	4,839	7,937
" Local Funds . . . . . "	..	..	..	..	..
" Fees "	194	254	428	331	737
" Endowments . . . . . "	..	..	..	..	..
" Subscriptions and other sources . . . . . "	..	..	..	..	..
<i>TOTAL R</i>	3,280	3,223	3,687	5,170	8,674
<i>Expenditure of Municipal Boards on Institutions managed by—</i>					
Government R	7,068	7,026	6,806	4,706	8,307
Local Fund Boards "	3,086	2,969	3,259	4,839	7,937
Municipal Boards "	4,570	6,647	3,405	13,446	4,720
Private persons or associations . . . . . "	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous "</i>	516	531	946	779	739
<i>Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction R</i>	15,240	17,173	14,416	23,770	21,703
<i>GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND AND MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION R</i>	22,938	23,245	20,162	30,363	32,477

EDUCATION

No. 17—XIII—NUMBER of INSTITUTIONS MANAGED by LOCAL FUND BOARDS and MUNICIPAL BOARDS, NUMBER of SCHOLARS therein, and EXPENDITURE thereon (in rupees), also the total EXPENDITURE by LOCAL FUND and MUNICIPAL BOARDS on PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, in BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

				1916-17
<i>Institutions managed by Local Fund Boards—</i>				
Institutions		No.		10
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March				291
Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year		Average No.		265
Daily attendance of scholars		" "		224
<i>Expenditure on Institutions managed by Local Fund Boards—</i>				
From Provincial grants		R		1,200
" Local Funds		"		7,214
" Municipal grants		"		..
" Fees		"		1
" Endowments		"		..
" Subscriptions and other sources		"		..
TOTAL			R	8,415
<i>Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Institutions managed by—</i>				
Government		R		3,806
Local Fund Boards		"		7,214
Municipal Boards		"		..
Private persons or associations		"		1,442
<i>Inspection, Scholarships and Miscellaneous</i>				
Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction				12,462
<i>Institution managed by Municipal Boards—</i>				
Institutions		No.		1
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March		"		129
Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year		Average No.		137
Daily attendance of scholars		" "		129
<i>Expenditure on Institutions managed by Municipal Boards—</i>				
From Provincial grants		R		180
" Municipal rates		"		1,866
" Local Funds		"		..
" Fees		"		88
" Endowments		"		..
" Subscriptions and other sources		"		..
TOTAL			R	2,134
<i>Expenditure of Municipal Boards on Institutions managed by—</i>				
Government		R		3,500
Local Fund Boards		"		1,866
Municipal Boards		"		5,224
Private persons or associations		"		120
<i>Inspection, Scholarships and Miscellaneous</i>				
Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction			R	10,710
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND AND MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION			R	23,172

EDUCATION

No. 17-XIV—NUMBER of INSTITUTIONS managed by LOCAL FUND BOARDS and MUNICIPAL BOARDS; NUMBER of SCHOLARS therein, and EXPENDITURE thereon (in rupees), also the total EXPENDITURE by LOCAL FUND and MUNICIPAL BOARDS on PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, in COORG

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
<i>Institutions managed by Local Fund Boards—</i>					
Institutions No.	70	75	77	74	75
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	4,387	4,740	4,798	4,551	4,619
Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year Average No.	4,049	5,063	4,527	4,537	4,681
Daily attendance of scholars	2,934	3,904	3,934	3,234	4,327
<i>Expenditure on institutions managed by Local Fund Boards—</i>					
From Provincial grants . . . R	38,000	7,668	7,668	7,668	7,668
„ Local Funds	11,036	16,386	16,790	16,155	12,436
„ Municipal grants	121	..	108	..	..
„ Fees	3,270	3,285	3,713	3,656	3,617
„ Endowments	2	..	..	..	..
„ Subscriptions and other sources . . . . .	..	..	..	..	250
TOTAL R	52,429	27,339	28,279	27,479	23,971
<i>Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on institutions managed by—</i>					
Government R	..	..	..	..	..
Local Fund Boards	11,036	16,386	16,790	16,155	12,436
Municipal Boards	938	..	..	..	..
Private persons or associations	318	380	570	450	300
Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous	128	211	201	255	247
Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction R	12,420	16,977	17,561	16,860	12,933
<i>Institutions managed by Municipal Boards—</i>					
Institutions No.	5	5	5	5	5
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	290	287	306	311	343
Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year Average No.	281	237	293	293	376
Daily attendance of scholars	234	186	219	194	277
<i>Expenditure on institutions managed by Municipal Boards—</i>					
From Provincial grants . . . R	2,498	3,998	9,606	3,606	2,867
„ Municipal rates	1,094	998	1,007	6,699	1,774
„ Local Funds	938	..	..	..	..
„ Fees	223	214	115	135	206
„ Endowments . . . . .	..	10	..	..	..
„ Subscriptions and other sources . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL R	4,753	5,220	10,728	10,440	4,847
<i>Expenditure of Municipal Boards on institutions managed by—</i>					
Government R	103	96	120	120	..
Local Fund Boards	121	..	108	..	..
Municipal Boards	1,094	998	1,007	6,699	1,774
Private persons or associations	480	480	480	270	120
Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction R	1,798	1,574	1,715	7,089	1,894
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND AND MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION R	14,218	18,551	19,276	23,949	14,827

EDUCATION.

No. 17-XV.—NUMBER of INSTITUTIONS MANAGED by LOCAL FUND BOARDS and MUNICIPAL BOARDS, NUMBER OF SCHOLARS therein, and EXPENDITURE thereon (in Rupees) also the total EXPENDITURE by LOCAL FUND and MUNICIPAL BOARDS on PUBLIC INSTRUCTION in BANGALORE.

		1916-17
<i>Institutions managed by Local Fund Boards—</i>		
Institutions	No.	..
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	Average No.	..
Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year	" "	..
Daily attendance of scholars	" "	..
<i>Expenditure on Institutions managed by Local Fund Boards—</i>		
From Provincial grants	R	..
Local Funds	"	..
Municipal grants	"	..
Fees	"	..
Endowments	"	..
Subscriptions and other sources	"	..
TOTAL		R ..
<i>Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Institutions managed by—</i>		
Government	R	..
Local Fund Boards	"	..
Municipal Boards	"	..
Private persons or associations	"	..
<i>Inspection, Scholarships and Miscellaneous</i>		..
<i>Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction</i>		..
<i>Institution managed by Municipal Boards—</i>		
Institutions	No.	12
Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	Average No.	1,474
Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year	" "	1,480
Daily attendance of scholars	" "	1,191
<i>Expenditure on Institutions managed by Municipal Boards—</i>		
From Provincial grants	R	1,600
Municipal rates	"	13,882
Local Funds	"	82
Fees	"	..
Endowments	"	..
Subscriptions and other sources	"	..
TOTAL		R 15,564
<i>Expenditure of Municipal Boards on Institutions managed by—</i>		
Government	R	..
Local Fund Boards	"	13,882
Municipal Boards	"	1,500
Private persons or associations	"	1,030
<i>Inspection, Scholarships and Miscellaneous</i>		16,412
<i>Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction</i>		R 16,412
<i>GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND AND MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION</i>		R 16,412

EDUCATION

No. 18—NUMBER and QUALIFICATION of TEACHERS

	IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS					IN MIDDLE SCHOOLS				
	Government	Board	Municipal	Aided	Unaided	Government	Board	Municipal	Aided	Unaided
IN SCHOOLS FOR INDIANS—										
Teachers of vernacular—										
Trained	896	26,805	3,946	12,736	747	502	4,244	465	4,111	1,092
Untrained	895	31,887	5,029	68,032	12,415	189	1,368	298	5,686	1,581
TOTAL	1,791	58,692	8,975	80,768	13,162	691	5,612	763	9,797	2,673
Anglo-Vernacular Teachers and teachers of classical languages—										
Trained	1,185	8,650	1,266	8,907	462	331	404	230	1,510	120
Untrained	333	4,690	497	25,588	4,230	284	457	576	4,626	2,336
TOTAL	1,518	13,340	1,763	34,495	4,692	615	861	815	6,145	2,456
Possessing a degree	(a)4	(a)	(a)1	(a)13	(a)1	66	48	64	(a)313	89
Possessing no degree	(a)1,486	(a)13,311	(a)1,756	(a)34,478	(a)4,684	549	813	751	(a)5,827	2,367
TOTAL	1,518	13,340	1,763	34,495	4,692	615	861	815	6,145	2,456
IN SCHOOLS FOR EUROPEANS—										
Trained	3	..	..	212	3	8	..	..	619	14
Untrained	1	..	..	250	2	4	..	..	699	31
TOTAL	4	..	..	462	5	12	..	..	1,318	45
Possessing a degree . . . . .	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	(b)65	7
Possessing no degree	4	..	..	459	5	10	..	..	(b)1,250	38
TOTAL	4	..	..	462	5	12	..	..	1,318	45
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL TEACHERS, 1916-17	3,313	72,032	10,738	115,725	17,859	1,318	6,473	1,578	17,260	5,174

(a) Figures defective details for Coorg not being
(b) " " " " Delhi " "

EDUCATION

in the several provinces of BRITISH INDIA

IN HIGH SCHOOLS					IN COLLEGES					TOTAL	
Government	Board	Municipal	Aided	Unaided	Government	Board	Municipal	Aided	Unaided		
475	33	51	1,132	454	..	..	..	..	..	57,689	IN SCHOOLS FOR INDIANS—
293	17	21	994	933	..	..	..	2	..	129,640	Teachers of vernacular—
											Trained
											Untrained
768	50	72	2,126	1,387	..	..	..	2	..	187,329	TOTAL
											Anglo-Vernacular Teachers and teachers of classical languages—
1,415	257	294	3,278	221	72	3	16	185	20	28,844	Trained
1,955	152	341	7,481	5,884	547	10	19	921	320	61,247	Untrained
3,370	409	635	10,759	6,105	619	13	35	1,106	340	90,091	TOTAL
1,365	97	195	3,287	1,792	556	2	25	871	319	(a) 9,108	Possessing a degree
2,005	312	440	7,472	4,313	63	11	10	235	21	(a) 80,904	Possessing no degree
3,370	409	635	10,759	6,105	619	13	35	1,106	340	90,091	TOTAL
											IN SCHOOLS FOR EUROPEANS—
49	..	..	676	33	..	..	..	17	2	1,636	Trained
37	..	..	581	45	..	..	..	31	1	1,682	Untrained
86	..	..	1,257	78	..	..	..	48	3	3,318	TOTAL
10	..	..	216	11	..	..	..	20	1	(b) 335	Possessing a degree
76	..	..	1,041	67	..	..	..	28	2	(b) 2,980	Possessing no degree
86	..	..	1,257	78	..	..	..	48	3	3,318	TOTAL
4,224	459	707	14,142	7,570	619	13	35	1,156	343	280,738	GRAND TOTAL OF ALL TEACHERS, 1916-17

available

EDUCATION

No. 19—CLASSIFICATION of PUPILS by

Ages	SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION									
	Infants		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
	A	B								
Below 5 . . .	117,744	28,825	19,835	303	31	..	..	..	..	..
5 to 6 . . .	308,142	235,032	92,443	5,951	475	36	..	..	..	..
6 to 7 . . .	392,468	307,952	179,489	35,871	5,096	464	3	..	..	..
7 to 8 . . .	295,274	307,936	243,001	100,718	23,878	3,639	156	..	..	..
8 to 9 . . .	167,281	235,713	256,553	156,481	63,831	17,785	1,884	116	1	..
9 to 10 . . .	97,487	151,206	219,095	177,911	109,413	41,915	7,738	1,532	77	1
10 to 11 . . .	50,587	82,149	163,587	166,073	129,411	68,833	21,822	5,482	647	56
11 to 12 . . .	27,969	42,124	99,339	122,900	119,607	79,441	35,636	16,365	3,363	271
12 to 13 . . .	15,852	22,290	58,427	76,826	90,331	72,741	41,589	25,054	10,880	2,836
13 to 14 . . .	7,898	11,100	32,236	45,746	58,784	55,175	38,358	30,240	18,520	8,267
14 to 15 . . .	4,256	5,699	16,740	22,383	33,736	35,720	28,790	27,812	21,032	14,493
15 to 16 . . .	2,622	3,405	8,838	10,989	17,845	20,325	18,782	20,837	18,707	14,458
16 to 17 . . .	1,552	1,943	6,163	5,109	8,134	10,923	10,457	13,961	13,919	12,094
17 to 18 . . .	1,056	768	2,422	2,415	3,208	4,744	5,268	8,086	8,573	8,533
18 to 19 . . .	869	616	1,668	1,325	1,315	1,913	2,394	4,135	4,761	4,267
19 to 20 . . .	749	648	1,340	969	668	892	1,127	1,958	2,670	2,010
Over 20 . . .	2,057	1,684	2,996	1,546	809	745	731	1,177	2,086	1,693
TOTAL, 1916-17 .	1,493,863	1,439,090	1,404,172	933,522	666,574	415,291	214,735	156,755	105,236	68,379

EDUCATION

AGES in BRITISH INDIA

IX	X	TOTAL	ARTS COLLEGES							GRAND TOTAL	Ages
			1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	6th year or Post Graduate Class	TOTAL		
..	..	166,738	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166,738	Below 5
..	..	642,079	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	642,079	5 to 6
..	..	921,343	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	921,343	6 to 7
..	..	974,602	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	974,602	7 to 8
..	..	899,651	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	899,651	8 to 9
..	..	806,377	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	806,377	9 to 10
1	..	688,648	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	688,648	10 to 11
9	..	547,024	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	547,024	11 to 12
217	7	417,050	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	417,050	12 to 13
1,487	112	307,923	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	307,923	13 to 14
6,762	953	218,376	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218,376	14 to 15
10,855	5,825	153,488	84	..	..	..	..	..	84	153,572	15 to 16
11,648	10,746	106,649	1,806	181	11	8	..	..	2,006	108,655	16 to 17
9,591	10,995	65,659	3,422	1,494	160	..	1	..	5,077	70,736	17 to 18
6,180	9,287	38,730	3,426	3,750	882	117	11	..	8,186	46,916	18 to 19
3,365	6,519	22,915	2,509	3,769	1,889	1,372	16	1	9,556	32,471	19 to 20
2,207	6,644	23,775	2,699	6,565	3,424	7,059	713	401	20,861	44,636	Over 20
52,322	51,088	7,001,027	13,946	15,759	6,366	8,556	741	402	45,770	7,046,797	TOTAL, 1916-17

EDUCATION

No. 20—AREA and POPULATION included in the EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS taken from the Provincial Educational Reports

PROVINCE	AREA (IN SQUARE MILES)	POPULATION
Bengal	78,699	45,483,077
Madras	142,330	41,405,404
Bombay	123,065	19,683,249
United Provinces	106,402	46,835,108
Bihar and Orissa	83,233	34,490,084
Punjab	99,251	19,576,647
Delhi	573	412,821
Burma	230,839	12,115,217
Central Provinces and Berar	99,823	13,916,308
Assam	53,015	6,713,635
North-West Frontier Province	13,193	2,196,933
Ajmer-Merwara	2,711	501,395
British Baluchistan	54,228	415,412
Coorg	1,582	174,976
Bangalore . . . . .	..	100,834
TOTAL, 1916-17	1,088,944	244,021,100

No. 21—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS by MANAGEMENT

Province	PUBLIC MANAGEMENT			PRIVATE MANAGEMENT			GRAND TOTAL
	Government	Boards	Total	Aided	Unaided	Total	
Bengal	419	2,934	3,353	35,788	6,963	42,751	46,104
Madras	488	7,240	7,728	19,703	3,903	23,612	31,340
Bombay	91	8,734	8,825	2,291	272	2,563	11,388
United Provinces	205	9,778	9,983	2,633	246	2,929	12,912
Bihar and Orissa	381	451	832	19,356	6,679	26,035	26,867
Punjab	69	4,288	4,357	1,843	242	2,085	6,442
Delhi	2	65	67	60	10	70	137
Burma	92	23	115	9,445	4	9,449	9,564
Central Provinces and Berar	322	3,453	3,775	450	278	728	4,503
Assam	189	3,303	3,492	80	295	1,095	4,587
North-West Frontier Province	9	625	634	45	6	51	685
Ajmer-Merwara	97	4	101	21	36	60	161
British Baluchistan	48	11	59	11	2	13	72
Coorg	14	80	94	4	5	9	103
Bangalore	2	12	14	73	..	73	87
TOTAL, 1916-17	2,428	41,001	43,429	92,582	18,941	111,523	154,952

No. 22—CLASSES of PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Province	Arts Colleges	Professional Colleges	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools	Special Schools	Total
Bengal	33	18	2,756	41,966	1,331	46,104
Madras	41	7	449	30,573	270	31,340
Bombay	8	6	465	10,755	154	11,388
United Provinces	19	12	761	11,629	491	12,912
Bihar and Orissa	7	4	433	24,413	1,960	26,867
Punjab	11	7	497	5,853	74	6,442
Delhi	2	2	20	110	3	137
Burma	2	..	1,400	7,725	437	9,564
Central Provinces and Berar	4	3	457	4,014	25	4,503
Assam	2	1	286	4,197	101	4,587
North-West Frontier Province	2	1	51	627	1	685
Ajmer-Merwara	1	..	32	122	6	161
British Baluchistan . . . . .	..	..	9	62	1	72
Coorg . . . . .	..	..	3	99	1	103
Bangalore	2	..	21	58	6	87
TOTAL, 1915-16	134	61	7,693	142,203	4,861	154,952

EDUCATION

No. 23—PUPILS in INSTITUTIONS of all classes by RACE or CREED

Province	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indian Christians	Hindus	Muham-madans	Buddhists	Parsis	Others	Total
Bengal	9,262	12,140	1,009,942	864,259	8,530	147	14,152	1,918,432
Madras	8,673	115,438	1,342,979	184,155	487	108	9,172	1,661,012
Bombay	5,048	21,999	584,855	149,672	3	15,976	2,951	780,504
United Provinces	5,660	9,376	713,528	162,677	26	85	3,534	894,886
Bihar and Orissa	1,127	22,392	675,592	110,155	1	4	35,754	845,025
Punjab	2,958	6,445	206,578	196,921	56	81	63,699	476,738
Delhi	63	558	9,618	3,788	..	5	473	14,505
Burma	5,177	24,184	6,320	24,899	531,541	54	348	592,523
Central Provinces and Berar	1,508	3,982	259,956	32,356	1,772	328	51,263	351,165
Assam	236	12,295	136,425	55,625	122	..	29,210	233,913
North-West Frontier Province	53	47	13,353	32,830	..	2	..	46,285
Ajmer-Merwara	502	592	8,871	2,676	3	60	977	13,681
British Baluchistan	55	173	1,479	2,175	..	27	106	4,015
Coorg . . . . .	..	165	7,151	386	9	3	264	7,978
Bangalore	2,223	1,769	5,456	1,790	..	24	20	11,284
TOTAL, 1916-17	42,545	231,555	4,982,105	1,824,364	542,550	16,904	211,923	7,851,946

No. 24—Number of PUPILS under public instruction (otherwise than in private institutions) per mille of population

Province	Boys	Girls
Bengal	69	14
Madras	66	16
Bombay	62	15
United Provinces	34	3
Bihar and Orissa	44	6
Punjab	38	8
Delhi	51	15
Burma	76	21
Central Provinces and Berar	45	5
Assam	59	9
North-West Frontier Province	35	4
Ajmer-Merwara	45	7
British Baluchistan	14	4
Coorg	58	30
Bangalore	141	81
TOTAL, 1916-17	53	10

No. 25—PUPILS at SCHOOL

Province	PUPILS AT SCHOOL (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)		Increase (+) or decrease (—)	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—)
	1912-13	1916-17		
Bengal	1,719	1,918	+199	+11.6
Madras	1,362	1,661	+299	+22.0
Bombay	988	780	—208	—21.1
United Provinces	788	895	+107	+13.6
Bihar and Orissa	847	845	—2	—2
Punjab	(a)422	477	..	..
Delhi . . . . .	..	15	..	..
Burma	460	593	+133	+28.9
Central Provinces and Berar	335	351	+16	+4.8
Assam	194	234	+40	+20.6
North-West Frontier Province	38	46	+8	+21.1
Ajmer-Merwara	12	14	+2	+16.7
British Baluchistan	4	4	..	..
Coorg	8	8	..	..
Bangalore . . . . .	..	11	..	..
TOTAL	7,177	7,852	+675	+9.4

(a) Includes figures for Delhi up to 1913-14

EDUCATION

No. 26—Total AMOUNT SPENT on EDUCATION

PROVINCE	TOTAL AMOUNT SPENT ON EDUCATION		Increase	Percentage of increase
	1912-13	1916-17		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bengal	2,02,70,578	2,43,11,786	40,41,208	19.9
Madras	1,57,62,290	2,16,87,896	59,25,606	37.6
Bombay	1,53,47,705	1,55,88,759	2,41,054	1.6
United Provinces	1,21,19,651	1,47,45,922	26,26,271	21.7
Bihar and Orissa	63,65,563	81,52,080	17,86,517	28.1
Punjab	86,48,171	1,08,63,320	22,15,149	25.6
Delhi		12,32,879		..
Burma	53,36,146	66,79,145	13,42,999	25.2
Central Provinces and Berar	37,87,811	48,96,316	11,08,505	29.3
Assam	19,03,954	25,59,290	6,55,336	34.4
North-West Frontier Province	9,62,195	10,30,628	68,433	7.1
Ajmer-Merwara	2,08,825	3,01,556	92,731	44.4
British Baluchistan	1,78,846	1,51,302	-27,544	-15.4
Coorg	1,09,531	1,01,547	-7,984	-7.3
Bangalore . . . . .	..	5,80,642	..	..
TOTAL	9,10,01,266	11,23,83,068	2,18,81,802	24.0

No. 27—Percentage of TRAINED TEACHERS to total for 1916-17

Province	Percentage
Bengal	16.5
Madras	39.3
Bombay	35.5
United Provinces	41.4
Bihar and Orissa	22.5
Punjab	56.5
Delhi	53.4
Burma	26.1
Central Provinces and Berar	33.9
Assam	37.2
North-West Frontier Province	44.0
Ajmer-Merwara	23.1
British Baluchistan	50.6
Coorg	63.6
Bangalore	45.9
AVERAGE	39.3

EDUCATION

No. 28.—AREA AND POPULATION OF THE TERRITORIES ASSIGNED TO THE
UNIVERSITIES OF INDIA.

University.	Territorial limits.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Calcutta	British—	78,699	45,483,077
	Bengal	53,015	6,713,635
	Assam	230,839	12,115,217
	Burma		
	Native States—	5,393	822,565
	Bengal States	8,456	346,222
	Assam State (Manipur)		
	TOTAL { 1916-17 1911-12	376,402 491,000*	65,480,716 103,916,009*
Madras	British—	142,330	41,405,404
	Madras	1,582	174,976
	Coorg		
	Native States—†	10,549	4,811,841
	Madras States	82,698	13,374,676
	Hyderabad State		
	TOTAL { 1916-17 1911-12	237,159 291,966	59,766,897 69,679,440
Bombay	British—	123,065	19,683,249
	Bombay (including Sind and Aden)		
	Native States—	63,864	7,411,675
	Bombay States	8,182	2,032,798
	Baroda		
	TOTAL { 1916-17 1911-12	195,111 195,105	29,127,722 29,117,113
Allahabad	British—	106,402	46,835,108
	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	99,823	13,916,308
	Central Provinces and Berar	2,711	501,395
	Ajmer-Merwara		
	Native States—	5,944	1,178,972
	United Provinces States	31,174	2,117,002
	Central Provinces States	77,367	9,356,980
	Central India Agency	128,987	10,530,432
	Rajputana Agency		
	TOTAL { 1916-17 1911-12	452,408 452,408	84,436,197 84,436,197
Punjab	British—	99,251	19,576,647
	Punjab	13,193	2,196,933
	North-West Frontier Province	54,228	415,412
	Baluchistan	573	412,821
	Delhi		
	Native States—	36,551	4,212,794
	Punjab States	25,500	1,622,094
	North-West Frontier Province (Agencies and tribal areas)	80,410	420,291
	Baluchistan States	84,432	3,158,126
	Kashmir		
	TOTAL { 1916-17 1911-12	394,138 391,535	32,015,118 31,975,747
Patna	British—	83,233	34,490,084
	Bihar and Orissa		
	Native States—	28,648	3,945,209
	Bihar and Orissa States		
	TOTAL	111,881	38,435,293
Mysore	Native States—	29,475	5,806,193
	Mysore State		
	TOTAL	29,475	5,806,193
Benares	Residential		

* Included the area and population now assigned to Patna University.

† Mysore has been omitted, although there are some institutions in the State still affiliated to the Madras University.

*No. 29—RESULTS of DIFFERENT EXAMINATIONS of INDIAN UNIVERSITIES held in the eighteen years
1900 to 1917*

UNIVERSITY	MASTER OF ARTS							MASTER OF SCIENCE						BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONOURS)										
	Number of candidates	NUMBER OF PASSES				Percentage of total passes	Number of candidates	NUMBER OF PASSES				Percentage of total passes	Number of candidates	NUMBER OF PASSES				Percentage of total passes						
		I Class	II Class	III Class	Total			I Class	II Class	III Class	Total			I Class	II Class	III Class	Total							
Calcutta	1900	220	7	29	56	92	41.8	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	270	8	70	71	149	55.1						
	1901	204	7	37	41	85	41.6						305	4	64	47	115	37.7						
	1902	191	6	26	38	70	36.6						273	6	100	48	154	56.4						
	1903	200	3	31	40	74	37.0						288	8	55	51	114	39.5						
	1904	193	5	19	29	53	27.4						308	10	57	58	125	40.5						
	1905	188	10	28	32	70	37.2						302	2	61	55	118	39.1						
	1906	233	9	39	43	91	39.0						241	4	75	41	120	49.7						
	1907	283	15	43	38	96	33.9						270	11	83	35	129	47.7						
	1908	341	17	68	88	173	50.7						290	7	118	62	187	64.5						
	1909	17	2	4	2	8	47.0						69	7	35	12	54	78.2						
	1910	140	8	36	30	74	52.8						14	2	6	3	11	78.5	109	11	52	27	90	82.5
	1911	204	12	61	63	136	66.6						35	9	11	1	21	60.0	177	13	93	41	147	83.0
	1912	276	15	71	79	165	59.7						56	9	12	14	35	62.5	246	10	149	24	192	78.0
	1913	406	12	107	100	219	53.9						81	13	24	10	47	58.0	362	10	194	66	270	74.5
	1914	523	34	156	127	317	60.6						94	16	27	12	55	58.5	389	9	153	98	260	66.8
	1915	591	23	78	151	252	42.6						127	21	16	20	57	44.8	349	11	164	67	242	69.3
	1916	655	25	107	177	309	47.1						165	32	35	21	88	53.3	380	34	174	102	310	81.5
	1917	742	32	149	204	385	51.8						151	33	32	10	81	53.6	431	36	234	69	339	78.6
Madras	1900	36	..	5	14	19	52.8	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)						
	1901	22	1	2	7	10	45.5																	
	1902	24	1	..	7	8	33.3																	
	1903	38	2	6	4	12	31.6																	
	1904	39	..	2	10	12	30.8																	
	1905	25	..	2	4	6	24.0																	
	1906	36	1	5	14	20	55.6																	
	1907	34	1	3	10	14	41.4																	
	1908	42	1	6	7	14	33.3																	
	1909	62	..	1	19	20	32.3																	
	1910	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)																	
	1911	58	1	9	17	27	46.5																	
	1912	63	1	5	23	29	36.5																	
	1913	111	5	17	36	58	52.2																	
	1914	109	3	20	64	87	48.7																	
	1915	79	..	1	31	32	40.5																	
	1916	136	..	10	25	35	25.7																	
	1917	166	..	4	48	52	31.3																	
Bombay	1900	20	1	5	9	15	75.0	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)						
	1901	31	..	4	8	12	38.7																	
	1902	48	2	8	9	19	39.5																	
	1903	40	2	1	23	26	65.0																	
	1904	45	1	7	16	24	53.3																	
	1905	45	1	10	18	29	64.4																	
	1906	59	1	11	26	38	64.4																	
	1907	58	2	8	19	29	50.0																	
	1908	69	6	13	19	38	55.0																	
	1909	86	1	22	28	51	59.3																	
	1910	72	..	15	30	45	62.5																	
	1911	112	..	22	39	61	54.4																	
	1912	78	3	22	25	50	61.5																	
	1913	80	..	11	32	43	53.7																	
	1914	114	1	17	42	60	52.6																	
	1915	110	1	17	30	48	43.6																	
	1916	178	2	22	54	78	44.4																	
	1917	106	..	13	46	59	55.6																	

(a) No examination.

NOTE.—Candidates from Native States and Ceylon are excluded from these tables.

No. 29—RESULTS of the DIFFERENT EXAMINATIONS of INDIAN UNIVERSITIES held in the eighteen years 1900 to 1917—continued

University	MASTER OF ARTS						MASTER OF SCIENCE						BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONOURS)						
	Number of candidates	NUMBER OF PASSES				Percentage of total passes	Number of candidates	NUMBER OF PASSES				Percentage of total passes	Number of candidates	NUMBER OF PASSES				Percentage of total passes	
		I Class	II Class	III Class	Total			I Class	II Class	III Class	Total			I Class	II Class	III Class	Total		
Allahabad	1900	31	2	10	11	23	74	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)		
	1901	26	2	2	15	19	73												
	1902	31	1	3	11	15	48												
	1903	37	1	3	8	12	32												
	1904	36	..	3	13	16	50												
	1905	16	..	1	8	9	56												
	1906	27	..	1	7	8	30												
	1907	39	1	5	13	19	47												
	1908	34	..	5	12	17	47												
	1909	24	..	6	7	13	54												
	1910	23	..	3	13	16	69												
	1911	31	2	5	16	23	74												
	1912	43	1	6	17	24	56												
	1913	50	4	11	19	34	68												
	1914	61	2	12	32	46	76												
	1915	70	3	13	35	51	73												
	1916	97	1	13	44	58	60												
1917	117	..	20	62	82	73													
Punjab	1900	22	..	2	5	7	31.8	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)		
	1901	23	..	1	10	11	47.8												
	1902	35	..	2	21	23	65.7												
	1903	37	..	2	12	14	37.8												
	1904	41	1	4	13	18	43.9												
	1905	44	..	2	19	21	45.4												
	1906	51	..	2	12	14	27.4												
	1907	51	..	4	14	18	35.7												
	1908	43	1	5	15	21	48.8												
	1909	35	1	5	10	16	45.7												
	1910	40	..	4	14	18	45.0												
	1911	42	1	4	12	17	40.4												
	1912	52	1	3	24	28	54.8												
	1913	62	2	5	24	31	50.0												
	1914	58	..	15	16	31	53.4												
	1915	78	4	14	27	45	57.6												
	1916	77	3	25	31	59	76.6												
1917	94	4	16	31	51	54.2													
TOTAL	1900	329	10	51	95	156	47.4	270	8	70	71	149	55.2	
	1901	306	10	46	81	137	44.8	305	4	94	47	115	37.7	
	1902	329	10	39	80	135	41.0	273	6	100	48	154	56.4	
	1903	352	8	43	87	138	39.2	288	8	55	51	114	39.6	
	1904	354	7	35	81	123	34.7	308	10	57	53	125	40.6	
	1905	318	11	43	81	135	42.5	362	2	61	55	118	39.1	
	1906	406	11	58	102	171	42.1	241	4	75	41	120	49.7	
	1907	465	19	63	94	176	37.8	270	11	83	35	129	47.7	
	1908	531	25	97	141	263	49.5	9	1	1	4	6	66.6	290	7	118	62	137	64.5
	1909	224	4	38	66	108	48.2	10	2	2	3	7	70.0	124	7	35	12	78	62.9
	1910	275	8	58	87	153	55.0	28	5	10	6	21	75.0	187	11	52	27	120	64.2
	1911	447	16	101	147	264	59.1	46	9	15	6	30	65.2	267	13	93	41	180	67.4
	1912	512	21	107	168	290	57.8	71	11	19	18	48	67.6	328	19	149	24	224	68.3
	1913	709	23	151	211	385	54.3	105	19	29	20	68	64.8	442	10	194	66	312	70.6
	1914	955	40	220	281	541	56.6	115	20	32	19	71	61.7	737	20	244	138	497	67.4
	1915	928	31	123	274	428	46.1	161	26	22	31	79	49.1	675	19	211	139	416	61.6
	1916	1,138	31	177	331	539	47.4	210	42	45	31	118	56.2	858	61	234	137	645	75.2
1917	1,225	36	202	391	629	51.3	196	38	49	32	119	60.7	1,079	62	434	229	787	72.9	

(a) No examination.

(b) There are no classes in Bachelor of Arts (Honours) examination in the Punjab.

No. 29—RESULTS of the DIFFERENT EXAMINATIONS of INDIAN UNIVERSITIES held in the eighteen years 1900 to 1917—continued

University	BACHELOR OF ARTS (PASS)						BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (HONOURS)						BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (PASS)						Per- cent- age of total passes	
	Num- ber of candi- dates	NUMBER OF PASSES				Per- cent- age of total passes	Num- ber of candi- dates	NUMBER OF PASSES				Per- cent- age of total passes	Num- ber of candi- dates	NUMBER OF PASSES						
		I Class	II Class	III Class	Total			I Class	II Class	III Class	Total			I Class	II Class	III Class	Total			
Calcutta	1900	1,580	352	352	22.2	}	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	
	1901	1,606	240	240	14.9		(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	
	1902	1,806	320	320	17.7		8	..	1	..	1	12.5	4	1	1	25.0
	1903	1,036	283	283	17.2		8	..	1	4	5	62.5	11	3	3	27.2
	1904	1,813	184	184	10.1		1	13	5	5	38.4	
	1905	1,797	369	369	20.5		6	1	1	1	3	50.0	9
	1906	1,706	358	358	20.9		9	..	5	2	7	77.7	9	5	5	55.5
	1907	1,572	294	294	18.7		9	1	3	2	6	66.6	8	3	3	37.5
	1908	2,609	909	909	34.8		21	2	12	6	20	95.2	17	8	8	47.0
	1909	426	..	25	174	199	46.7		47	3	15	6	24	51.1	64	..	6	15	21	32.8
	1910	783	..	20	316	336	42.0		65	3	13	10	35	53.8	121	..	16	24	40	33.0
	1911	845	..	51	423	474	56.1		76	9	32	19	60	78.0	158	..	18	61	79	50.0
	1912	998	..	29	521	550	55.1		95	5	26	31	62	65.2	189	..	27	79	106	50.1
	1913	1,564	..	86	845	931	59.5		118	13	44	33	90	70.2	288	..	56	120	176	61.1
	1914	2,189	..	47	972	1,019	46.5		129	9	50	33	92	71.3	296	..	31	108	139	46.0
	1915	2,620	..	105	1,063	1,168	44.5		141	17	43	36	96	68.1	352	..	33	112	145	41.1
	1916	2,896	..	155	1,232	1,387	47.8		131	28	54	24	106	80.9	397	..	140	120	260	65.4
1917	3,338	..	160	1,367	1,527	45.7	131	24	45	23	92	70.2	356	..	103	109	212	59.5		
Madras (b)	1900	375	..	}	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	
	1901	..	..	..	..	338	..									
	1902	..	..	..	..	449	..									
	1903	..	..	..	..	484	..									
	1904	..	..	..	..	510	..									
	1905	..	..	..	..	508	..									
	1906	..	..	..	..	407	..									
	1907	..	..	..	..	548	..									
	1908	..	..	..	..	505	..									
	1909	..	..	..	..	470	..									
	1910	..	..	..	..	650	..									
	1911	..	..	..	..	674	..									
	1912	..	..	..	..	862	..									
	1913	..	..	..	..	686	..									
	1914	..	..	..	..	653	..									
	1915	..	..	..	..	634	..									
	1916	..	..	..	..	727	..									
1917	..	..	..	..	612	..										
Bombay	1900	277	6	50	116	172	62.0	}	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	
	1901	384	5	67	166	238	61.9													
	1902	349	3	32	125	160	45.9													
	1903	413	7	85	220	312	77.9													
	1904	353	3	65	169	237	67.1													
	1905	323	4	55	175	234	72.1													
	1906	388	2	83	182	272	70.1													
	1907	398	5	56	182	243	61.0													
	1908	433	11	90	183	290	66.9													
	1909	427	6	82	208	294	68.8													
	1910	432	1	71	169	241	55.7													
	1911	525	7	115	271	303	74.8													
	1912	526	5	87	250	342	65.0													
	1913	632	6	82	292	380	60.1													
	1914	513	1	1	260	262	51.0													
	1915	256	..	..	90	90	35.2											
	1916	515	..	..	270	270	52.4											
1917	660	..	..	314	314	47.6												

(a) No examination.

(b) The figures in the "total" column relate to the total number of candidates who qualified for the degree by passing separately one or more Divisions or Parts of the B. A. Degree Examination in each year. Figures relating to the number of candidates examined and passed in each Division or Part and the number of classes gained will be found in Table No. 2.

No. 23—RESULTS of the DIFFERENT EXAMINATIONS OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES held in the eighteen years 1900 to 1917—continued

University	BACHELOR OF ARTS (PASS)						BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (HONOURS)						BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (PASS)						
	Num-ber of candi-dates	NUMBER OF PASSES				Per-cent-age of total passes	Num-ber of candi-dates	NUMBER OF PASSES				Per-cent-age of total passes	Num-ber of candi-dates	NUMBER OF PASSES				Per-cent-age of total passes	
		I Class	II Class	III Class	Total			I Class	II Class	III Class	Total			I Class	II Class	III Class	Total		
Allahabad	1900	233	4	82	35	121	52						9	2	3	1	6	67	
	1901	283	5	123	34	162	60						5	..	2	1	3	66	
	1902	227	5	109	41	155	69						5	1	2	..	3	60	
	1903	203	..	32	100	132	65						12	..	3	5	8	67	
	1904	266	2	55	116	173	68						18	..	6	7	13	72	
	1905	283	6	71	93	170	60						23	1	7	3	11	48	
	1906	404	3	66	197	266	66						26	1	5	7	13	50	
	1907	381	1	31	117	149	39						43	1	7	8	16	37	
	1908	414	2	62	141	205	49	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	81	4	11	17	32	40	
	1909	471	2	72	123	197	42						124	1	15	20	36	30	
	1910	603	..	51	163	214	36						144	2	19	32	53	38	
	1911	691	4	118	211	333	49						150	1	34	54	89	62	
	1912	804	4	115	213	332	42						123	..	14	37	51	42	
	1913	806	2	74	232	308	40						153	8	33	26	67	45	
	1914	846	1	81	292	374	44						152	6	33	28	67	44	
	1915	924	1	86	227	314	34						145	4	20	50	74	52	
	1916	1,100	1	88	377	466	43						160	5	45	35	85	55	
	1917	1,165	4	97	396	497	43						176	2	29	39	70	42	
Punjab	1900	378	1	79	33	113	30.7						(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	
	1901	365	6	82	37	125	34.2						2	..	2	..	2	100	
	1902	324	3	102	31	136	41.9						3	1	1	..	2	66.6	
	1903	304	12	76	33	121	39.8						5	2	1	..	3	60	
	1904	295	10	100	17	127	42.9	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	5	..	4	..	4	80	
	1905	307	3	110	39	152	49.5						5	1	2	..	3	50	
	1906	321	13	79	24	116	36.1						6	..	3	..	3	23.1	
	1907	326	1	81	13	95	29.1						13	..	3	..	5	27.7	
	1908	316	5	64	46	115	36.3						18	1	4	..	5	27.7	
	1909	353	9	82	57	148	41.9	4				3	75	15	..	3	..	3	20
	1910	388	10	78	63	151	38.9	5				3	60	18	..	5	1	6	33.3
	1911	473	12	66	71	149	31.5	18				10	55.5	24	1	18	3	17	70.8
	1912	467	5	89	77	171	36.6	11				5	45.4	25	2	8	2	12	48
	1913	462	8	109	86	203	43.9	25	(b)	(b)	(b)	14	56	61	..	23	10	33	54.1
	1914	574	6	141	108	255	44.6	12				7	58.3	43	3	12	2	17	39.5
	1915	785	7	160	154	321	40.8	23				10	43.4	46	..	22	3	25	54.3
	1916	951	18	181	190	389	40.9	25				15	60	57	1	31	10	42	73.6
	1917	1,119	14	281	223	518	46.2	24				10	41.6	45	1	15	5	21	46.6
TOTAL (c)	1900	2,468	11	211	536	758	30.7	..	..	..	..	..	15	2	6	2	10	66.7
	1901	2,638	16	272	477	765	29.0	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	4	3	7	77.8
	1902	2,706	11	243	517	771	28.5	8	..	1	..	12.5	18	2	6	4	12	66.7	
	1903	2,556	19	193	636	848	33.2	8	..	1	4	5	20	1	4	10	15	51.7	
	1904	2,727	15	220	486	721	26.4	1	..	..	..	..	43	2	12	13	27	62.8
	1905	2,719	13	236	676	925	34.1	6	1	1	1	3	50.0	43	1	13	6	20	46.5
	1906	2,819	18	233	761	1,012	35.9	9	..	5	2	7	77.7	50	3	7	10	29	58.0
	1907	2,677	7	168	606	781	29.2	9	1	3	2	6	66.6	76	1	18	11	30	39.5
	1908	3,772	18	222	1,279	1,519	40.3	21	2	12	6	20	95.2	131	5	15	38	58	44.3
	1909	1,677	17	261	580	838	50.0	51	3	15	3	27	52.1	219	1	30	42	73	33.3
	1910	2,206	11	220	711	942	42.7	70	3	13	19	38	54.3	312	2	40	66	114	36.5
	1911	2,534	23	350	976	1,349	53.2	94	9	32	19	70	74.5	354	2	74	127	203	57.3
	1912	2,795	14	320	1,081	1,395	49.9	108	5	26	31	67	63.2	387	2	56	130	188	51.2
	1913	2,464	16	351	1,455	1,822	52.6	143	13	44	33	104	72.7	534	9	115	174	293	55.8
	1914	4,122	8	270	1,632	1,910	46.3	141	9	50	33	99	70.2	520	11	81	152	244	46.9
	1915	4,536	8	351	1,534	1,893	41.3	164	17	43	36	106	64.6	564	4	78	172	254	46.0
	1916	5,482	19	424	2,069	2,512	46.0	156	28	64	24	121	77.6	667	8	227	186	421	63.1
	1917	6,282	18	538	2,300	2,836	45.5	155	24	45	23	102	65.8	647	10	162	166	338	62.2

(a) No examination.
 (b) There are no classes in Bachelor of Science (Honours) examination in the Punjab.
 (c) Totals for B. A. (Pass) exclude Madras for all the columns.

No. 29—RESULTS of the DIFFERENT EXAMINATIONS of INDIAN UNIVERSITIES held in the eighteen years 1900 to 1917—continued

University		INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS					INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN SCIENCE					MATRICULATION													
		Number of candidates	NUMBER OF PASSES				Percentage of total passes	Number of candidates	NUMBER OF PASSES				Percentage of total passes	Number of candidates	NUMBER OF PASSES				Percentage of total passes						
			I Class	II Class	III Class	Total			I Class	II Class	III Class	Total			I Class	II Class	III Class	Total							
Calcutta	1900	3,382	48	233	950	1,231	36.3	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	5,988	936	1,538	1,137	3,611	60.3						
	1901	3,612	45	189	896	1,130	31.2							5,827	914	1,201	966	3,171	54.4						
	1902	4,001	127	363	983	1,473	36.8							6,713	592	1,234	1,473	3,299	49.1						
	1903	3,883	97	361	780	1,238	31.8							6,780	581	1,183	1,331	3,095	45.6						
	1904	3,832	64	342	890	1,296	33.8							7,118	407	912	1,376	2,695	37.8						
	1905	3,521	79	364	676	1,119	31.7							6,972	387	1,018	1,502	2,907	41.6						
	1906	2,885	83	204	658	1,035	35.8							6,952	163	555	1,115	1,833	26.3						
	1907	2,733	132	444	492	1,068	39.1							5,804	532	1,758	1,050	3,340	57.5						
	1908	3,583	98	676	709	1,483	41.4							6,416	480	1,792	1,078	3,950	61.5						
	1909	1,336	128	268	54	450	33.6							323	79	54	6	139	43.0	12,395	1,932	4,428	1,402	7,762	62.6
	1910	2,194	231	572	78	881	40.1							672	120	182	17	319	47.4	3,545	1,870	813	110	2,793	78.7
	1911	3,334	478	994	195	1,667	50.0							1,005	207	298	50	555	55.2	6,074	2,464	1,590	211	4,265	70.2
	1912	4,048	464	1,190	309	1,963	48.4							1,097	201	299	43	543	49.4	8,761	2,862	2,361	394	5,617	64.1
	1913	4,360	480	1,151	476	2,107	48.3							1,057	336	326	52	714	67.3	9,370	4,436	2,196	230	6,862	73.2
	1914	5,151	521	1,201	438	2,160	41.9							953	341	214	29	584	61.2	11,289	2,940	3,149	657	6,755	59.8
	1915	5,708	923	1,598	370	2,891	49.8							1,026	473	124	6	603	58.7	12,457	3,653	3,279	554	7,486	60.1
	1916	5,891	721	1,466	498	2,685	45.5							1,298	403	247	33	683	52.6	14,058	4,326	3,342	494	8,102	58.0
1917	6,467	994	1,569	325	2,888	44.6	1,553	525	290	20	835	53.7	15,876	5,790	4,699	642	11,131	70.1							
Madras	1900	2,089	53	815	..	868	41.6	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	7,313	27	1,896	..	1,423	10.5						
	1901	1,892	58	672	..	730	38.6							7,658	71	2,356	..	2,427	31.7						
	1902	1,878	47	657	..	704	37.5							7,913	19	2,490	..	2,509	31.7						
	1903	2,333	59	1,008	..	1,067	45.7							8,114	15	1,506	..	1,521	18.7						
	1904	2,430	62	918	..	980	40.3							8,804	15	2,470	..	2,485	28.2						
	1905	2,236	29	651	..	680	30.4							8,998	9	2,154	..	2,163	24.0						
	1906	2,448	24	747	..	771	31.5							8,852	24	3,054	..	3,078	34.8						
	1907	2,479	75	1,012	..	1,087	43.8							8,788	6	1,522	..	1,528	17.4						
	1908	2,637	56	1,013	..	1,069	39.8							10,767	30	2,504	..	2,534	23.6						
	1909	2,610	57	793	..	850	32.6							7,381	16	220	1,137	1,373	18.6						
	1910	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)							..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911	1,427	161	431	..	592	41.4							782	8	55	101	164	21.0						
	1912	1,575	133	553	..	686	43.5							580	2	32	103	137	23.5						
	1913	2,427	205	607	..	812	33.4							149	5	16	25	46	30.8						
	1914	2,969	275	884	..	1,159	39.0							82	..	6	20	26	31.7						
	1915	3,749	164	866	..	1,030	27.5							28	..	7	10	17	60.7						
	1916	4,717	154	1,037	..	1,141	26.3							52	2	6	9	17	32.7						
1917	5,424	108	1,327	..	1,435	26.5	80	..	7	14	21	26.3													
Bombay	1900	409	2	56	190	248	61.1	14	..	2	6	8	57.1	2,998	(b)	(b)	(b)	959	31.9						
	1901	444	3	63	196	262	59.2	10	..	..	3	3	30.0	3,166				960	30.3				
	1902	431	1	62	197	260	60.3	9	..	..	3	3	33.3	3,225				1,084	33.6				
	1903	344	2	59	150	211	61.2	15	..	..	9	9	60.0	3,116				1,110	35.6				
	1904	450	1	75	234	310	68.8	7	..	2	5	7	100.0	3,297				1,198	36.3						
	1905	531	2	65	262	320	61.9	15	..	2	4	6	40.0	3,684				1,279	34.7						
	1906	543	2	65	270	337	62.0	33	..	1	13	14	42.4	3,459				1,533	44.3						
	1907	548	13	83	231	327	59.6	27	..	1	15	16	59.2	1,948				871	44.7						
	1908	540	3	75	255	333	61.6	28	..	..	11	11	39.2	2,364				922	39.0				
	1909	604	2	64	302	368	60.9	39	..	1	31	32	82.0	2,649				1,277	48.2						
	1910	600	3	69	364	436	72.6	29	..	1	13	14	48.2	2,909				1,236	41.6						
	1911	673	9	120	356	485	72.0	40	..	..	27	27	67.5	3,261				1,605	49.2				
	1912	666	10	108	322	440	67.5	53	..	8	23	31	58.4	3,408				1,164	34.1						
	1913	807	8	127	414	549	68.0	93	5	10	38	53	56.9	3,849				2,203	57.2						
	1914	883	4	116	504	624	70.6	106	2	25	34	61	57.6	4,079				1,236	30.3						
	1915	350	1	5	151	157	41.2	50	4	10	8	22	44.0	3,316				757	22.8						
	1916	1,173	4	144	591	739	62.7	110	6	19	26	51	46.3	3,535				1,720	48.6						
1917	1,124	15	148	570	733	65.2	157	8	31	34	73	46.5	3,941	1,370	34.7										

(a) No examination.
(b) There are no classes at the matriculation examination in Bombay.

No. 29.—RESULTS of the DIFFERENT EXAMINATIONS of INDIAN UNIVERSITIES held in the eighteen years
1900 to 1917—concluded.

University	INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS						INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN SCIENCE						MATRICULATION						
	Number of candidates	NUMBER OF PASSES				Percentage of total passes	Number of candidates	NUMBER OF PASSES				Percentage of total passes	Number of candidates	NUMBER OF PASSES				Percentage of total passes	
		I Class	II Class	III Class	Total			I Class	II Class	III Class	Total			I Class	II Class	III Class	Total		
Allahabad	1900	316	1	18	71	90	28							1,748	112	312	212	636	36
	1901	568	4	46	159	209	37							1,907	83	342	332	757	33
	1902	575	6	94	190	290	52							1,772	116	469	292	877	40
	1903	589	8	116	100	233	39							1,688	107	385	355	847	50
	1904	622	14	139	236	389	63							1,755	128	443	361	932	53
	1905	649	7	80	203	290	47							2,263	261	609	439	1,309	62
	1906	680	10	101	204	315	46							2,220	139	374	381	894	40
	1907	974	4	95	284	383	40							3,181	448	1,062	495	2,005	63
	1908	1,123	12	193	334	539	48	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,515	32	474	572	1,078	43
	1909	1,345	16	160	321	497	37							2,825	18	302	577	897	32
	1910	1,394	16	166	405	587	42							3,147	12	336	510	858	28
	1911	1,260	13	195	419	627	50							2,981	24	550	650	1,224	42
	1912	1,275	10	157	381	548	43							2,890	16	423	573	1,012	36
	1913	1,550	22	217	440	679	44							3,123	20	393	741	1,154	37
	1914	1,672	23	208	506	737	45							3,163	21	488	842	1,351	42
	1915	1,904	5	198	656	850	45							3,604	11	414	852	1,277	36
	1916	1,935	22	231	615	868	40							3,900	6	282	755	1,043	27
1917	2,256	24	309	611	944	42							4,363	10	425	728	1,163	27	
Punjab	1900	605	22	123	131	276	45.6	15	..	4	..	4	26.6	2,540	235	632	367	1,234	48.5
	1901	535	23	115	94	232	43.3	19	1	8	..	9	47.3	2,553	256	772	305	1,333	52.2
	1902	570	25	162	134	321	56.3	10	2	4	..	6	60	2,700	159	668	342	1,169	43.2
	1903	547	27	113	105	245	46.7	10	1	2	1	4	40	2,884	241	825	383	1,449	50.2
	1904	536	29	106	98	233	43.4	23	..	9	5	14	50	2,860	227	767	326	1,320	46.8
	1905	591	16	115	122	253	42.8	24	2	9	1	12	50	3,055	190	777	372	1,339	43.8
	1906	611	18	160	117	295	48.2	31	2	11	1	14	45.1	3,206	169	738	432	1,339	41.7
	1907	633	21	152	121	294	46.4	37	1	12	1	14	37.8	3,324	227	893	470	1,590	47.2
	1908	638	40	189	48	277	48.4	40	3	15	..	18	45	3,167	206	770	373	1,358	42.8
	1909	632	46	241	101	288	61.3	117	5	26	22	53	45.2	3,055	159	788	395	1,342	43.9
	1910	565	18	145	55	218	38.5	157	3	41	23	67	42.6	3,509	201	1,087	369	1,657	47.2
	1911	708	23	168	80	280	39.5	191	7	66	8	81	42.4	3,698	248	1,205	360	1,813	49.0
	1912	792	38	255	135	428	54.0	200	33	80	10	123	61.5	3,975	305	1,381	439	2,125	53.4
	1913	903	33	328	133	499	55.2	230	26	116	12	154	66.9	4,034	199	1,209	659	2,067	51.2
	1914	947	46	348	122	516	54.4	295	21	134	9	164	55.6	4,620	340	1,564	673	2,577	57.0
	1915	1,076	42	397	148	587	54.5	356	30	146	13	189	53.1	4,748	317	1,675	715	2,707	57.0
	1916	1,115	47	403	160	610	54.7	400	26	169	8	203	50.7	5,560	275	1,959	829	3,063	55.0
1917	1,045	56	339	171	566	54.1	485	34	191	21	246	50.7	5,884	456	2,567	886	3,909	66.4	
TOTAL	1900	6,801	126	1,245	1,342	2,713	39.9	29	..	6	6	12	41.4	20,587	1,310	3,878	1,716	7,863	33.2
	1901	7,051	133	1,085	1,345	2,563	36.3	29	1	8	3	12	41.4	21,171	1,324	4,761	1,603	8,048	40.8
	1902	7,455	206	1,338	1,513	3,057	41.0	19	2	4	3	9	47.4	22,323	886	4,861	2,107	8,938	40.9
	1903	7,696	193	1,657	1,144	2,994	38.9	25	1	2	10	13	52.0	22,582	944	3,809	2,069	8,022	35.5
	1904	7,870	170	1,580	1,458	3,208	40.8	35	..	11	10	21	60.0	23,834	777	4,592	2,063	8,930	36.2
	1905	7,528	133	1,275	1,263	2,671	35.5	39	2	11	5	18	46.2	24,972	847	4,648	2,313	9,087	36.4
	1906	7,167	137	1,367	1,249	2,753	38.4	61	2	12	14	28	43.7	24,698	495	4,721	1,928	8,677	35.1
	1907	7,367	245	1,786	1,128	3,159	42.9	64	1	13	16	30	46.9	23,045	1,213	5,235	2,015	9,334	40.5
	1908	8,571	200	2,146	1,346	3,701	43.2	68	3	15	11	29	42.6	25,229	748	5,549	2,623	9,842	39.0
	1909	6,527	249	1,526	778	2,552	39.1	479	84	81	59	224	46.8	28,305	2,125	5,738	2,511	12,651	44.7
	1910	4,753	268	952	902	2,122	44.6	853	123	224	53	400	46.6	18,170	2,083	2,236	989	6,544	49.7
	1911	7,402	684	1,908	1,059	3,651	49.3	1,236	214	364	85	663	53.6	16,796	2,744	3,400	1,322	9,071	54.0
	1912	8,356	655	2,233	1,147	4,065	48.6	1,350	234	387	76	697	51.6	19,614	3,185	4,197	1,599	10,055	51.3
	1913	10,047	743	2,430	1,468	4,646	46.2	1,880	367	452	102	921	66.7	20,525	4,460	3,314	1,655	12,332	60.1
	1914	11,622	869	2,757	1,370	5,196	44.7	1,854	364	373	72	809	59.7	23,233	3,310	5,207	2,192	11,945	51.4
	1915	12,838	1,135	3,064	1,325	5,524	42.9	1,432	507	230	27	814	56.8	24,153	3,981	5,375	2,131	12,244	50.7
	1916	14,836	948	3,331	1,364	6,043	40.7	1,808	435	435	67	937	51.8	27,174	4,609	5,589	2,087	14,005	51.5
1917	16,316	1,197	3,692	1,377	6,666	40.2	2,195	467	512	75	1,154	52.6	30,111	6,256	7,698	2,270	17,594	58.4	

(a) No examination.

No. 30.—RESULTS of the B. A. EXAMINATION of the MADRAS UNIVERSITY held in the eighteen years 1900 to 1917.

[Vide footnote (b) on page 206.]

Year	Division or Part	Number Examined	NUMBER OF PASSES			Total passed	Percentage passed
			I class	II class	III class		
1900	English Language	856	2	80	272	354	41.4
	Second Language	669	28	244	267	539	80.6
	Science Division	765	25	153	216	394	51.5
1901	English Language	917	2	103	383	488	53.2
	Second Language	626	20	288	213	516	82.4
	Science Division	819	22	202	225	449	54.8
1902	English Language	980	2	182	413	597	60.9
	Second Language	749	24	319	277	620	82.8
	Science Division	915	16	192	262	470	51.4
1903	English Language	926	10	198	372	580	62.6
	Second Language	720	19	236	324	579	80.4
	Science Division	972	28	267	240	535	55.0
1904	English Language	880	5	133	372	510	58.0
	Second Language	700	21	251	281	553	79.0
	Science Division	955	14	224	285	523	54.8
1905	English Language	1,069	2	78	332	412	38.5
	Second Language	946	14	244	457	715	75.6
	Science Division	1,130	18	186	360	564	49.9
1906	English Language	1,332	2	165	474	641	48.1
	Second Language	980	17	308	460	794	81.0
	Science Division	1,189	20	216	343	579	48.7
1907	English Language	1,109	11	107	370	488	44.0
	Second Language	698	16	264	308	588	84.2
	Science Division	1,061	24	214	312	550	51.7
1908	English Language	1,145	1	98	334	433	37.8
	Second Language	692	11	211	333	555	80.2
	Science Division	1,006	34	229	302	565	56.2
1909	English Language	1,465	8	193	554	755	51.5
	Second Language	972	22	377	420	819	84.3
	Science Division	1,189	29	235	385	649	54.6
1911	English Language	1,423	4	113	509	626	44.0
	Second Language	1,005	19	409	453	881	87.7
	Science Division	1,301	31	344	435	810	62.3
1912	English Language	1,040	15	232	678	925	88.4
	Second Language	945	23	366	389	778	82.3
	Science Division	1,287	33	375	382	790	61.4
1913	Part I	410	11	268	..	279	68.04
	Part II	396	16	250	..	275	69.5
	English Language	877	..	38	286	324	36.9
1914	Second Language	259	10	127	93	230	88.8
	Science Division	629	5	94	210	309	49.1
	Part I	592	10	362	..	372	62.8
1915	Part II	583	8	281	..	289	49.5
	English Language	620	..	35	273	308	49.8
	Second Language	59	..	22	23	45	76.3
1916	Science Division	625	2	43	185	230	36.8
	Part I	796	4	473	..	477	59.9
	Part II	869	7	622	..	639	73.5
1917	English Language	306	..	1	45	46	15.0
	Second Language	67	1	33	28	62	92.5
	Science Division	257	..	20	70	90	35.0
1918	Part I	1,180	3	545	..	548	46.4
	Part II	1,064	19	657	..	676	63.5
	English Language	257	..	18	132	150	58.4
1919	Second Language	17	..	7	6	13	76.5
	Science Division	274	..	24	96	120	43.8
	Part I	1,164	..	449	..	449	38.6
	Part II	1,047	17	734	..	751	71.6

NOTE—1. The B. A. Degree examination under the New Regulations was held for the first time in 1913.
 —2. The B. A. Degree Examination under the old By-laws was held for the last time in 1916.
 —3. No examination in 1910.

No. 31—NUMBER of UNDER-GRADUATES of INDIAN UNIVERSITIES in the eleven years 1907 to 1917

University		Arts	Medicine	Engineering	Oriental languages and literature	Other faculties	Total
Calcutta	1907	6,250	523	94	..	412	7,279
	1908	6,060	510	100	..	499	7,169
	1909	8,570	567	109	..	984	10,230
	1910	10,428	606	92	..	995	12,121
	1911	12,379	632	88	..	919	14,018
	1912	14,973	708	93	..	1,525	17,299
	1913	17,273	769	97	..	2,025	20,164
	1914	19,315	847	104	..	2,265	22,531
	1915	20,406	932	94	..	2,703	24,135
	1916	21,822	984	78	..	2,903	25,787
	1917	23,916	1,100	83	..	3,158	28,257
Madras	1907	5,314	175	..	..	..	5,489
	1908	5,053	205	..	..	..	5,258
	1909	5,515	226	..	..	..	5,741
	1910	4,743	253	..	..	..	4,996
	1911	5,609	244	..	..	..	5,853
	1912	6,694	254	12	..	..	6,960
	1913	7,920	258	23	..	..	8,201
	1914	9,248	234	26	..	..	9,508
	1915	10,008	272	25	..	..	10,305
	1916	9,625	259	30	..	..	9,914
	1917	8,145	261	116	..	..	8,522
Bombay	1907	2,466	679	143	..	87	3,375
	1908	2,352	560	155	..	72	3,139
	1909	2,425	526	143	..	104	3,198
	1910	2,723	558	148	..	104	3,533
	1911	2,959	564	102	..	88	3,713
	1912	3,305	531	148	..	102	4,086
	1913	3,499	538	166	..	104	4,307
	1914	4,057	623	166	..	283	5,129
	1915	3,475	648	197	..	151	4,471
	1916	4,702	644	189	..	305	5,840
	1917	4,426	885	146	..	642	6,099
Allahabad	1907	2,812	..	..	..	..	2,812
	1908	3,216	..	..	..	..	3,216
	1909	3,397	..	..	..	..	3,397
	1910	3,373	..	..	..	..	3,373
	1911	3,597	29	..	..	..	3,626
	1912	4,006	57	..	..	5	4,068
	1913	4,393	84	..	..	7	4,484
	1914	4,937	108	..	..	19	5,064
	1915	5,573	134	..	..	37	5,744
	1916	5,661	137	..	..	37	5,835
	1917	6,133	140	..	..	73	6,346
Punjab	1907	703	27	144	311	..	1,185
	1908	758	32	208	192	..	1,190
	1909	721	24	131	231	..	1,107
	1910	771	43	110	231	..	1,155
	1911	944	37	78	286	..	1,345
	1912	1,078	34	22	321	..	1,455
	1913	1,153	45	26	419	..	1,648
	1914	1,235	49	..	475	..	1,759
	1915	1,269	47	..	551	..	1,867
	1916	1,548	76	..	625	..	2,249
	1917	1,920	288	..	56	..	2,264
TOTAL	1907	17,545	1,404	381	311	499	20,140
	1908	17,439	1,307	463	192	571	19,972
	1909	20,628	1,343	383	231	1,088	23,673
	1910	22,038	1,460	350	231	1,099	25,178
	1911	25,488	1,506	268	286	1,007	28,555
	1912	30,056	1,584	275	321	1,632	33,868
	1913	34,243	1,694	312	419	2,136	38,804
	1914	38,792	1,861	296	475	2,567	43,991
	1915	40,731	2,033	316	551	2,891	46,522
	1916	43,358	2,100	297	625	3,245	49,625
	1917	44,540	2,674	345	56	3,873	51,488

NOTE—(1) The term under-graduate denotes one who has been admitted to a college, whose name is still on the rolls of a college and who has not yet taken the degree. It does not include those who having passed one degree proceed to another.
 (2) Candidates from Native States and Ceylon are excluded from these tables.

EDUCATION

No. 32.—Statement showing the average number of Candidates and Passes in the different examinations of Indian Universities during the quinquennium 1913-17.

Nature of examination	QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGE (1913-17)														
	CALCUTTA			MADRAS			BOMBAY			ALLAHABAD			PUNJAB		
	Candi- dates	Passes	Per- centage of passes	Candi- dates	Passes	Per- centage of passes	Candi- dates	Passes	Per- centage of passes	Candi- dates	Passes	Per- centage of passes	Candi- dates	Passes	Per- centage of passes
Matriculation	12,610	8,079	64.1	78	25	32.1	3,744	1,457	38.9	3,643	1,198	32.9	4,971	2,865	57.6
Intermediate Arts	5,533	2,546	46.0	3,857	1,115	28.9	870	560	64.4	1,863	817	43.9	1,017	556	54.7
Intermediate Science	1,177	684	58.1	(a)	(a)	(a)	103	52	50.5	(a)	(a)	(a)	353	191	54.1
Bachelor of Arts (Pass)	2,521	1,206	47.8	(b)	(b)	(b)	515	263	51.1	963	392	40.5	778	337	43.3
Bachelor of Arts (Honours)	382	284	74.3	(c) 115	(c) 97	(c) 84.3	(c) 193	(c) 147	(c) 76.2	(a)	(a)	(a)	129	52	40.3
Bachelor of Science (Pass)	338	186	55.0	(a)	(a)	(a)	41	24	58.5	157	73	46.5	50	28	56.0
Bachelor of Science (Honours)	130	95	73.1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	22	11	50.0
Master of Arts	583	296	50.8	138	53	38.4	117	58	49.6	70	51	68.4	74	43	58.1
Master of Science	124	65	53.2	(a)	(a)	(a)	(c) 2	(c) 1	(c) 50.0	20	15	75.0	12	10	83.3

(a) No examination

(b) Vide footnote (b) on page 3

(c) Average for four years

APPENDIX I.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

Extracts from the Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department, Nos. 199-211, dated the 17th March 1904.

Education in India, in the modern sense of the word, may be said to date from the year 1854, when the Court of Directors, in a memorable despatch, definitely accepted the systematic promotion of general education as one of the duties of the State, and emphatically declared that the type of education which they desired to see extended in India was that which had for its object the diffusion of the arts, science, philosophy and literature of Europe; in short, of European knowledge.

History up to 1854. 2. The acceptance of this duty was an important departure in policy. The advent of British rule found in India systems of education of great antiquity existing among both Hindus and Muhammadans, in each case closely bound up with their religious institutions. To give and to receive instruction was enjoined by the sacred books of the Brahmans, and one of the commentaries on the Rig Veda lays down in minute detail the routine to be followed in committing a text-book to memory. Schools of learning were formed in centres containing considerable high caste populations, where Pandits gave instruction in Sanskrit grammar, logic, philosophy and law. For the lower classes, village schools were scattered over the country in which a rudimentary education was given to the children of traders, petty landholders, and well-to-do cultivators. The higher education of Muhammadans was in the hands of men of learning, who devoted themselves to the instruction of youth. Schools were attached to mosques and shrines and supported by the State grants in cash or land, or by private liberality. The course of study in a Muhammadan place of learning included grammar, rhetoric, logic, literature, jurisprudence and science. Both systems, the Muhammadan no less than the Hindu, assigned a disproportionate importance to the training of the memory, and sought to develop the critical faculties of the mind, mainly by exercising their pupils in metaphysical refinements and in fine-spun commentaries on the meaning of the texts which they had learnt by heart.

3. The first instinct of British rulers was to leave the traditional modes of instruction undisturbed and to continue the support which they had been accustomed to receive from Indian rulers. The Calcutta Madrasa for Muhammadans was founded by Warren Hastings in 1782, and the Benares College for Hindus was established in 1791. Provision was made for giving regular assistance to education from public funds by a clause in the Charter Act of 1813, which empowered the Governor General in Council to direct that one lakh of rupees in each year should be "set apart and applied to the revival and improvement of literature and the encouragement of the learned natives of India and for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of the sciences among the inhabitants of the British territories in India."

4. This grant was at first applied to the encouragement of oriental methods of instruction by paying stipends to students. But the presence of the British in India brought about profound changes in the social and administrative conditions of the country; and these in their turn reacted on the educational policy of Government. The impulse towards reform came from two sources, the need for public servants with a knowledge of the English language and the influence in favour both of English and of Vernacular education which was exercised by the missionaries in the early years of the nineteenth century. The well-known minute written by Lord Macaulay (at that time Legal Member of Council and Chairman of the Committee of Public Instruction) in 1835 marks the point at which official recognition was given to the necessity of public support for western education. Then followed a period of attempts, differing in different provinces, to extend English education by the establishment of Government schools and colleges, and by strengthening the indigenous schools; while missionary effort continued to play an important part in promoting educational progress.

Despatch of 1854. 5. In their Despatch of 1854, the Court of Directors announced their decision that the Government should actively assist in the more extended and systematic promotion of general education in India. They regarded it as a sacred duty to confer upon the natives of India those vast moral and material blessings which flow from the general diffusion of useful knowledge. They hoped by means of education to extend the influence which the Government was exerting for the suppression of demoralizing practices, by enlisting in its favour the general sympathy of the native mind. They also sought to create a supply of public servants to whose probity offices of trust might with increased confidence be committed, and to promote the material interest of the country by stimulating its inhabitants to develop its vast resources. The measures which were prescribed for carrying out this policy were:—(1) the constitution of a department of public instruction; (2) the foundation of universities at the Presidency towns; (3) the establishment of training schools for teachers; (4) the maintenance of the existing Government colleges and schools of a high order, and the increase of their number when necessary; (5) increased attention to all forms of vernacular schools; and finally (6) the introduction of a system of grants-in-aid which should foster a spirit of reliance upon local exertions, and should in course of time render it possible to close or transfer to the management of local bodies many of the existing institutions.

History since 1854. 6. The policy laid down in 1854 was re-affirmed in 1859 when the administration had been transferred to the Crown. The Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were incorporated in 1857, and those of the Punjab and Allahabad in 1882 and 1887, respectively. The growth of schools and colleges proceeded most rapidly

between 1871 and 1882, and was further augmented by the development of the municipal system, and by the Act which were passed from 1865 onwards providing for the imposition of local cesses which might be applied to the establishment of schools. By the year 1882 there were more than two million and a quarter of pupils under instruction in public institutions. The Commission of 1882-83 furnished a most copious and valuable report upon the state of education as then existing, made a careful enquiry into the measures which had been taken in pursuance of the Despatch of 1854, and submitted further detailed proposals for carrying out the principles of that Despatch. The advised increased reliance upon, and systematic encouragement of, private effort and their recommendations were approved by the Government of India. Shortly afterwards a considerable devolution of the management of Government schools upon Municipalities and district boards was effected, in accordance with the principles of local self-government then brought into operation.

7. As a result of these continuous efforts we find in existence to-day a system of public instruction, the influence of which extends in varying degrees to every part of India, and is upon the whole powerful for good. The system includes five universities, those of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, the Punjab and Allahabad, which prescribe courses of study and examine the students of affiliated colleges. These colleges are widely scattered throughout the country and number in all 191 (exclusive of some colleges outside British India, which are not incorporated in the provincial statistics) with 23,009 students on the rolls. In them provision is made for studies in arts and oriental learning and for professional courses of Law, Medicine, Engineering, Teaching and Agriculture. Below the colleges are secondary schools, to the number of 5,493 with an attendance of 558,378 scholars and primary schools numbering 98,538, with 3,268,726 pupils. Including special schools, technical and industrial schools of art, and normal schools for teachers, the total number of colleges and schools for public instruction amounts to 105,306, with 3,887,493 pupils; and if to these are added the "private institutions" which do not conform with departmental standards, the total number of scholars known by the Education Department to be under instruction reaches about $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions. The gross annual cost of maintaining these institutions exceeds 400 lakhs, of which 127 lakhs are derived from fees, and 83 lakhs from endowments, subscriptions and other private sources; while the expenditure from public funds aggregates 191 lakhs, of which 104 lakhs are derived from Provincial and Imperial revenues, 74 lakhs from Local and Municipal sources, and 13 lakhs from the revenues of Native States. It is a striking feature of the system, and one which must constantly be borne in mind when dwelling upon its imperfections, that its total cost to the public funds, provincial and local together, falls short of £1,300,000 annually. The wider extension of education in India is chiefly a matter of increased expenditure; and any material improvement of its quality is largely dependent upon the same condition. * * * * *

APPENDIX II.

Resolution of the Government of India, Department of Education, No. 301-C. D., dated the 21st February 1913.

His Most Gracious Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, in replying to the address of the Calcutta University on the 6th January 1912, said:—

Comprehensive systems of education.

"It is my wish that there may be spread over the land a network of schools and colleges, from which will go forth loyal and manly and useful citizens, able to hold their own in industries and agriculture and all the vocations in life. And it is my wish, too, that the homes of my Indian subjects may be brightened and their labour sweetened by the spread of knowledge with all that follows in its train, a higher level of thought, of comfort and of health. It is through education that my wish will be fulfilled, and the cause of education in India will ever be very close to my heart."

2. The Government of India have decided, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to assist Local Governments, by means of large grants from Imperial revenues as funds become available, to extend comprehensive systems of education in the several provinces. Each province has its own educational system, which has grown up under local conditions, and become familiar to the people as a part of their general well-being. In view of the diverse social conditions in India there cannot in practice be one set of regulations and one rate of progress for the whole of India. Even within provinces there is scope for greater variety in types of institutions than exists to-day. The Government of India have no desire to centralise provincial systems or to attempt to introduce a superficial uniformity. Still less do they desire to deprive Local Governments of interest and initiative in education. But it is important at intervals to review educational policy in India as a whole. Principles, bearing on education in its wider aspects and under modern conditions and conceptions, on orientalia and on the special needs of the domiciled community, were discussed at three important conferences of experts and representative non-officials held within the last two years. These principles are the basis of accepted policy. How far they can at any time find local application must be determined with reference to local conditions.

3. The defects of educational systems in India are well-known and need not be re-stated. They have been largely due to want of funds. Of late years there has been real progress in removing them. In the last decade* the total expenditure from all sources on education has risen from 4 crores to nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ crores. The progress has been especially great since Lord Curzon's government introduced large measures of educational reform. In the last four years the number of those under instruction has increased from about $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions. Again the formerly crushing weight of examinations has been appreciably lightened; a commencement has been made in the reform of university and college organisation; and the grants from public funds to private institutions

* i.e., 1901 to 1911.

have almost doubled in the past nine years. These facts speak for themselves. Nor must the great benefits, which education has conferred on India, be ignored or minimised. Criticism based on imperfect analogies is often unjust. It is not just, for instance, to compare Indian systems still for the most part in their infancy, with the matured systems of the modern western world, or to disregard the influences of social organization and mentality. Again the common charge that the higher education of India has been built up on a slender foundation of popular education and that its teaching agency is inefficient, is one that might have been levelled against every country in Europe at some period of its history. India is now passing through stages taken by other countries in their time.

4. In the forefront of their policy the Government of India desire to place the formation of the character of the scholars and under-graduates under tuition. In the formation of character the influence of home and the personality of the teacher play the larger part. There is reason to hope—in the light of acquired experience—that increased educational facilities under better educational conditions will accelerate social reform, spread female education and secure better teachers. Already much attention is being given to religious and moral education in the widest sense of the term, comprising, that is, direct religious and moral instruction, and indirect agencies such as monitorial or similar systems, tone, social life, traditions, discipline, the betterment of environment, hygiene, and that most important side of education, physical culture and organised recreation.

5. The question of religious and moral instruction was discussed at a local conference held in Bombay and subsequently at the Imperial Conference held in Allahabad in February 1911. Grave differences of opinion emerged as to the possibility or advantage of introducing direct religious instruction into schools generally, and apprehensions of difficulty in the working of any definite system were put forward. Doubts were also expressed as to the efficacy of direct moral instruction when divorced from religious sanctions. In the matter of moral teaching, however, the difficulties are undoubtedly less than in the case of religious teaching. The papers laid before the conference indicate that not a little moral instruction is already given in the ordinary text books and in other ways. The Government of Bombay are engaged upon the preparation of a book containing moral illustrations, which will be placed in the hands of teachers in order to assist them in imparting moral instruction. Excellent materials for ethical teaching are available in the Mahabharata, the Ramayana, portions of Hafiz, Sadi, Maulana Rumi and other classics in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and Pali. The Government of India while bound to maintain a position of complete neutrality in matters of religion observe that the most thoughtful minds in India lament the tendency of existing systems of education to develop the intellectual at the expense of the moral and religious faculties. In September 1911 they invited Local Governments other than the Bombay Government to assemble local committees in order to consider the whole question. Such committees are still at work in some provinces. For the present the Government of India must be content to watch experiments and keep the matter prominently in view. Enlightened opinion and accumulated experience will, it is hoped, provide a practical solution to what is unquestionably the most important educational problem of the time.

6. There has been real progress of late years in the provision of hostels. In the last decade the numbers both of hostels and of resident male students have nearly doubled, and now stand at over 2,200 and over 78,000 respectively. The Government of India desire to see the hostel system develop until there is adequate residential accommodation attached to every college and secondary school in India. But a hostel of itself will not achieve the desired end unless effective means are adopted for guiding students and assisting them in their work and in their recreation. Already in some first-class institutions in the country admirable arrangements have been made on European lines to secure the full benefits of the residential system. Again it is reassuring that traditions are growing up, that meetings of old boys are held, that debating and literary societies are becoming more common. All these require help which will in many cases best be organised in connection with the hostel system. Much has also been done of late to improve school buildings; but a large number of thoroughly unsuitable, not to say mean, squalid and insanitary buildings still exist in India. These will be replaced, as funds permit, by modern buildings designed upon sanitary lines and with a view to avoid overcrowding and to facilitate the maintenance of discipline. The Government of India hope that the time is not far distant when educational buildings will be distinguished as the most modern and commodious buildings in the locality, and scholars in India will have the advantages in this respect of scholars in the west. The influence for good of clean, well arranged buildings with the concomitant domestic discipline can scarcely be exaggerated.

7. The claims of hygiene are paramount not only in the interests of the children themselves, though these are all-important, but also as an object-lesson to the rising generation. Hitherto want of funds and the apathy of the people have been responsible for the comparatively small attention paid to hygiene. In some provinces a simple course of instruction in hygiene is prescribed, at some period of the school course, but the lessons are often of too formal a type, are not connected with the life of the pupil, and fail to form his habits or to enlist his intelligence in after-life in the struggle against disease. In some areas there is a general inspection of school premises by a medical authority; but it is believed that little is done for the individual inspection of school children and that medical advice has not always been enlisted in regard to the length of the school day, the framing of curricula, and such matters. The Government of India commend to Local Governments a thorough enquiry, by a small committee of experts, medical and educational, into school and college hygiene. The scope of the enquiry will no doubt vary in different parts of India, but the following seem to be important matters for investigation:—

- (i) The condition of school houses, hostels and other places where pupils reside, from the point of view of sanitation.

- (ii) The professional examination of building plans from the hygienic point of view.
- (iii) The introduction of a simple and more practical course of hygiene ; whether it should be a compulsory subject in the various schemes of school-leaving certificates, and whether it should be recommended to universities as part of their matriculation examination.
- (iv) The inspection, where possible, of male scholars, with special reference to infectious diseases, eye-sight and malaria.
- (v) The length of the school-day, home-studies, and the effect upon health of the present system of working for formal examinations.
- (vi) The requirements in the way of recreation grounds, gardens, gymnasias, reading rooms, common-rooms, etc.
- (vii) The inspecting and administering agency required, the possibility of co-operation with existing organisations and the provision of funds.

Other cardinal principles of policy.

8. Other cardinal principles of policy may here be stated.—

- (1) The steady raising of the standard of existing institutions should not be postponed to increasing their number when the new institutions cannot be efficient without a better-trained and better paid teaching staff.
- (2) The scheme of primary and secondary education for the average scholar should steadily, as trained teachers become available, be diverted to more practical ends, *e.g.*, by means of manual training, gardening, out-door observation, practical teaching of geography, school excursions, organised tours of instruction, etc.
- (3) Provision should be made for higher studies and research in India, so that Indian students may have every facility for higher work without having to go abroad.

9. The provision of facilities for research cannot be postponed. In almost every branch of science and

Research.

the arts, in philosophy, history, geography, language, literature, economics, sociology, medicine, public health, agriculture, biology, geology, botany and in all the sciences applied to industry, not to particularise more closely there is a wide untrodden field awaiting research. Among the essentials are good libraries, laboratories and collections, ample leisure and freedom in study, systematic collaboration of professors and students, an atmosphere engendered by the simultaneous working of many minds on numerous but interdependent branches of research. Only when they know the methods of research by which the knowledge they are to impart is secured and tested are teachers fully equipped for their work in the more advanced stages of education.

10. The propositions that illiteracy must be broken down and that primary education has, in the present

Primary Education. Compulsory and free education not practicable.

circumstances of India, a predominant claim upon the public funds, represent accepted policy no longer open to discussion. For financial and administrative reasons of decisive weight the Government of India have refused to recognise the principle of compulsory education ; but they desire the widest possible extension of primary education on a voluntary basis. As regards free elementary education the time has not yet arrived when it is practicable to dispense wholly with fees without injustice to the many villages which are waiting for the provision of schools. The fees derived from those pupils who can pay them are now devoted to the maintenance and expansion of primary education, and a total remission of fees would involve to a certain extent a more prolonged postponement of the provision of schools in villages without them. In some provinces elementary education is already free and in the majority of provinces liberal provision is already made for giving free elementary instruction to those boys whose parents cannot afford to pay fees. Local Governments have been requested to extend the application of the principle of free elementary education amongst the poorer and more backward sections of the population. Further than this it is not possible at present to go.

11. For guidance in the immediate future, with the necessary modifications due to local conditions, the

Primary Education. General principles.

Government of India desire to lay down the following principles in regard to primary education :—

- (i) Subject to the principle stated in paragraph 8 (1) *supra*, there should be a large expansion of lower primary schools teaching the three R's with drawing, knowledge of the village map, nature-study and physical exercises.
- (ii) Simultaneously upper primary schools should be established at suitable centres and lower primary schools should where necessary be developed into upper primary schools.
- (iii) Expansion should be secured by means of board schools, except where this is financially impossible when aided schools under recognised management should be encouraged. In certain tracts liberal subsidies may advantageously be given to *maktabs*, *patshahas* and the like which are ready to undertake simple vernacular teaching of general knowledge. Reliance should not be placed upon "venture schools," unless by subjecting themselves to suitable management and to inspection they earn recognition.
- (iv) It is not practicable at present in most parts of India to draw any great distinction between the curricula of rural and of urban primary schools. But in the latter class of schools there is special scope for practical teaching of geography, school excursions, etc., and the nature-study should vary with the environment, and some other form of simple knowledge of the locality might advantageously be substituted for the study of the village map. As competent teachers become available a greater differentiation in the courses will be possible.

- (v) Teachers should be drawn from the class of the boys whom they will teach ; they should have passed the middle vernacular examination, or been through a corresponding course, and should have undergone a year's training. Where they have passed through only the upper primary course and have not already had sufficient experience in a school, a two years' course of training is generally desirable. This training may in the first instance be given in small local institutions but preferably, as funds permit, in larger and more efficient central normal schools. In both kinds of institutions adequate practising schools are a necessary adjunct, and the size of the practising school will generally determine the size of the normal school. As teachers left to themselves in villages are liable to deteriorate there are great advantages in periodical repetition and improvement courses for primary school teachers during the school vacations.
- (vi) Trained teachers should receive not less than Rs. 12 per month (special rates being given in certain areas) ; they should be placed in a graded service ; and they should either be eligible for a pension or admitted to a provident fund.
- (vii) No teacher should be called on to instruct more than 50 pupils ; preferably the number should be 30 or 40 ; and it is desirable to have a separate teacher for each class or standard.
- (viii) The continuation schools known as middle or secondary vernacular schools should be improved and multiplied.
- (ix) Schools should be housed in sanitary and commodious but inexpensive buildings.

12. While laying down these general principles the Government of India recognise that in regard to primary education conditions vary greatly in different provinces. In the old province of Bengal, for instance, where there is already some sort of primary school for a little over every three square miles of the total area of the province, the multiplication of schools may very well not be so urgent a problem as an increase in the attendance and an improvement in the qualifications of the teachers. In some parts of India at the present time no teacher in a primary school gets less than 12 rupees a month. In Burma all conditions are different and monastic schools are an important feature of the organisation. Different problems, again, present themselves where board schools and aided schools respectively are the basis of the system of primary education. Nor must it be supposed that the policy laid down in these general terms for the immediate future limits the aspirations of the Government of India or the Local Governments. Indeed the Government of India hope that the day is not far distant when teachers in primary schools will receive considerably higher remuneration, when all teachers will be trained and when it will be possible to introduce more modern and elastic methods in primary schools.

13. Vernacular continuation schools are the only entrance to more advanced study which does not demand acquaintance with a foreign language ; and it is in them that competent teachers for primary schools will be prepared. Technical and industrial progress also is likely to create numerous openings for men with a good vernacular education. In certain provinces owing to the popularity and cheapness of English education these institutions have declined. But in the whole of India in the last decade the number of schools has increased from 2,135 to 2,666 and that of their scholars from over 177,000 to close on 257,000. The Government of India believe that these schools will become much more popular and useful when they are placed on a sound footing ; they also think that it would be an advantage if an advanced vernacular course could be provided at selected centres for students desirous of becoming teachers in these continuation schools.

14. In some provinces special classes have been opened in secondary English schools for scholars who have been through the whole course at a vernacular continuation school in order to enable them to make up ground in English. There is much experience to the effect that scholars who have been through a complete vernacular course are exceptionally efficient mentally. The Government of India recommend arrangements on the above lines to all Local Governments and Administrations which have not already introduced them.

15. It is the desire and hope of the Government of India to see in the not distant future some 91,000 primary public schools added to the 100,000 which already exist for boys and to double the $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions of pupils who now receive instruction in them. For purposes of present calculation a sum of Rs. 375 per annum may be taken as a rough approximation of the probable average cost of maintenance of a primary board school. This figure provides for two teachers, one on Rs. 15 and one on Rs. 12 per month and Rs. 4 per month for the purchase of books and stationery, petty repairs, prizes and for necessary contingencies. This is, however, only an average figure for the whole of India. In India as a whole the average cost of a board or municipal school is at present Rs. 315 per annum. In Bombay the average cost of a primary school under any kind of management is now about Rs. 437, but this figure includes the cost of the higher classes, which in some other provinces are classed as middle or secondary vernacular classes.

16. The education of girls remains to be organised. In 1904 the Government of India remarked that peculiar difficulties were encountered in this branch of education owing to the social customs of the people, but that as a far greater proportional impulse is imparted to the educational and moral tone of the people by the education of women than by the education of men liberal treatment had been accorded for girls in respect of scholarships and fees. This policy has been continued. Efforts have been also made not without success to bring education through the agency of governesses, within the reach of *purda* ladies, to increase the number of ladies on the inspecting staff and to replace male by female teachers in Government and aided schools. The number of girls under instruction has risen from 444,470 in 1901-02 to 864,363 in 1910-11. But the total number still remains insignificant in proportion to the female population. The Government of India believe, however, that in certain areas there are indications of a swiftly growing demand for a more extensive education of girls.

17. The immediate problem in the education of girls is one of social development. The existing customs and ideas opposed to the education of girls will require different handling in different parts of India. The Governor-General in Council accordingly hesitates to lay down general lines of policy which might hamper Local Governments and Administrations, and has preferred to call for schemes from each province; but he commends the following principles for general consideration:—

- (a) The education of girls should be practical with reference to the position which they will fill in social life;
- (b) It should not seek to imitate the education suitable for boys nor should it be dominated by examinations;
- (c) Special attention should be paid to hygiene and the surroundings of school life;
- (d) The services of women should be more freely enlisted for instruction and inspection; and
- (e) Continuity in inspection and control should be specially aimed at.

18. The difficulty of obtaining competent school-mistresses is felt acutely in many parts of the country. In this connection it has been suggested that there is a large opening for women of the domiciled community, who have a knowledge of the vernacular and who might be specially trained for the purpose.

19. The importance of secondary English and in particular of high school education is far-reaching. Secondary education of one grade or another is the basis of all professional or industrial training in India. The inferior output of secondary schools invades colleges and technical institutions and hinders the development of higher education. At the Allahabad Conference the Directors of public instruction unanimously regarded the reform of secondary English schools as the most urgent of educational problems. The improvement of secondary English education has for some time occupied the attention of the Government of India and the Local Governments and it is hoped in the near future to remedy many defects of the present system.

20. In the last nine years the number of secondary schools has increased from nearly 5,500 to over 6,500 and the number of scholars from 622,000 to 900,000. The policy of Government is to rely so far as possible on private enterprise in secondary education. This policy, laid down in the despatch of 1854, was restated and amplified by the Education Commission of 1882, which, while doubtful as to how far the process of withdrawal on the part of Government should be carried, agreed that, whatever degree of withdrawal from the direct provision of education might be found advisable, there should be no relaxation of indirect but efficient control by the State. The admixture of private management and State control was again emphasised in the resolution of 1904. To this policy the Government of India adhere. It is dictated not by any belief in the inherent superiority of private over State management but by preference for an established system and, above all, by the necessity of concentrating the direct energies of the State and the bulk of its available resources upon the improvement and expansion of elementary education. The policy may be summarised as the encouragement of privately managed schools under suitable bodies, maintained in efficiency by Government inspection, recognition and control, and by the aid of Government funds.

21. Some idea of the extension of private enterprise may be gained by the reflection that, of 3,852 high and middle English schools, only 286 are Government institutions. These figures, however, cover many types of schools, from the most efficient to the least efficient. Admirable schools have been and are maintained by missionaries and other bodies. But the underlying idea of the grant-system, the subvention of local organised effort, has not always been maintained. Schools of a money-making type, ill-housed, ill-equipped, and run on the cheapest lines, have in certain cases gained recognition and eluded the control of inspection. Schools have sprung into existence in destructive competition with neighbouring institutions. Physical health has been neglected and no provision has been made for suitable residential arrangements and play-fields. Fee-rates have been lowered; competition and laxity in transfer have destroyed discipline; teachers have been employed on rates of pay insufficient to attract men capable of instructing or controlling their pupils. Above all, the grants-in-aid have from want of funds often been inadequate. No fewer than 360 high schools with 80,247 pupils are in receipt of no grant at all, and are maintained at an average cost of less than half that of a Government school, mainly by fee-collections. Especially do these conditions prevail in the area covered by the old provinces of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam; a result due, no doubt, to the rapid extension of English education beyond the ability of the Local Governments to finance it. In Bengal and Eastern Bengal the number of high schools is greater than in the rest of British India put together, and the cost of their maintenance to public funds is proportionately less than a third of the cost prevailing in other provinces. A special inquiry showed that out of some 4,700 teachers in privately managed high schools in these areas about 4,200 were in receipt of less than Rs. 50 a month, some 3,300 of less than Rs. 30 a month while many teachers of English and classical languages drew salaries that would not attract men to superior domestic service. The great variations in conditions in different parts of India point to the difficulty of making any but the most general statements about the results of private enterprise and the special measures that are needed to assist it to perform efficiently its work in the educational system.

22. Subject to the necessities of variation in deference to local conditions the policy of the Government of India in regard to secondary English schools is—

- (1) To improve the few existing Government schools, by—
 - (a) employing only graduates or trained teachers;
 - (b) introducing a graded service for teachers of English with a minimum salary of Rs. 40 per month and a maximum salary of Rs. 400 per month;
 - (c) providing proper hostel accommodation;

- (d) introducing a school course complete in itself with a staff sufficient to teach what may be called the modern side with special attention to the development of an historical and a geographical sense ;
- (e) introducing manual training and improving science teaching ;
- (2) To increase largely the grants-in-aid, in order that aided institutions may keep pace with the improvements in Government schools on the above-mentioned lines, and to encourage the establishment of new aided institutions where necessary.
- (3) To multiply and improve training colleges so that trained teachers may be available for public and private institutions.
- (4) To found Government schools in such localities as may, on a survey of local conditions and with due regard to economy of educational effort and expense, be proved to require them.

23. The Government of India also desire that the grant-in-aid rules should be made more elastic so as to enable each school, which is recognised as necessary and conforms to the prescribed standards of management and efficiency, to obtain the special assistance which it requires in order to attain the fullest measure of utility. As larger grants become available and as the pay and the personnel of the teaching staff are improved, it will be possible for the inspecting officer to concentrate his attention more and more upon the general quality of instruction. Full encouragement can then be given to improved and original methods of teaching and courses ; and gradually the grant-earning capacity of an institution will come to be judged on grounds of general efficiency and desert rather than by rigid rules of calculation.

24. The introduction of a school course complete in itself and of a modern and practical character, freed from the domination of the matriculation examination, was recommended in the first instance by the Education Commission of 1882. In some provinces and particularly in Madras real progress has been made towards the accomplishment of this reform. The figures for 1901-02 and 1910-11 are :—

	1901-02.		1910-11.	
	School Final (candidates).	Matriculation (candidates).	School Final (candidates).	Matriculation (candidates).
Madras and Coorg	194	7,682	7,317*	782
Bombay	1,162	3,731	1,360	3,766
United Provinces	} 452	{ 1,704	946	2,206
Central Provinces				
		473	538	702

In other provinces the school final examination has not yet been established except for special purposes. The total number of candidates in 1910-11 for the school final examination or leaving certificate in all British provinces was 10,161 ; that of candidates for matriculation was 16,952.

25. The principal objects of the school final examination are adaptability to the course of study and avoidance of cram. In those provinces in which a school final examination or school-leaving certificate has not been introduced the Government of India desire that it should be instituted as soon as practicable. They suggest for the consideration of Local Governments and Administrations further developments of the system in regard to the character of the tests by which certificates are granted at the end of the school course. Before proceeding further, however, they restate and emphasise the three principles laid down by the Indian Universities Commission in paragraph 170 of their report.

- “(1) The conduct of a school final or other school examination should be regarded as altogether outside the functions of a University.
- (2) It would be of great benefit to the Universities if the Government would direct that the matriculation examination should not be accepted as a preliminary or full test for any post in Government service. In cases where the matriculation examination qualifies for admission to a professional examination the school final examination should be substituted for it.
- (3) It would be advantageous if the school final examination could, in the case of those boys who propose to follow a University career, be made a sufficient test of fitness to enter the University. Failing this, the best arrangement would appear to be that the matriculation candidate should pass in certain subjects in the school final examination, and be examined by the University with regard to any further requirements that may be deemed necessary.”

26. The value of external examination cannot be overlooked. It sets before the teacher a definite aim and it maintains a standard ; but the definite aim often unduly overshadows instruction, and the standard is necessarily narrow and in view of the large numbers that have to be examined must confine itself to mere examination achievement, without regard to mental development or general growth of character. On the other hand the drawbacks of external examinations are becoming more generally apparent, and attention was prominently drawn to them in the Report of the Consultative Committee on Examinations in Secondary Schools in England. They fail, especially in India, in that they eliminate the inspecting and teaching staff as factors

* School-leaving certificate.

in the system, that they impose all responsibility upon a body acquainted but little (if at all) with the schools examined, that they rely upon written papers, which afford no searching test of intellect, no test at all of character or general ability, and that they encourage cram.

27. A combination of external and internal examinations is required. The Government of India consider that, in the case of a school recognised as qualified to present candidates for a school-leaving certificate, a record should be kept of the progress and conduct of each pupil in the highest classes of the school, and that the inspector should enter his remarks upon these records at his visits and thus obtain some acquaintance with the career of each candidate during the two or three years before examination. These records, together with the marks obtained by pupils at school tests would be valuable and would supplement a test conducted partly through written papers on the more important subjects of instruction, but also orally and with regard to the pupil's past career. The oral examination would be conducted by the inspector in consultation with members of the staff. A large increase in the superior inspecting staff would be required to work a system of this kind and safeguards would be necessary to protect teachers from undue influences; the Government of India are prepared to assist, with such grants as they may be able to afford, the introduction of any such system which may be locally practicable. The school-leaving certificate systems of Madras and the United Provinces fulfil many of the requirements of the reform in view, but their precise characteristics may not be found altogether suitable in other areas. Some such system, however, as has been sketched above, adapted to local conditions, would, it is believed, be most beneficial and do more than anything else to foster a system under which scholars would be taught to think for themselves instead of being made to memorize for examination purposes. Next to the improvement of the pay and prospects of teachers, which must accompany and even precede its introduction, this is perhaps the most important reform required in secondary English education.

28. No branch of education at present evokes greater public interest than technical and industrial instruction. Considerable progress has been made since 1904. Existing educational institutions have been overhauled and equipped for new courses. Scholarships tenable in Europe and America have been established. Thanks to the generosity of the Tata family, seconded by liberal financial aid from the Government of India and His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, an Indian Institute of Science, designed upon a large scale, has been established at Bangalore; it was thrown open to pupils in 1911. The establishment of a Technological Institute at Cawnpore for the chemistry of sugar manufacture and leather, for textiles and for acids and alkalis, has been sanctioned. Industrial schools have been opened in several provinces. Altogether the number of technical and industrial schools has risen since 1904 from 88 to 218, and the number of pupils from 5,072 to 10,535.

29. The system of technical scholarships tenable abroad is still on trial, and a committee is examining the whole question in England. It is not always easy to arrange suitable courses of study; and study abroad puts the pupils at a disadvantage in removing them from the environment of Indian trade conditions. From the information available it appears that, of 73 scholars sent abroad, 36 have not returned to India while 18 are at present industrially employed in India.

30. The policy to be pursued in regard to technical and industrial education was discussed at the Allahabad Conference. The Government of India accept the conclusions of that conference that progress should continue along the lines generally followed hitherto, *viz.*, that—

- (1) the Indian Institute of Science, which provides for research, the application of new processes and the production of thoroughly trained managers, should be developed, as opportunity offers, and become eventually a complete faculty of pure and applied science;
- (2) the larger provincial institutions, which attract students from different parts of India, and afford instruction in practical methods of management and supervision, should in the first instance specialise along lines converging on local industries—a plan which will prevent overlapping and make for economy. Subsequently, as industries arise and the demand for managers and foremen increases, other and more varied courses may be found necessary;
- (3) the lesser industrial schools, minor weaving institutions, such of the schools of art as have an industrial bent, the artisan classes in Bengal, and trade schools generally, should be permanently directed towards such industries as exist in the localities where the institutions are situated.

31. The question has arisen as to how far educational institutions should develop on commercial lines. It has been decided that while educational institutions should in no case trade on commercial lines, in certain cases instruction in industrial schools may be supplemented by practical training in workshops where the application of new processes needs to be demonstrated. In certain cases, also, it will be necessary to purchase and maintain experimental plant for demonstrating the advantages of new machinery or new processes, and for ascertaining the data of production.

32. Quite recently Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. deV. Atkinson, R.E., Principal of the Thomason College, Roorkee, and Mr. T. S. Dawson, Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, were deputed to inquire how technical institutions can be brought into closer touch and more practical relations with the employers of labour in India. Their report contains many suggestions which are under consideration, and emphasises the necessity of studying the demand for technically trained men, of attracting Indian capital to industrial enterprise and of supplementing tuition at college by a period of apprenticeship. It also indicates that, while the field of employment or occupation in the highest grades is at present limited, the outlook for Indians is generally hopeful, provided the necessity for preliminary practical training is fully realised.

33. There are four Government schools of art in India with some 1,300 pupils, of which two are mainly

Schools of Art.

industrial schools or schools of design. Interesting developments are the rise at the Calcutta institution of a new school of Indian painting, which combines Indian treatment of subjects with western technique, and the foundation of an architectural branch in the institution at Bombay. But much remains to be done in connection with the indigenous art industries. This matter requires careful expert consideration. The Government of India will address Local Governments on the subject and for the present content themselves with advocating the importance and urgency of preserving for, and in, India scientifically arranged collections of the products of its ancient and modern arts and crafts. The understanding and appreciation of eastern art-work in Europe and America is draining good specimens in increasing volume into the public collections of those continents.

34. The relation of museums to the educational systems of India was discussed at the conference held at

Museums.

Simla in July 1911. Much valuable work has been done by the zoological and geological sections of the Indian Museum at Calcutta, which are now equipped on modern lines. The archaeological section of the same museum has recently been reorganised under the direction of Dr. Marshall, Director-General of Archaeology. In provinces outside Bengal also there has been good progress in the right direction, but in the case of most local museums there is need of better equipment and a stronger staff. One of the most urgent needs in India is an ethnographic museum under scientific management designed to illustrate Indian civilisation in its varied phases. Otherwise students in the future will be compelled to visit the museums of Paris, Berlin, Munich and other places in order to study subjects which should clearly be studied best on Indian soil. The Government of India will consult expert opinion on the subject; as at present advised they are inclined to favour the formation of a museum of Indian arts and ethnography at Delhi. Their accepted policy, though some overlapping is inevitable, is to develop local museums with special regard to local interest and to concentrate on matters of general interest in imperial museums. How to make museums more useful educationally and secure greater co-operation between museum authorities and educational authorities is a matter on which they have addressed Local Governments.

35. The present scheme of agricultural education originated under Lord Curzon's Government and is,

Agricultural Education.

in fact, only seven years old. Previous to the year 1905, there was no central institution for research or teaching and such education as was then imparted in agriculture, was represented by two colleges and three schools, in a more or less decadent condition. Very few Indians then had any knowledge of science in its application to agriculture and still fewer were capable of imparting such knowledge to others. In the year 1905 a comprehensive scheme was evolved under which arrangements were made both for the practical development of agriculture by Government assistance and also for teaching and research in agriculture by subjects connected with it. A central institution for research and higher education was established at Pusa. The existing schools and colleges were re-constituted, improved and added to. Farms for experiments and demonstration were started, and as time went on, a change was effected in regard to agricultural education in its earlier stages. As now constituted the scheme of agricultural education has three main features, viz., (a) the provision of first class opportunities for the higher forms of teaching and research, (b) collegiate education, and (c) the improvement of secondary and primary education.

36. The institute at Pusa, maintained at a cost of four lakhs a year, has 37 Europeans and Indians on its staff, engaged partly in research, partly in post-graduate education and the instruction, through short courses, of students or agriculturists in subjects which are not regularly treated in provincial institutions. There are now six provincial institutions, containing over 300 students and costing annually between five and six lakhs of rupees. Practical classes for agriculturists have also been established at various centres in several provinces. In the ordinary elementary schools, formal agriculture is not taught; but in some provinces a markedly agricultural colour is given to the general scheme of education.

37. Veterinary research is carried on at the Bacteriological Laboratory at Muktesar. The scheme of

Veterinary Education

veterinary colleges has been thoroughly reorganised since 1904. There are now four such institutions with 511 students, as well as a school at Rangoon. These institutions meet fairly well the growing demand for trained men.

38. The College at Dehra Dun has recently been improved, and a research institution has been established

Forestry Education.

in connection with it. Indians can here obtain an education in forestry which approximates to that ordinarily obtainable in Europe.

39. Instruction in the western system of medicine is imparted in five recognised colleges and fifteen recognised

Medical Education

schools in British India. These now annually produce between six and seven hundred qualified medical practitioners. A medical registration Act has recently been passed for the presidency of Bombay, under which passed students of such schools are entitled to become registered; and a similar Act is now under consideration in the presidency of Bengal. In Calcutta there are four self-constituted medical schools, the diplomas of which are not recognised by the Government of India. Among recent developments may be mentioned the establishment of an X-ray institute at Dehra Dun, and the formation of post-graduate classes in connection with the Central Research institute at Kasauli. These latter include training in bacteriology and technique and preparation for special research; classes of practical instruction in malarial technique are also held twice a year at Amritsar under the officer in charge of the malarial bureau.

40. Other projects are engaging the attention of the Government of India, including the institution of a post-graduate course of tropical medicine. The practical want of such a course has long been felt, and the Government of India are now in communication with the Secretary of State regarding its establishment in the Medical College at Calcutta. The Calcutta University have expressed their willingness to co-operate by instituting a

diploma to be open to graduates who have taken the course in tropical medicine. A scheme for a similar course in Bombay is also under consideration. The Government of Madras have submitted a scheme for the construction of a pathological institute and the appointment of a whole-time professor of pathology with a view to improve the teaching of that subject at the Madras Medical College. Other matters which are likely to come to the front at no distant date are the improvement of the Medical College at Lahore and its separation from the school, the improvement of the Dacca Medical School and the provision of facilities for medical training in the Central Provinces.

41. The subject of medical education is one in which the Government of India are deeply interested. It is also one that may be expected to appeal with special force to private generosity. A problem of particular importance is the inducement of ladies of the better classes to take employment in the medical profession and thus minister to the needs of the women, whom the *purda* system still deters from seeking timely medical assistance. One of the hindrances hitherto has been that Indian ladies are able to obtain instruction only in men's colleges or in mixed classes. With a view to remedying this defect and commemorating the visit of the Queen-Empress to Delhi, certain of the Princes and wealthy landowners in India have now come forward with generous subscriptions in response to an appeal by Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, who has decided to merge in this project her scheme for a school for training Indian nurses and midwives. The Government of India are considering proposals to found a women's medical college and nurses' training school at Delhi with the help of a subvention from Government. Proposals are also under consideration for assisting the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India (the Countess of Dufferin's Fund) to improve the position of their staff.

42. There has been a marked development of legal education in the last decade. First it has been concentrated. In 1901 there were 35 institutions, colleges, classes and schools, containing 2,800 students. At the present time there are 27 institutions with a slightly larger number of students. The Madras and Bombay presidencies, Burma and the Central Provinces each possess a single institution; and in Bengal the instruction for the degree of bachelor of law has been restricted to certain colleges, although other institutions are still recognised for the pleaders' examination. A law college has been established on a liberal scale under the University of Calcutta. This concentration has resulted in greater efficiency and greater expenditure. In 1901, the cost to Government was a little over Rs. 7,000 and the total cost was 1½ lakhs. At present the cost to Government is over Rs. 45,000 and the total cost over Rs. 2,83,000. Secondly, the courses have been remodelled and in some cases lengthened. The Government of India will be glad to see an extension of the policy of concentration and improvement. They also desire to see suitable arrangements made for the residence and guidance of law students.

43. There has recently been a considerable expansion in commercial education. Nine years ago there were ten colleges with less than 600 students, and Government spent less than Rs. 4,000 upon these institutions. At the present time there are 26 institutions, three of which are under the management of Government; the enrolment is now over 1,500 and the expenditure from provincial funds is over Rs. 22,000. The standard attained in the majority of these institutions is not, however, high, and the instruction given in them prepares for clerical duties in Government and business offices rather than for the conduct of business itself. A project for a commercial college of a more advanced type in Bombay has been sanctioned and the Government of India are considering the question of making arrangements for organised study of the economic and allied sociological problems in India.

44. Good work, which the Government of India desire to acknowledge, has been done under conditions of difficulty by the Indian universities; and by common consent the Universities' Act of 1904 has had beneficial results; but the condition of university education is still far from satisfactory, in regard to residential arrangements, control, the courses of study and the system of examination. The Government of India have accordingly again reviewed the whole question of university education.

45. It is important to distinguish clearly on the one hand the federal university, in the strict sense, in which several colleges of approximately equal standing separated by no excessive distance or marked local individuality are grouped together as a university—and on the other hand the affiliating university of the Indian type, which in its inception was merely an examining body, and, although limited as regards the area of its operations by the Act of 1904 has not been able to insist upon an identity of standard in the various institutions conjoined to it. The former of these types has in the past enjoyed some popularity in the United Kingdom, but after experience it has been largely abandoned there; and the constituent colleges which were grouped together have for the most part become separate teaching universities, without power of combination with other institutions at a distance. At present there are only 5 Indian universities for 185 arts and professional colleges in British India besides several institutions in Native States. The day is probably far distant when India will be able to dispense altogether with the affiliating university. But it is necessary to restrict the area over which the affiliating universities have control by securing in the first instance, a separate university for each of the leading provinces in India, and secondly, to create new local teaching and residential universities within each of the provinces in harmony with the best modern opinion as to the right road to educational efficiency. The Government of India have decided to found a teaching and residential University at Dacca and they are prepared to sanction under certain conditions the establishment of similar universities at Aligarh and Benares and elsewhere as occasion may demand. They also contemplate the establishment of universities at Rangoon, Patna and Nagpur. It may be possible hereafter to sanction the conversion into local teaching universities, with power to confer degrees upon their own students of those colleges which have shown the capacity to attract

students from a distance and have attained the requisite standard of efficiency. Only by experiment will it be found out what type or types of universities are best suited to the different parts of India.

46. Simultaneously, the Government of India desire to see teaching faculties developed at the seats of the existing universities and corporate life encouraged, in order to promote higher study and create an atmosphere from which students will imbibe good social, moral and intellectual influences. They have already given grants and hope to give further grants hereafter to these ends. They trust that each university will soon build up a worthy university library, suitably housed, and that higher studies in India will soon enjoy all the external conveniences of such work in the west.

47. In order to free the universities for higher work and more efficient control of colleges, the Government of India are disposed to think it desirable (in provinces where this is not already the case) to place the preliminary recognition of schools for purposes of presenting candidates for matriculation in the hands of the local Governments and in case of Native States of the durbars concerned while leaving to the universities the power of selection from schools so recognised. The university has no machinery for carrying out this work and in most provinces already relies entirely on the departments of public instruction, which alone have the agency competent to inspect schools. As teaching and residential Universities are developed the problem will become even more complex than it is at present. The question of amending the Universities Act will be separately considered.

48. The Government of India hope that by these developments a great impetus will be given to higher studies throughout India and that Indian students of the future will be better equipped for the battle of life than the students of the present generation.

49. The chiefs' colleges advance in popularity. In developing character and imparting ideas of corporate life they are serving well the purpose for which they were founded. They are also attaining steadily increasing intellectual efficiency, but the Committee of the Mayo College, Ajmer, have decided that it is necessary to increase the European staff. The post-diploma course has on the whole worked satisfactorily and there is now a movement on foot to found a separate college for the students taking this course. Such a college may in the future become the nucleus of a university for those who now attend the chiefs' colleges.

50. The grave disadvantages of sending their children to England to be educated away from home influences at the most impressionable time of life are being realised by Indian parents. The Government of India have been approached unofficially from more than one quarter in connection with a proposal to establish in India a thoroughly efficient school staffed entirely by Europeans and conducted on the most modern European lines for the sons of those parents who can afford to pay high fees. No project is yet before them, but the Government of India take this opportunity to express their sympathy with the proposal and should sufficient funds be forthcoming will be glad to assist in working out a practical scheme.

51. Few reforms are more urgently needed than the extension and improvement of the training of teachers for both primary and secondary schools in all subjects including, in the case of the latter schools, science and oriental studies. The object must steadily be kept in view that eventually under modern systems of education no teacher should be allowed to teach without a certificate that he is qualified to do so. There are at present 15 colleges and other institutions for the instruction of those who will teach through the medium of English; these contain nearly 1,400 students under training. There are 550 schools or classes for the training of vernacular (mainly primary) teachers; and their students number over 11,000. The courses vary in length from one to two years. The number of teachers turned out from these institutions does not meet the existing demand and is altogether inadequate in view of the prospects of a rapid expansion of education in the near future. The Government of India desire Local Governments to examine their schemes for training teachers of all grades and to enlarge them so as to provide for the great expansion which may be expected, especially in primary education.

52. As regards training colleges for secondary schools some experience has been gained. But the Government of India are conscious that the subject is one in which a free interchange of ideas based on the success or failure of experiment is desirable. The best size for a practising school and the relations between it and the college; the number of students in the college for which the practising school can afford facilities of demonstration without losing its character as a model institution; the nature of, and the most suitable methods of procedure in practical work; the relative importance of methodology and of psychological study; the best treatment of educational history; the extent to which it is desirable and practicable to include courses in subject matter in the scheme of training, especially courses in new subjects, such as manual training and experimental science; the points in which a course of training for graduates should differ from one for non-graduates; the degree to which the body awarding a diploma in teaching should base its award on the college records of the student's work—these and other unsolved questions indicate that the instructors in training colleges in different parts of India should keep in touch with each other and constantly scrutinize the most modern developments in the west. Visits made by selected members of the staff of one college to other institutions and the pursuit of furlough studies would seem especially likely to lead to useful results in this branch of education.

53. The Government of India have for some time had under consideration the improvement of the pay and prospects of the educational services, Indian, Provincial and Subordinate. They had drawn up proposals in regard to the first two services and approved some schemes forwarded by Local Governments in regard to the third, when it was decided to appoint a Royal Commission on the Public Services of India. The Government of India recognise that improvement in the position of all the educational services is required, so as to attract

first class men in increasing numbers, and while leaving questions of reorganisation for the consideration of the Commission are considering minor proposals for the improvement of the position of these services. They attach the greatest importance to the provision for the old age of teachers, either by pension or provident fund. Teachers in Government institutions and, in some areas, teachers in schools managed by local bodies are eligible for these privileges. But it is necessary to extend the provision in the case of board and municipal servants and still more in the cases of teachers of privately managed schools, for the great majority of whom no such system exists. It is not possible to have a healthy moral atmosphere in any schools, primary or secondary, or at any college when the teacher is discontented and anxious about the future. The Governor-General in Council desires that due provision for teachers in their old age should be made with the least possible delay. Local Governments have already been addressed upon this subject.

54. The defective state of the education of the domiciled community has long been remarked. Many suggestions have from time to time been made for its improvement. An influential committee, presided over by Sir Robert Laidlaw, is now collecting funds for the schools of all denominations, except Roman Catholic schools. As in the case of secondary English education and for similar reasons the policy has been, and is, to rely on private enterprise guided by inspection and aided by grants from public funds. The Government of India have never had any intention of changing their policy. But in order to discuss the whole question and to obtain definite practical suggestions of reform they assembled an influential conference at Simla last July.

55. The recommendations of the conference were numerous and far-reaching. The Government of India are prepared to accept at once the view that the most urgent needs are the education of those children who do not at present attend school and the improvement of the pay and prospects of teachers. They are also disposed to regard favourably the proposal to erect a training college at Bangalore with arts and science classes for graduate courses attached to it. They recognise that grants-in-aid must be given in future on a more liberal scale and under a more elastic system. They will recommend to Local Governments the grant of a greater number of scholarships to study abroad. The proposals to re-classify the schools, to introduce leaving certificates, to include in courses of instruction general hygiene and physiology, special instruction in temperance and the effects of alcohol on the human body, and the several other detailed proposals of the conference will be carefully considered in the light of the opinions of Local Governments when they have been received.

56. The suggestion was put forward and largely supported at the conference that European education should be centralised under the Government of India. This suggestion cannot be accepted. Apart from the fact that decentralisation is the accepted policy of Government, the course of the discussion at the conference showed how different were the conditions of life of members of the domiciled community in different parts of India, and how these differences necessarily reacted on their educational arrangements. The Government of India are convinced that although some difficulties might be removed, more would be created by centralisation.

57. The figures and general remarks contained in this Resolution are general and applicable to all races and religions in India, but the special needs of the Muhammadans and the manner in which they have been met demands some mention. The last nine years have witnessed a remarkable awakening on the part of this community to the advantages of modern education. Within this period the number of Muhammadan pupils has increased by approximately 50 per cent. and now stands at nearly a million and a half. The total Muhammadan population of India is now 57,423,866 souls. The number at school accordingly represents over 16·7 per cent. of those of a school-going age. Still more remarkable has been the increase of Muhammadan pupils in higher institutions, the outturn of Muhammadan graduates having in the same period increased by nearly 80 per cent. But, while in primary institutions the number of Muhammadans has actually raised the proportion at school of all grades among the children of that community to a figure slightly in excess of the average proportion for children of all races and creeds in India, in the matter of higher education their numbers remain well below that proportion notwithstanding the large relative increase. The facilities offered to Muhammadans vary in different provinces but generally take the form of special institutions, such as *madrassas*, hostels, scholarships and special inspectors. The introduction of simple vernacular courses into *maktabs* has gone far to spread elementary education amongst Muhammadans in certain parts of India. The whole question of Muhammadan education, which was specially treated by the Commission of 1882, is receiving the attention of the Government of India.

58. The Government of India attach great importance to the cultivation and improvement of oriental studies. There is increasing interest throughout India in her ancient civilisation, and it is necessary to investigate that civilisation with the help of the medium of western methods of research and in relation to modern ideas. A conference of distinguished orientalists held at Simla in July 1911 recommended the establishment of a central research institute on lines somewhat similar to those of L'Ecole Française d'Extrême Orient at Hanoi. The question was discussed whether research could efficiently be carried on at the existing universities; and the opinion predominated that it would be difficult to create the appropriate atmosphere of oriental study in those universities as at present constituted, that it was desirable to have in one institution scholars working on different branches of the kindred subjects which comprise orientalia and that for reasons of economy it was preferable to start with one institute well-equipped and possessing a first class library. The Government of India are inclined to adopt this view and to agree with the conference that the central institute should not be isolated, that it should be open to students from all parts of India, and that it should, as far as possible, combine its activities with those of the universities of India and different seats of learning. The object of the institute as apart from research is to provide Indians highly trained in original work who will enable schools of Indian history and archaeology to be founded hereafter, prepare *catalogues raisonnés* of manuscripts, develop museums

and build up research in universities and colleges of the different provinces. Another object is to attract in the course of time *pandits* and *maulvis* of eminence to the institute and so to promote an interchange of the higher scholarship of both the old and the new school of orientalisks throughout India. But before formulating a definite scheme the Governor-General in Council desires to consult Local Governments.

59. While making provision for scholarship on modern lines, the conference drew attention to the necessity of retaining separately the ancient and indigenous systems of instruction. The world of scholarship, they thought, would suffer irreparable loss if the old type of *pandit* and *maulvi* were to die out before their profound knowledge of their subjects had been made available to the world; and encouragement rather than reform was needed to prevent such an unfortunate result. Certain proposals for encouragement were made at the conference, viz.,—

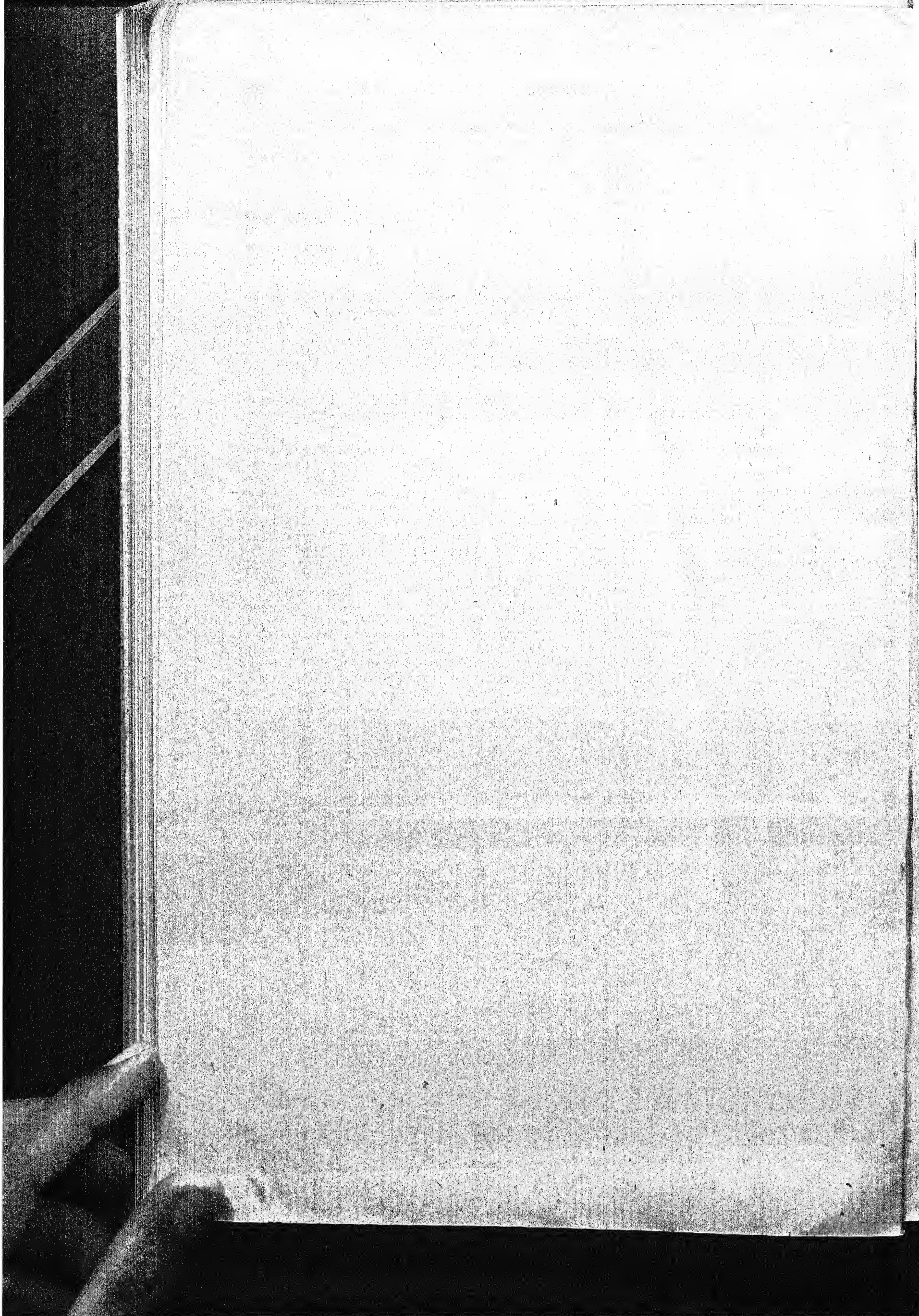
- (a) grants to Sanskrit colleges, *madrassas*, *tols*, *patshalas*, *maktabs*, *pongyi lyaungs* and other indigenous institutions in order to secure better salaries for teachers and to enable students by fellowships or scholarships to carry their education to the highest point possible;
- (b) the appointment of specially qualified inspectors in orientalia;
- (c) the provision of posts for highly trained *pandits* and *maulvis*;
- (d) the grant of money rewards for oriental work.

The Government of India hope to see the adoption of measures that are practicable for the maintenance and furtherance of the ancient indigenous systems of learning and have called for proposals from the Local Governments to this end.

60. The functions of local bodies in regard to education generally and their relations with the departments of public instruction are under the consideration of the Government of India. But it is clear that if comprehensive systems are to be introduced expert advice and control will be needed at every turn. The Government of India propose to examine in communication with Local Governments the organisation for education in each province and its readiness for expansion. A suggestion has been made that the Director of Public Instruction should be *ex-officio* Secretary to Government. The Government of India agreeing with the great majority of the Local Governments are unable to accept this view, which confuses the position of administrative and secretariat officers; but they consider it necessary that the Director of Public Instruction should have regular access to the head of the administration or the member in charge of the portfolio of education. The Government of India wish generally to utilise to the full the support and enthusiasm of district officers and local bodies in the expansion and improvement of primary education; but the large schemes, which are now in contemplation, must be prepared with the co-operation and under the advice of experts. A considerable strengthening of the superior inspecting staff, including the appointment of specialists in science, orientalia, etc., may be found necessary in most provinces. In Madras an experienced officer in the education department has been placed on special duty for two years to assist the Director of Public Instruction to prepare the scheme of expansion and improvement in that province, and the Government of India would be glad to see a similar arrangement in all the major provinces should the Local Governments desire it.

61. In the resolution of 1904 it was stated that arrangements would be made for periodical meetings of the Directors of Public Instruction in order that they might compare their experience of the results of different methods of work and discuss matters of special interest. The Government of India have already held general conferences at which the Directors attended and they are convinced that periodical meetings of Directors will be of great value. While each province has its own system it has much to learn from other provinces, and when they meet, Directors get into touch with new ideas and gain the benefit of experience obtained in other provinces. The Government of India are impressed with the necessity not only of exchange of views amongst experts but also of the advantages of studying experiments all over India on the spot; and in a letter of the 7th July 1911, they invited Local Governments to arrange that professors of arts and technical colleges and inspectors of schools should visit institutions outside the province where they are posted, with a view to enlarging their experience.

62. Such in broad outline are the present outlook and the general policy for the near future of the Government of India. The main principles of this policy were forwarded to His Majesty's Secretary of State on the 28th September 1911, and parts of it have already been announced. It was, however, deemed convenient to defer the publication of a resolution until the whole field could be surveyed. This has now been done. The Governor-General in Council trusts that the growing section of the Indian public which is interested in education will join in establishing, under the guidance and with the help of Government, those quickening systems of education on which the best minds in India are now converging and on which the prospects of the rising generation depend. He appeals with confidence to wealthy citizens throughout India to give of their abundance to the cause of education. In the foundation of scholarships; the building of hostels, schools, colleges, laboratories, gymnasia, swimming baths; the provision of playgrounds and other structural improvements; in furthering the cause of modern scientific studies and especially of technical education; in gifts of prizes and equipment; the endowment of chairs and fellowships; and the provision for research of every kind there is a wide field and a noble opportunity for the exercise on modern lines of that charity and benevolence for which India has been renowned from ancient times.



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